"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Thursday partly cloudy; moderate southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,068. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

KUEHLMANN WANTS ALLIED PEACE OFFER; ITALIANS BEGIN OFFENSIVE IN MOUNTAINS; CAVALRY CHASING FOE NEAR MOUTH OF PIAVE

PREMIER STANDS BY CONSCRIPTION APPLIED TO IRISH

But He Urges Parliament to Sanction His Preliminary Policy of Volunteering.

APPEALS IN OUR INTEREST

Asserts That Disaffection Hampers America's War Efficiency as Well as England's.

PLOT IS PLAIN, SHORTT SAYS

But Absolves Most Anti-Conscriptionists — Government Truckling to Catholics, Carson Asserts.

Copyrigat, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 25.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing the House of Commons today on what he called the baffling problem of the Irish situation, said that it was causing perplexity to the Government, which was now charged with the most tremendous responsibility that had ever been cast upon any in this country. It was dealing, he said, with the problem of governing a country without having the full assent of its people—the most difficult problem in the world.

The Government, he said, had first decided, both in the interests of the war and those of equity and fair play as between one part of the United Kingdom and another, that the time had come when conscription ought to be applied to Ireland.

Took Advice of French and Shortt.

The next step which it took was to make a complete change in the Government of Ireland. It came to the conclusion that in the interests of efficient administration it was desirable that there should be a change. He said that the Government had delegated Lord French and the Chief Secretary to advise it in regard to Ireland, and that they had reported that an essential preliminary to the application of conscription was to adopt the same process which had preceded conscription in the rest of the United Kingdom. They had advised the Government, in the first place, before putting conscription in operation, to enforce the law throughout the whole of Ireland.

The second step which they had advised the Government to take was to set up a scheme of voluntary recruiting, more or less on the same plan as that adopted before conscription was enforced in Great Britain.

Another part of the policy was to attempt to set up some form of Government in Ireland that would secure the assent of the majority of the population. Mr. Lloyd George said he agreed that the Government could not force through, in the middle of a great war, a measure which was regarded as highly contentious by powerful bodies in this country. In his judgment, when the policy of the Government was proclaimed there was a fair degree of assent to the idea that an effort ought to be made to carry through a measure of self government in Ireland. He did not believe it was beyond the capacity of the House to carry through such a measure which would deal wisely and equitably with legitimate objections of large classes of the Irish community.

He was sorry it had not been carried through. It was a most fatal blunder committed by those who believed in home rule that they did not put it through at the time.

He referred to the conspiracy in Ireland, in which he said powerful personalities were engaged with the Germans to subvert British rule in Ireland. There was no doubt at all that the Church as a body in Ireland had associated itself to challenge Imperial supremacy in that country. It was one of the most fatal mistakes that had ever been committed.

Mr. Lloyd George said that under these conditions it was impossible for a moment to attempt to legislate, at any rate until these misunderstandings had been removed. The action of the Sinn Feiners with regard to the plot with Germany was a deadly blow at the people of Great Britain and at the British Empire at the moment of its greatest peril.

Hopes for Settlement During the War.

He said he was still hopeful that normal conditions would be restored in Ireland and that a settlement of the Irish problem would be practicable even during the war. The Government, he said, stood by the policy it had proclaimed in April, but in the methods of administration it must be advised by the men to whom it had intrusted the administration in Ireland.

He hoped the House would not al-

Continued on Page Three.

French Deputies Told U-Boat Menace Is Ended

PARIS June 25.—Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, in reply to questions in the Chamber of Deputies today, said that the French Navy led an enchanted life and was surprising the world at large by its magnificent accomplishments. The real sea peril was in 1916, but the allied navies had checked the submarine war. Soldiers and foodstuffs were now pouring into France. The Germans had boasted that American armies would never approach the French shores and bring victuals and reinforcements to France. The Germans came near fulfilling their dream, but thanks to the immense efforts put forward by the French Navy the German plan had ended in failure.

Admiral Blenaime, Deputy for the Seine, also gave praise to the French and allied navies. He said Germany's submarine war was dead. Accidents might still happen, he added, but German piracy had been vanquished.

20 TO 40 LIKELY AS DRAFT LIMITS

Hitchcock Offers Army Bill Compromise Which Finds Favor in the Senate.

AWAITS BAKER'S SANCTION

Senator Wadsworth Urges That America Prepare to Attack Germany on Every Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In the Senate today an amendment to the Army bill to extend the draft ages to take in men from 18 to 45 years, precipitated a long debate, with indications that a compromise amendment offered by Senator Hitchcock, to restrict liability to military service to men between 20 and 40 years, will be adopted, probably tomorrow. Sentiment expressed in both branches of Congress seems to favor the lowering and the increasing of the draft age and final action only awaits the approval of Secretary Baker.

The discussion on this, the most vital issue in raising an army of 5,000,000, or of unlimited size, authority for which is given to the President in the pending bill, held the Senate for more than two hours. No opposition developed to increasing the age limit, but a rather strong feeling was expressed by many speakers to lowering the draft age to 18 years.

Before the Senate entered upon the draft amendment debate, the Slavic Legion Amendment was adopted, slightly amended. It was amended to exclude Poles, because of the recent organization in France of a Polish army. All of the other oppressed races of Austria and Germany may enter this legion, including Jugoslavs, Czechs, and Ruthenians, who may be organized and equipped in this country to fight in the common cause of liberty.

The amendment permitting soldiers of our allies to be trained in this country was adopted, as was another amendment, offered by Senator Calder, providing that naturalized Germans or Austrians may be commissioned in the army or the navy when their loyalty is unquestioned.

Forever Barred from Citizenship.

On behalf of the State Department, Senator Hitchcock offered an amendment to the Army bill, withdrawing forever any chance of citizenship from nationals of "co-belligerents or neutrals," who have taken out their first papers, yet seek immunity from the draft.

"We have been violating treaties," said Mr. Hitchcock, referring to the fact that some residents of foreign countries, after taking out first papers, had been drafted. Foreign Governments had protested against their nationals being drafted. Some of those drafted into the army with first papers have been killed, among them Swedes, and an international problem has arisen.

"The State Department thinks the present policy of drafting these men is wrong," added Mr. Hitchcock. "Yet I do not think when they claim immunity they should be allowed citizenship, and for that reason I offer my resolution."

The debate on the extension of the draft age came to the fore upon the amendment offered by Senator Fall of New Mexico, fixing the limits at 18 to 45 years, with the proviso that only those over 21 years should be sent into foreign service.

Senator Nelson opposed this suggestion, saying that it cast a reflection on the younger men and made "tin soldiers" of them. Senator Chamberlain indicated that the country would not approve of lowering the age to 18 years, and finally Senator Fall revised his

Continued on Page Five.

"TOO LATE?—Don't you believe it!—" See top of Page 6.—Advt.

SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG

Foreign Secretary Says Peace Terms Must Meet Vital German Needs.

REFUSES BELGIAN PLEDGE

Wants Settlement by Parley, Saying That a Decision at Arms Is Unlikely.

BLAMES RUSSIA FOR WAR

Hertling Asserts That Wilson's Silence Stops Discussion of Peace Basis.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in addressing the Reichstag yesterday on the second reading of the budget for the Foreign Office and the Chancellorship, discussed the military situation and the peace outlook. He indicated the probability of a long war, which would not be ended by a decision at arms, but by diplomatic negotiation. Russia, he said, was chiefly to blame for bringing on the conflict, with France next to Russia in responsibility, and Great Britain third.

The Foreign Secretary expressed the hope that the Entente would "approach us with peace offers which will correspond with the situation and satisfy Germany's vital needs." Germany's position as to peace, he said, was the same as that expressed by ex-Premier Asquith in the House of Commons May 16, that a deaf ear would not be turned to any proposals clearly stated. No pledge in regard to Belgium would be given in advance, the Foreign Secretary added, without similarly binding Germany's enemies.

He denied that Germany was seeking world domination, which he described as impossible of accomplishment by any power. Germany's aims and those of her allies, he said, were complete freedom and the integrity of their territorial possessions, with colonies for Germany corresponding to her wealth and importance.

Dr. von Kühlmann claimed "noteworthy successes" for the Austrians in Italy, and ignored the defeat on the Piave.

Following Dr. von Kühlmann's speech yesterday, the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, addressed the Reichstag today.

"I said that the four points of President Wilson," the Chancellor asserted, "might possibly form the basis of a general world peace. No utterance of President Wilson whatever followed this, so that there is no object in spinning any further the threads there started.

"There is still less object after statements made since that time have reached us, especially from America."

Says Russia "Planned the War."

Dr. von Kühlmann said in his speech:

"I believe that one can say, without fear of contradition, as the result of revelations, that the deeper we go into the causes of this war the clearer it becomes that the power which planned and desired the war was Russia; that France played the next worse rôle as instigator, and that England's policy has very dark pages to show.

"England's attitude in the days before the outbreak of the war was bound to strengthen Russia's desire for war. Of this there are proofs enough in the documents already published.

"On the other hand, Germany did not for an instant believe that this war could lead to the domination of Europe, much less to the domination of the world. On the contrary, the German policy before the war showed good prospects of being able satisfactorily to realize its essential aims, namely, the settlement of affairs in the East and Colonial problems by peaceful negotiation."

Outlines Aims of Germany.

Referring to Germany's war aims, Dr. von Kühlmann said:

"I consider it necessary to say quite simply, and in a way easy for all to understand, what our positive desires are.

"We wish for the German people and our allies a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth; the freedom of the sea, carrying our trade to all parts of the world.

"These, in brief, are our roughly-sketched aims, the realization of which is absolutely vital and necessary for Germany.

"In view of the magnitude of this war and the number of powers, including those from overseas, that are engaged, its end can hardly be expected through purely military decisions alone and without recourse to diplomatic negotiations."

Dr. von Kühlmann paid tribute to the neutral States which had done everything to mitigate the suffering of wounded prisoners, and which had "or-

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Russian Paper Now Affirms Ex-Czar Has Been Murdered

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.—The Russian newspaper Vjia is quoted by the National Tidende's Stockholm correspondent as stating that the Red Guards have murdered the ex-Czar at Ekaterinburg. When it was reported that Czechoslovak troops were advancing disturbances took place there, and it was declared there was a project to free the ex-Czar. The Red Guards broke into the ex-Czar's residence and killed him with a revolver.

A dispatch received in Berne on Saturday quoted the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin as saying that the former Russian Emperor had been transferred from Ekaterinburg to Moscow for safekeeping. The former Emperor and the Empress and one of their daughters were transferred to Ekaterinburg from Tobolsk on May 4. Czechoslovak troops, who have been operating on the Siberian railway, have been reported in the vicinity of Ekaterinburg.

AUSTRIAN CRISIS ALARMS GERMANS

They Expect to Hear of a Revolt Any Day, Says a Traveler Reaching Holland.

PANICKY OVER AIR RAIDS

Rhine Cities in Constant Fear of Attacks, Such as Cost Cologne So Heavily.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 25.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has received authoritative information from a recent arrival from Germany that the morale of the people there is greatly affected by the bad news from Austria, where they are expecting to hear of a revolution any day. The people feel that it will then be up to them alone to shoulder the consequences of the war, and this has had a terrifying effect.

The spirit of depression is very strong among the middle and military classes, as every one now believes that there will be another Winter campaign, with all its attendant misery. Large posters, some illustrated, some printed, are exhibited to encourage the people and show them German victories, but the public no longer reads them. Anxiety is omnipresent, showing up even during rejoicing.

At present very little is allowed to appear in the German press about the Austrian and Hungarian crisis, but when the Germans realize the full significance of the Austrian troubles and the failure of the offensive in Italy, as well as that large masses of American troops are already on the western front, the depression is likely to increase considerably. Hope of victory has receded appreciably, as victory and peace were promised in a few months as a result of the present offensive.

War Bulletins Not Believed.

Meantime, according to news from Düsseldorf, the condition of the population there grows worse daily, and although sufficient additional food is distributed to the workmen the entire lack of fats is telling on digestion. The morale of the people has weakened considerably and bulletins announcing victories are no longer believed. It is a current saying that to save the Hohenzollerns all the men in Germany must be sacrificed.

According to information from Essen, smallpox has broken out there to a serious extent. There have been seven deaths already, although every possible measure has been taken to combat it. Great fear prevails in Holland that many of these sicknesses will cross the frontier, and many precautions are taken on the Dutch border.

A good harvest is hoped for and an increase in rations as a result. The wheat and potato crops promise well. In certain parts of the country there are still a great number of cattle and in other parts the raising of pigs has greatly developed. Flour used for bread is better than that used last year, and the people who have tasted the loaves of bread say it is even better and whiter than that in Holland.

In the Rhine provinces only five bakeries out of every hundred are working. This is in order to save fuel and raw material. The remaining bakers who are not working receive bread for customers from the five who work.

Even Belgian children are forced to work at railway stations in Germany.

Air Raids Scare Rhine Cities.

According to authoritative information, received in reliable reports from Germany and from statements made by neutrals, it is clear that the recent allied air raids into Germany, and especially the attacks on Cologne and Mannheim, have had an excellent effect from the Entente viewpoint.

In the recent raid on Cologne bombs fell on electric railways and three cars were pulverized. More than 140 houses were seriously damaged or destroyed. The station also was badly damaged by bombs.

According to an official but unpublished German report, 298 persons were killed and 494 were wounded.

The Newmarkt suffered much from the explosion of four large bombs. Another bomb fell in the Groenmarkt, killing or

Continued on Page Two.

RUSH GUNS FROM RIVER

Austrians Seen by Airmen Removing Vast Numbers Inland to Safety.

LOSSES PUT AT 250,000

Isonzo Army Decimated, Several Divisions Having Been Cut to Pieces.

GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE

Many Italian Prisoners and Wounded Recovered Had Been Stripped of Clothing.

By AUSTIN WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, June 25.—From the Montello upland to San Dona the whole countryside is one vast cemetery, and in many places thousands of unburied bodies render the air unbreathable. Throughout this district there are no longer any Austrians other than dead, wounded, or prisoners; but from San Dona seaward strenuous fighting, according to the latest reports, is still going on because the width of the river and the insidious nature of the currents thereabouts add to the difficulties of the Austrian retreat.

Taking advantage of this situation Italian cavalry regiments have been brought into play, and in furious charges are punishing the fugitives with their swords.

At Campolungo, south of Zenson, their mighty onrush, overwhelming all resistance, brought them to the very pontoons crowded with Austrians about to cross. Italian infantry and cyclist Bersaglieri following in their wake destroyed the passageway, taking many prisoners.

It is estimated that the Austrian losses now approach a quarter of a million men. The Austrian Isonzo army, which on the eve of the battle was augmented by from three to four army corps—about fifteen divisions—had lost 60,000 combatants by Saturday evening. Its 10th, 12th, and 77th Divisions each counted 5,000 in dead, wounded, and missing. One regiment was reduced to five officers and 362 men. Ten among them, the best fighting regiments, and divisions of Schützen, Honved, and Feldjäger, were cut utterly to pieces at the same time.

Austrian officers themselves reckoned above 40,000 men and horses lost in combat in their Sixth Army fronting Montello, while the losses incurred in the subsequent catastrophe of the retreat are not known with any sort of precision. Hundreds of bodies have been carried out to sea. The General commanding the 91st Schützen Brigade was found near Meolo with his brains blown out, having killed himself amidst the piled-up corpses of his forces annihilated after a valiant resistance.

Many Italian prisoners and wounded have been recovered lying famished and untended in caves and abandoned houses and despoiled of all personal belongings, even to their boots and clothing. The body of the gallant Italian aviator, Major Baracca, was found beside his burnt machine at the foot of Montello. He shot himself with a revolver to avoid capture.

Allied airmen have detected the Austrians busy on the left bank of the riving moving some miles inland the prodigious array of artillery, amounting to some 3,000 pieces, with which they began the battle of the Piave.

The well known Italian war correspondent Luigi Barzini sounds a warning note today, his conviction being that since the retreat was dictated by imperative reasons of pure military strategy the Austrian command probably contemplates concentrating in the near future its maximum forces on the mountain sectors. Hence it would be dangerous to mistake or to overrate the significance of the fine defensive victory already gained by imagining that Austria is incapable of a further considerable effort.

Promise of American Troops' Arrival Soon Encourages Italy for Struggles to Come

ROME, Monday, June 24.—American troops will be in Italy probably early in July, according to notification given to the Italian authorities by State Senator S. A. Cotillo of New York, who is here on an official mission. This announcement of direct participation of American units alongside the forces now fighting in Italy has produced an encouraging effect.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, June 24, (Associated Press.)—"If we only had American troops with us now we would do still better work," was the remark heard by the correspondent on all sides today.

Italy's victory has been one of science over blind courage. The Italians from the start had more artillery against them, but their fire was always accurate and quick, while the Austrian fire was diffused. The Italian infantry at times was opposed by five times its number, yet the Austrian troops were driven back, despite their splendid courage, which the Italian Commander in Chief, General Diaz, has called "unfortunate valor."

The secret of the Italian victory seems to lie in immediate counter-attacks, which were carried out wherever the enemy showed himself, local counterattacks being followed up by counteroffensives all along the line. Thus no rest was ever given to the enemy, and he was never allowed to replenish his supply of troops.

The general feeling at headquarters is that, though the victory has been great, there are yet harder days ahead of the defending forces.

"The Austrians now on this side of the Piave either are prisoners or else are candidates to become prisoners," was the way an officer smilingly summed up the military situation this morning. The Austrians had been pursued all night by the cavalry on the eastern bank of the Piave. The cavalrymen were taking prisoners at will, and at some points brought them back across the Piave, swimming the swollen river, which at many places was from eight to ten feet over its normal depth.

BERLIN SLANDERS AMERICAN TROOPS

Semi-Official Statement for Home Consumption Alleges They Showed Cowardice.

LETTERS DISPROVE CHARGE

German Epistles Complain Our Men Are "Too Fiery"—Give the Enemy No Rest.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 24.—A German semi-official statement referring to cowardice of American soldiers is a most absurd attempt to furnish palatable reading for home consumption. What the Germans who have faced the Americans have to say about their fighting is just the opposite to what the Germans in Berlin have to say when making the wish father to the thought.

To prove this I pass by numerous statements by captured Germans as to the good fighting qualities of the Americans, for one might say that they curried favor, and I quote from a letter taken from the body of a German soldier killed by Americans north of the Bois de Belleau. He belonged to the 7th Company, 3d Reserve Ersatz Regiment, and this is part of a letter he wrote home under date of June 21:

"We are now in the battlefront and canteens dare not come to us on account of the enemy, for the Americans are bombarding villages fifteen kilometers behind the present front with long-range guns, and you will know that canteen outfits and others who are lying in reserve do not venture very far, for it is not pleasant to eat cherries with Americans. The reason for that is that they have not yet had much experience. American divisions are still too fiery.

"We will also show the Americans how good we are, for day before yesterday we bombarded them heavily with our gas. This had caused them already great losses, for they are not yet sufficiently experienced with gas bombardment. About four hundred of us are lying around here.

Americans Give Foe no Rest.

"We have one corner of the woods and the Americans have the other corner. That is not nice for all of a sudden he rushes forward and one does not know it beforehand. Therefore one must shoot at every little noise, for one cannot trust them.

"Here always two men dig a hole for themselves. Here one lies day and night without a blanket, only a coat and half shelter. One freezes at night like a tailor, for the nights are fierce-

Continued on Page Four.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

BRITISH ARE READY WITH DEATH TRAPS

Will Make It "Darned Interesting" for Foe if He Attacks, Says One Tommy.

WILL GIVE HIM THE "KNOCK"

Every Week Adds to the Feeling of Confidence That Pervades the British Army.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 25.—The senior officers of a British regiment went around the lines the other day. They asked one man what he thought would happen if the enemy attacked on his sector. The man thought for a moment, to measure things up in his mind, and then he said, in his driest way:

"Well, Sir, if he comes over here, we shall make things darned interesting for him."

The word "interesting" covers the deep and terrible meaning which that soldier had in mind when he thought of all the defensive preparations that had been made during the week to tangle up the enemy and put every bunker in his way and make death-traps into which his men would stumble when they were ordered forward in an assault all along the front.

The officers and men are full of confidence that the Germans will take the "knock," as they call it, when they try to smash through next time, and, however horrible it is to think of another series of battles having to be faced before the year is out, it is good to know that the soldiers have this belief in their defensive strength and that as every week passes it gives its greater margin of security. The British are not in a hurry for the enemy to begin.

This time of inactivity may seem very trying to people eager for war news, eager to know that another stage has passed bringing us toward peace.

The young lads who have come out to join the veterans have a pretty exciting time along the roads which the German gunners have registered, in the villages which get knocked about at odd hours by high-velocity shells, and in the trenches, where they have to be quick with their gas masks and handy with the machine guns and steady when the barrage comes down before a night raid on outposts.

Minor operations, which do not make much show in the newspapers, are as important as any other kind of battle to them, and they are not out to make big history unless strictly necessary. When the time comes they will go through with it in the usual way that the British soldier has done through all the battles of this war, to the wonder of all men who see them in action.

So now life is normal on the front, with the usual amount of shell-fire, knocking out a few men here

Continued on Page Three.

3,060 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED

Italians in Mountains Gain Ground and Inflict Heavy Loss.

GEN. DIAZ WARNS HIS ARMY

Calls on It to Prepare for New Trials, but Says Enemy's Pride Is Broken.

VIENNA MAKES BIG CLAIMS

Asserts Italian Losses Aggregate 150,000 Men—Gives Prisoners as 50,000.

ROME, June 25.—Italian troops yesterday forced the last rear guard of the retreating Austians to surrender, and completely reoccupied the west bank of the Piave, the War Office announced today. On the mountain front between the Piave and the Brenta, in the Monte Grappa sector, the Italians vigorously attacked the Austrians, inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, and gained considerable ground. More than 3,000 prisoners were taken on the Piave and mountain front. The text of the statement reads:

During yesterday the valiant troops of the 3d Army, having obliged the last rearguard of the enemy to surrender, completely reoccupied the right bank of the Piave, capturing 18 officers and 1,607 of other ranks.

In the Tonale area our Alpini, in a successful surprise attack, captured all the garrison of an enemy advanced post southeast of Punta di Ercavallo.

On the Asiago Plateau, in the course of raids on the slopes of Monte di Valbella, 102 prisoners were captured.

Along the northwestern front of the Grappa our troops were in actions combined with heavy concentrations of artillery. Infantry thrusts, carred out with élan, inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy and gained us considerable advantages of ground. We captured 7 officers and 1,326 of other ranks and 16 machine guns.

During the day yesterday and last night our airplanes carried out effective bombardments. On June 23 and 24 nine enemy machines were brought down.

Tells Army to Expect New Trials.

In announcing to his victorious army the repulse of the Austrians, General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, says that the fighting for the present is confined to local actions. He calls upon the army to prepare for new trials. In an order of the day to his officers and men General Diaz says:

The enemy, who with furious impetuosity used all means to penetrate our territory, has been repulsed at all points. His losses are very heavy. His pride is broken. Glory to all commands, all soldiers, all sailors!

The country understood at once that the barrier set up by your heroism was unshakable and that your strength is the purest of immortal vigor. Our people and our allies, who have so many glorious representatives among us, applaud our success against the eternal enemy.

The great battle is for the time being reduced to local actions.

The army has deserved well of the country. We are sure of our right and of the holiness of the cause we are defending. New trials, which undoubtedly await us, will again show the enemy that Italy has lost none of her faith, strength, and abnegation.

For Italy, for King, for civilization, let us persevere in our sacred duty.

Claims Italian Loss Is 150,000.

VIENNA, June 25, (via London.)—The Italian losses since the Austrian offensive began have aggregated 150,000 men, at the lowest estimate, says the Austrian official communication issued today. Since June 15 more than 50,000 prisoners,

among them about 1,100 officers, have been taken. The text of the communication follows:

In the Montello region, and south of it, the enemy is feeling his way to the Piave with patrols. In the San Dona di Piave district covering troops which are protecting the crossing of our divisions have had to ward off strong attacks during the last few days.

Here also we have been able to carry out our movement in accordance with plans and without loss of material.

Since June 15 the Italians have lost over 50,000 prisoners, including about 1,100 officers. The total losses of the enemy, at the lowest estimate, amount to 150,000 men.

Yesterday the mountain front between the Asiago Plateau and the Piave again was the theatre of violent battles. The enemy did his utmost to recapture the hill positions lost June 15. During the greater part of the day there was bitter fighting on the Monte di Val Bella, the Col del Rosso, Asolone, Solapolo, and Monte Pertica.

The Italians were thrown back everywhere, at several places by counterattacks.

GREAT JOY ALL OVER ITALY.

Messages of Congratulation Pour In on King and Gen. Diaz.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 25.—Enthusiasm grows hourly at reports coming from the front, all showing the extraordinary fitness and morale of the army which is passing from stubborn resistance to a most audacious offensive and has performed heroic deeds, even eclipsing the splendid victory of the first thirty months of the war. From all parts of Italy jubilant messages are being sent to General Diaz, in whose person Italians wish to exalt not only his personal merits as a leader, but also the valor of his troops.

Even greater demonstrations, if possible, are made to the soldier King, who, since the beginning of hostilities, has remained constantly at the front, wishing to be in daily contact with his soldiers, whom he has treated as if he were their father, sharing their hardships, risks, and labors, rejoicing at their success, and helping them in their need. The whole country, large towns as well as small villages, realizes now the utility of union, irrespective of parties, which the reverse of October, 1917, rendered possible, by cementing and welding the entire population into a compact mass which has now overwhelmed the enemy despite the superior number of the latter.

Dr. Antonio Stella, President of the Roman Legion of America, yesterday sent the following cablegram to the American Embassy in Rome: "Please transmit the following message to General Diaz, supreme commander of the Italian armies:

"'The Roman Legion of America, consisting of citizens of Italian blood and created at the request of the Public Information Committee, a governmental body, to combat enemy propaganda, conveys hearty congratulations upon the triumph of the Italian arms on the Piave and wishes continued success in the wonderful achievements of the Italian armies in the cause of freedom and civilization.'"

PUTS FOE'S LOSSES AT 200,000.

Many Divisions Lost Two-Thirds of Effectives, Milan Paper Says.

PARIS, June 25.—Austrian losses total 200,000 men, according to the Secolo of Milan. Certain enemy divisions lost two-thirds of their effectives.

The newspapers, generally, continue to acclaim the Italian victory. Hope is expressed that General Diaz, profiting by the demoralization of the enemy, will not confine the fighting to local actions, but will strike out boldly into an offensive and transform the Austrian retreat to the Piave into a decisive victory.

Several newspapers wonder whether the Germans will rush help to the Austrians by transferring forces from the western front. L'Homme Libre believes that such action is scarcely probable, as Emperor William and von Hindenburg are convinced they cannot obtain a decision except on the front from Switzerland to the sea.

TWO AUSTRIAN ARMIES REPORTED SURROUNDED

Milan Paper Says Archduke Joseph's and Gen. Wurm's Forces Must Yield or Be Wiped Out.

LONDON, June 25.—The Italian line along the Piave has been restored right up to the water's edge on the west bank of the river, The Evening Standard's advices today report. The Piave, it is added, began rising again, washing away some of the bridges the Italians had thrown across the stream, thus hindering their pursuit of the Austrians.

On the extreme right, the newspaper's informant says, the Italians still are fighting between the new Piave and the old Piave and have captured 600 prisoners there.

It is believed some Austrian troops which crossed to the left bank of the river have been surrounded. The extent to which the pursuit across the Piave has developed, however, is not known here, and no detailed reports have been received bringing events up to date.

The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Giornale d'Italia as saying that the troops of Archduke Joseph and of General Wurm are virtually surrounded and must surrender or be annihilated.

EXPECT ITALIANS TO PUSH ADVANTAGE

Paris Observers Look for Large Results from the Retreat of the Austrian Forces.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25.—It is reported here this morning that the Austrian defeat has resulted in the capture of a much larger number of prisoners than the official bulletins have yet disclosed. One statement is that in the last two days alone no fewer than 10,000 Austrians have been taken captive.

The Italian victory is now recognized to be as incontestable as that of the Marne and there are high hopes here that it may lead to a whole series of further happy results.

Most of the morning papers speculate as to how far the Italians will be able to exploit their triumphs. Joseph Reinach in The Figaro, urges the Allies to follow the German method of striking where the adversary is weakest and drive against Austria with all their force, while she is torn with internal troubles and utterly disorganized at the front.

Another critic points out that the Austrian retreat will be disastrous if it is now resolutely followed up by the victorious Italians. Eight miles beyond the Piave the army will have to cross the Livenza and Lemene Rivers, which are most probably now at full flood. A little further back is the Tagliamento, an important stream which will be difficult for the defeated and demoralized Austrians to cross.

Furthermore, for more than twenty miles along the coast between the Piave and the Tagliamento are marshes, averaging more than seven miles wide, which may expose Austrians to disaster if they are not already prepared with good defensive positions.

It is generally believed here that the Italians, if only from a spirit of solidarity with the rest of the Allies, will not confine themselves to local actions, but will squarely take the offensive with a view to a decisive victory over the Austrians.

It is emphasized here also that the Austrian defeat must be regarded as a severe blow to Germany, since it is now believed that it was she that insisted that the Austrians should take the offensive in order to relieve the pressure on the French front, and this despite the Austrian plea to be allowed to mark time till after the harvest in view of the serious political and food situation at home.

It is also recalled here that General Foch spent several weeks in Italy during the retreat on the Piave when the Austrians, aided by the German armies under Otto von Below, believed themselves to be already the masters of Venetia. Foch then advised the Piave as a strong line of defense, which events have proved it to be.

Opinion here inclines to the belief that the effect of the Austrian débâcle will be to make Germans more likely than ever to resume the offensive on the western front in order to try to force a final decision as soon as possible.

Kuehlmann Sees Long War, Asks for Peace Offer.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

fered, if need be, the hospitality of their countries for a discussion between the belligerents." He added:

"Any fears that some change might occur in the strict observance of Spanish neutrality appear to be at present in no way justified. In America some small States, under the ever-increasing pressure of the United States, have joined the enemy ranks, but no substantial changes in the position have taken place. The Imperial Government's policy is to do everything that can be done to render impossible the entry of further neutral States into the ranks of our enemies."

Claims Success for Austrians.

Speaking of the military situation, the Secretary said that victories had given the Germans the initiative in France. He continued:

"We can hope that the Summer and Autumn will bring to our arms a new and great success.

"The Austro-Hungarian Army also has in a dashing onslaught attacked the Italian positions and achieved noteworthy successes and pinned down large and important enemy forces on that front.

"When one makes a wide survey of events, one must ask whether the war, according to human calculations, will last beyond the Autumn or the Winter, or beyond next year. There is a common idea among the people that the length of the war is something absolutely new, as if the authoritative quarters had in our time never reckoned on a very long war. This idea is incorrect."

Dr. von Kühlmann quoted von Moltke, who in 1890 in the Reichstag said that if war broke out, its duration and end could not be calculated.

"Despite the brilliant successes of our arms," continued the Secretary, "there has been nowhere clearly recognizable among our enemies readiness for peace. The German Government has repeatedly laid down its standpoint in declarations intended for the widest publicity. Our enemies have nothing to show that can in any degree compare with the German peace offer, with the resolution of this House, or with the reply to the Papal note.

"The declarations of our enemies, especially of English statesmen, allow as yet no peaceful ray of light to fall on the darkness of this war."

Rejects Aim to Rule Europe.

Referring to Mr. Balfour's speech, in which the British Foreign Secretary said that Germany had unchained the war to achieve world domination, Dr. von Kühlmann said:

"I do not believe that any responsible man in Germany, not even the Kaiser or the members of the Imperial Government, ever for a moment believed they could win the domination in Europe by starting this war. The idea of world domination in Europe is a utopia, as proved by Napoleon. The nation which tried it would, as happened to France, bleed to death in useless battle and would be most grievously injured and lowered in her development. One may here apply von Moltke's phrase 'woe to him who sets Europe afire.'

"At no moment of our later history was there less occasion for us to start or contribute to the starting of a conflagration than the moment in which it occurred.

"In a former debate I pointed out that the absolute integrity of the German Empire and its allies formed the necessary prerequisite condition for entering into a peace discussion or negotiations. That is our position today.

"From England the reproach is constantly made that we are not prepared on a hint from England to state our attitude publicly on the Belgian question. On this point the fundamental views of the Imperial Government differ from those ascribed to us by English statesmen. We regard Belgium as one question in the entire complex. We must, however, decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a statement on the Belgian question which would bind us, without in the least binding the enemy.

"Mr. Balfour, moreover, by way of precaution, has added that we must in no way imagine that any agreement on the Belgian question exhausts the stock of English or Entente wishes. He prudently abstained from describing those points in which he intends to announce more far-reaching claims or desires.

"The supposition is not unjustified by previous experiences that while these words, on the one hand, were addressed to Paris, on the other hand covetous desires floated across the Mediterranean to the parts of Palestine and Mesopotamia at present occupied by the British troops.

"I hear already the justification which will be duly given for such desires, namely, that England could not possibly make such sacrifices of blood and treasure without reserving for herself most of the gains.

"As regards the probable course of events, the Imperial Chancellor and I have previously declared that in the present stage of development far-going advances on the road to peace can hardly any longer be expected from public statements which we shout to each other from the speaker's tribune. We, too, can adopt the words spoken by Mr. Asquith."

Dr. von Kühlmann quoted from Mr. Asquith's speech of May 16, in which it was said that the British Government would not turn a deaf ear to a peace proposal if it was not couched in ambiguous terms.

"We, likewise," he added, "can make the same declaration, knowing that it is also our policy. Once the moment arrives—when, I cannot prophesy—that the nations which are at present locked in battle will exchange peace views, one of the preliminary conditions must be a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry.

"For so long as every overture is regarded by others as a peace offensive, as a trap, or as something false for the purpose of sowing disunion between allies, so long as every attempt at a rapprochement is at once violently denounced by the enemies of a rapproachement in the various countries, so long will it be impossible to see how any exchange of ideas leading to peace can be begun.

"Our position on the battlefields, our enormous military resources, and the situation and determination at home permit us to use such language. We hope that our enemies will perceive that in view of our resources the idea of victory for the Entente is a dream, an illusion, and that they will in due course find a way to approach us with peace offers which will correspond with the situation and satisfy Germany's vital needs."

"Utmost Caution" in Russia.

With reference to Russia, Dr. von Kühlmann said:

"It is impossible to believe that the great process of fermentation and the wild, irregular movement of conflicting forces, which the disappearance of the Czaristic power released, has reached permanent equilibrium. All conditions in the former empire of the Czar must to a certain extent be described as uncertain. Our policy, in view of this situation, is close observation and the utmost caution and, so far as purely internal affairs are concerned, correspondingly wise reserve.

"The leaven of national fermentation within the Russian body politic led to the detachment and severance of a whole series of entities, which have partly attained full national status and are partly developing toward that end.

"In Finland the battle has been decided in favor of the party which was striving for Finland's independence. The soil of Finland has been cleared of Red Guards and everything points to Finland being about to develop that high culture which is hers in the form of an independent State."

The Secretary said that the number of German troops which participated in the battles in Finland at the latter's request was small, but that they undoubtedly contributed their share in shaping events.

"By the treaty of Brest-Litovsk," continued Dr. von Kühlmann, "Courland and Lithuania were severed from the Russian Empire. It was from the outset clear to the negotiators that the partition of the Baltic region by the line fixed in the peace treaty was bound to create an extraordinarily difficult situation. It was hard for the Lettish population to endure the prospect of being cut up.

"The historical internal cohesion of the entire Baltic region suggested at that time objections against the possibility of a lasting separation between Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland. But conditions arising from the difficult situation created, on the one part, by the complete dissolution of the Russian State, and, on the other, for us by the desire and necessity of arriving at a certain settlement in the east, involved for us the necessity of concluding peace as it was done.

"In agreement with the entire German public we resolved to give ear to Livonia's appeal for help and replace the reign of terror carried on by the Red Guards by a reign of peace and order. The inhabitants of these provinces, mindful of the misgovernment and terrible sufferings which they must endure, turned to the German authorities.

New Conference With Bolsheviki.

"The Imperial Government from the outset took the standpoint that it was highly desirable, before finally giving diplomatic recognition to the States which detached themselves from the former Russian Empire, to come to an understanding with Russia as to the form which the recognition of such States should take. This line of conduct will not be departed from."

After referring to the discussion which had taken place with the Soviet Government, Dr. von Kühlmann said that a conference was about to be held in Berlin under his presidency, at which an attempt would be made to bring about friendly agreement on all points still pending.

"I can express the hope that the discussions will completely correspond with the requirements and wishes of the populations there and the interests of the German people," the Secretary added. "I will not go more closely into the future of Courland and Lithuania, which lie mainly within the domain of the home department."

Predicts Polish Settlement.

Dealing with the question of Poland, Dr. von Kühlmann said that not only was the Polish question inherently a difficult one, but the almost inseparable connection between it and the solution of the economic questions existent between Austria-Hungary and Germany had so far prevented the attainment of a definite result.

"I believe, however," said the Foreign Secretary, "that before there are general peace negotiations in Europe the zealous efforts of the statesmen concerned will result in their succeeding in finding a solution acceptable to all parties.

"In South Russia our occupation of the Crimea gave rise to certain incidents respecting the Russian fleet, but these have been satisfactorily settled."

The Foreign Secretary said that an agreement had been reached which the fortifications on the Aland Islands, in the Baltic, were to be removed, but that a final decision had not yet been reached regarding the future of the islands.

"We hope and desire, however," he said, "that this question will be so settled that the maximum guarantee can be given that to the advantage of all dwellers on the Baltic coast the non-employment of the islands for military purposes may be assured for all time.

Praise for Burian's Work.

"In Austria-Hungary that brilliant representative of her foreign policy, Count Czernin, retired because of internal political reasons. His successor, Baron Burian, is a well-tried diplomat, whose loyalty, friendship and devotion to the alliance were assured from the outset. The personal and cordial collaboration which existed in the case of Count Czernin, and which contributed to the final settlement and solution of all questions, also exists in the case of Baron Burian.

"It is also to be reckoned among Baron Burian's services that an interview between the two Emperors occurred at main headquarters which history will record as momentous in shaping the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Both the Emperors, in the presence of leading statesmen, assured each other solemnly that they would not only loyally abide by the existing alliance but that they also intended to strengthen, widen, and deepen it in political, military, and economic directions.

"Pursuant to the expression of the will of these two august personages, responsible statesmen forthwith entered into corresponding negotiations. During his visit to Berlin Baron Burian discussed the fundamental questions thoroughly in conferences with the Chancellor, the exchange of views being carried on further in writing. They probably will be continued on the occasion of the Chancellor's return visit to Vienna.

Regrets Radoslavoff's Fall.

"With Bulgaria, too, recent events, especially the peace negotiations, have facilitated the drawing closer of many personal and political ties. It is a matter of regret, which the German public shares, that Premier Radoslavoff, who has been a pillar of our alliance, recently resigned for internal political reasons. The explicit assurances of his successor and the exalted personality of the great statesman who wears the Bulgarian crown are a guarantee to us that there will be no change in the policy hitherto followed."

Dr. von Kühlmann again went over the question of the Dobrudja, which is the subject of negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria, and added:

"But there does not exist any conflict in interest between us and Turkey."

He announced that within the next few days a conference would be held at Constantinople, where the questions that had arisen between the Quadruple Alliance and "the Caucasian people" would "find a settlement."

"In her advance from territories falling to her under the treaty of Brest-Litovsk," said Dr. von Kühlmann, "Turkey, for reasons of safety, pushed the left wing of her advancing troops into regions which indubitably could not be permanently occupied or annexed. The Chiefs of Staff have discussed this matter and the Turkish advance in the Caucasus has stopped.

"Turkey found herself obliged quite recently by the strategic developments in Upper Mesopotamia to utilize the Batum-Tabriz-Julfa line of communication across the Aderbijan region of Persia to the Tigris Valley."

WASHINGTON SEES OVERTURE.

Believes Kuehlmann Seeks a Peace Involving Russia's Loot.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Germany's latest declaration of war aims, as enunciated yesterday in the Reichstag by Dr. von Kühlmann, was regarded today by officials here as merely another phase in Germany's old cycle of military drives and peace offensives.

In the official view, Dr. von Kühlmann's only new contribution was the attempt to fasten the principal responsibility for planning the war upon Russia, the only great nation whose power has been broken by the Teutonic military and propaganda machines. Since Germany previously had contended that England, and to a lesser degree France, was responsible for the hostilities, this move by the Minister only served to strengthen the belief that a main purpose of the speech was to invite peace proposals from the west, although no mention was made of peace negotiations.

The view here is that, having got as far westward as the power of her army was able to reach in the last drive, and fearing a substantial loss of Italian territory occupied by Austria as the result of the brilliant counteroffensive by General Diaz, Germany is renewing her old effort to hold her ill-gotten gains by proposing peace negotiations before the tide begins to set too strongly against her, and at the same time pacify the uneasy elements in Germany and Austria which have been clamoring for peace.

The attempt to fasten upon Russia the principal responsibility for the war, with the broad intimation that to Russia must the Central Powers look for compensation, was interpreted by Entente diplomats as designed to encourage the pacifist elements in the Entente countries to hope for more favorable terms of peace than they would otherwise have a right to expect and, of course, to weaken their own Governments by their agitation for a negotiated peace.

It was predicted in Entente circles here that this new peace offensive, like preceding ones, would fail, and that the Entente Allies and America would continue to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion.

FEAR THAT KUEHLMANN OFFENDED BULGARIA

Reticence on Dobrudja Dispute in Reichstag Speech Causes Disappointment.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 25.—Dr. von Kühlmann's speech in the Reichstag, owing to its lack of details of the Dobrudja question, has caused anger and disappointment in all parties. The Cologne Gazette hopes that Kühlmann's words over the division of the northern Dobrudja will be sufficient in Sofia and that it will be realized that that is all the spoils which are coming. The paper says that Bulgaria cannot expect to be more favored than Turkey, "Germany's friend."

There are indications, however, that the Bulgarian friend is getting somewhat obstreperous in his demands. The Weser Zeitung publishes an article on Bulgaria's war aims, pointing out how ambitious young Bulgaria has grown, and that it is somewhat astonishing to note with what continuous persistence the aims and wishes of greater Bulgaria are fought for, followed, and kept before the public, and how with every military success these increase. The paper says that Bulgaria's original war aims were Macedonia and close communication with the Dual Monarchy, but that Rumania's entry in the war held out possibilities, and soon Bulgaria coveted the whole of Dobrudja north to the Danube, to say nothing of the Aegean coast and Kavalla, until finally there was no limit to her aims.

The paper continues that much statesmanship will be required to keep Bulgaria in order, and that she must not be allowed to forget that the Central Powers' future communication with Constantinople must be forever through Austria-Hungary, and thence through newly acquired Bulgarian territory. It argues that the Bulgarians are very sensitive and looking for trouble. Moreover, the fact that Count von Hertling, in his answer to President Wilson some time ago, did not mention Bulgaria was a cause of discontent, it being entirely overlooked that Bulgaria was not at war with America.

This article, the paper says, was written by Arthur Dix, who has been in Bulgaria two years during the war and has particular significance since von Kühlmann's Reichstag speech.

HOLLAND NOT ENCOURAGED.

Amsterdam Stock Exchange Sees No Peace Hope from Kuehlmann.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Dr. Von Kühlmann's speech in the Reichstag unfavorably impressed the Stock Exchange, as indicating no peace perspective and as being a mere repetition of previous assertions.

His statements concerning Austria-Hungary, however, were considered rather reassuring as bearing on the situation in that country, and both marks and crowns hardened about a point. Marks are still below francs, and the entente exchanges remain firm.

EMBASSY GETS REPORTS OF MORE PRISONERS

Total of the Captures Still in Doubt — Praise for the Heroic Italian Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Although the claim that great numbers of Austrian soldiers have been taken prisoner by the victorious Italians is questioned in London, the Italian Embassy here insists that its figures of from 40,000 to 45,000 are correct. A cable message received by the embassy yesterday morning from Rome placed the number of Austrians captured at 45,000. This information may have been based on press advices, but the Embassy does not concede that there could have been the possibility of an error in a dispatch signed by General Diaz, the victorious Italian commander, which the Government at Rome transmitted to the embassy, in which the number of Austrian prisoners was given as 40,000. [It is plain that this dispatch, as published, is but another translation of the official communique from Rome which put the number of prisoners at 4,000.]

On the other hand, the reports of the battle do not record the capture of Austrians in large contingents sufficiently to justify claims that as many as 40,000 were taken. Yesterday it was the opinion in London that the prisoners probably did not exceed 4,000. Prior to last Sunday the Italian claim was that about 10,000 Austrians had been taken prisoners. The official report for Sunday gave the number accounted for on that day as 4,000. Tonight the official report shows that only 3,080 Austrians were taken on Monday. Altogether the number of captive Austrians accounted for in a fairly specific way does not go beyond 17,000 or 18,000.

The Italian Embassy did not assert today that it had additional dispatches showing that as many as 40,000 prisoners had been taken. It is basing its calculation on the messages received yesterday. Further evidence of the number of prisoners taken is awaited. Beyond General Diaz's dispatch, which may have contained an error due to telegraphic transmission, there is nothing approaching official evidence that 40,000 Austrians are in Italian hands.

The suggestion has been made that one of the cabled versions of the Italian communiqué said that "four to five thousand" prisoners had been taken and that a telegraph operator somewhere along the route misunderstood "four to five" to be "forty-five."

The following official cablegram was received by the embassy this afternoon:

Yesterday the brave troops of our Third Army subdued the last enemy rear guard patrols, compelling them to surrender, thus completely freeing the right bank of the Piave by an operation which netted us 18 officers and 1,607 men, who were taken prisoners and brought behind our lines.

In the Tonale zone our indomitable Alpine troops, by a surprise action, possessed themselves of an enemy advanced post, whose occupants were all taken prisoners.

On the Asiago Plateau, with incursions on the slopes of Monte di Valbella, we captured 102 prisoners. On the entire northwestern front of the Grappa our troops, by means of combined actions of artillery, which concentrated its intensive fire upon the enemy, and of infantry, acting with remarkable élan, inflicted upon the enemy serious losses and achieved notable advantages of terrain, capturing seven officers and 326 men, as well as 16 machine guns.

Between the Sile and Piave Rivers, pursuing the action so brilliantly started by our Marines, we extended our occupation.

During the entire day of yesterday and tonight our air forces carried on efficient bombing expeditions. During the 23d and 24th enemy airships were brought down.

Special mention must be made of the 222d and 225th Infantry Regiments (Ionio and Arezzo Brigades) and 15th Storming Unit, for their heroic behavior during the fight on the Piave.

Our Carabinieri remained unwavering at the places assigned them, while the battle was raging most furiously, giving proof of remarkable valor.

The truck drivers of our supply division with untiring energy assured the timely displacement of our reserves as well as the dispatch of provisions and ammunition to the fighting units on the most advanced firing lines.

An earlier dispatch to the embassy from Rome said:

The Austrians are in full retreat. They evidently foresaw the possibility of an Italian defeat, but never anticipated the possibility of their own defeat.

Papers found on all the prisoners say that the offensive against Italy was to be the last stroke, which would put Italy out of the war and force her to make a separate peace. Food and booty were promised to the Austrian soldiers. This explains the extraordinary bravery with which the Austrians have fought.

General Diaz has answered Premier Orlando's message of congratulation by thanking him and saying that the co-operation of the whole nation assures the future success of the country.

The King has awarded the gold medal for bravery to the leaders of the Polish Legions fighting at our front. The medals have been bestowed upon these men for their exceptional bravery demonstrated during the recent actions.

Italian hydroplanes succeeded in setting fire to a large munition ship steaming near the eastern Adriatic coast. The fire was started from bombs dropped from the Italian machines.

Y. M. C. A. AT ITALIAN FRONT.

Le Roy Corbin of New York Decorated for Bravery Under Fire.

PARIS, June 25.—Fifty American Y. M. C. A. workers have obtained permission to work in the Italian front lines, serving soup, coffee, chocolate, and tobacco.

Le Roy Corbin of King Street, New York, attached to the Y. M. C. A., has been decorated for bravery in taking supplies forward under fire.

Rumanian Legion Going to Front.

ROME, June 24.—The Rumanian Legion recently formed is about to start for the front to fight with Italy's Army against the common enemy.

AUSTRIAN CRISIS ALARMS GERMANS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

wounding forty-nine persons. Another bomb, which hit a house, practically blew the contents and residents out of it, killing or wounding about a dozen persons. One of the heaviest bombs dropped in the Rhine about ten yards from the main railway bridge.

All the information tends to show that the air raids are having a demoralizing effect on Germany's people, who are becoming more frightened over the allied airplanes. News of the attacks spread immediately in spite of every precaution taken by the authorities to prevent it.

Fugitives from the neighborhoods which have been attacked always succeed in slipping through the police cordons and spread terror abroad by tales of awful devastation.

Everything is done to hide the traces of the damage as quickly as possible. Official notices, denying rumors, are being circulated, but the people no longer believe these statements. Considerable numbers of people have left Cologne through fear of the air raids.

There is always a squadron of twenty airplanes ready to attack the allied aviators, but the factories are not very well defended against raids.

The successes at the front were celebrated joyously in Cologne by the younger classes, but the older ones and the women wept, saying, "Our turn will come next."

In the midst of the crowds could be seen many persons looking anxiously up and scanning the horizon with opera glasses for airplanes.

There is very great effort on the part of the authorities to hide real conditions from the people of Germany in the same way that everything is being done not to let them realize the number of American troops on the west front.

According to the view of friends of the Entente who have studied the question of German mentality, the best chance of finishing the war speedily is by continual and heavy air raids into Germany by bombing squadrons. Up to the present these raids have been sporadic, but all the facts go to show that should the raids be made regularly, they would help to shorten the war.

The state of panic in Cologne and other Rhine towns is still intense. The mere report of the approach of allied machines makes workmen run for shelter and refuse to work during the rest of the day. Friends of the Entente here feel confident that if the allied bombing operations were extended to Frankfort and other large towns in the Rhine provinces, and especially Essen, the results would be worth while, notwithstanding the fact that the Allies might lose large numbers of machines. An attack on Berlin, they think, if such was possible, would probably have as much effect in Germany as a defeat on the western front.

BARACCA KILLED HIMSELF.

Italy's Premier Ace, His Machine Disabled, Would Not Be Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Italian Embassy was advised from Rome today of the finding of the body of Major Baracca, the leading ace in the Italian Army, who disappeared during the first few days of the Austrian offensive against the Piave front. The dispatch reads:

"In the region of the Montello the Italians have found the body of the aviator, Major Baracca, who had failed to return during the first days of the operations in that region. A bullet was in the right temple. This leads to the belief that when Major Baracca, with his disabled machine, was forced to descend in the enemy's lines, he killed himself rather than be captured. The loss of Major Baracca is deeply felt in Italy as he was the leading aviator of the Italian Army, having to his credit the destruction of about fifty enemy machines."

Since the beginning of Germany's offensive on March 21 Germany has lost its premier ace in Baron Richthofen, France has lost its leading ace in Captain Georges Guynemer, Italy has lost its premier ace in Major Baracca, and the American Army has lost its premier ace in Lufbery.

GEN. DIAZ REWARDED.

His Chief of Staff, Gen. Badoglio, Also Promoted for Victory.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 24, (Associated Press.)—As a reward for his operations against the Austrians, King Victor Emmanuel has advanced General Diaz ninety numbers on the active list of the Italian Army. This action places General Diaz as Italy's fifth ranking General.

General Badoglio, Chief of Staff to General Diaz, has been promoted by the King to the rank of an army commander. He will remain in his present position.

VICTORY NEXT YEAR NEW PLEA TO GERMANS

Military Authorities Start Propaganda to Prepare People for Failure in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Information reached the State Department today from a neutral country that the German authorities were conducting propaganda to bring public opinion at home around to the view that if the Teuton armies were unable to overrun France this year, the situation would be still better next year for Germany than it was at the beginning of the present offensive on March 21.

This information is taken to mean that the German Government is already reckoning on the probability of a repulse in France and Flanders, and is preparing the people for news of the failure of the offensive operations which have been in progress there.

German officers interned in a neutral country are reported as having admitted that letters received from Germany showed a decided change of public opinion regarding the army, and also indicated that great surprise had been expressed in Germany over the attitude of American soldiers of German origin, who are serving the United States loyally in our army in France.

DEEP GLOOM IN VIENNA.

New Demonstrations in Streets Follow News from Italy.

GENEVA, June 25.—La Suisse says it learns that the Austrian defeat in Italy has caused profound dejection in Vienna, where demonstrations are taking place in the streets, and at Prague, where the inhabitants are demanding peace.

The Konstanz Zeitung asks: "Must German troops be continually diverted from the important western front to bolster up our weak allies?"

It is reported that the Germans have begun to build a naval port at Trieste, entirely independent of the Austrian authorities, who were not consulted. The purpose is supposed to be the establishment of German commerce in Austrian ports after the war.

All the commanding officers at Trieste since the loss of the Austrian dreadnoughts are Germans. The Austrians are only in nominal command.

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Train No. 22, leaves Tobyhanna (Mondays only) at 6 31 A. M., making same stops as Train No. 23, and arriving New York 9.35 A.M Dining Car, Parlor Cars and Coaches

Train No. 24, leaves Scranton (Sundays only) at 6.35 P. M., making same stops as Train No. 23, and arriving New York 10.25 P. M. Parlor Cars and Coaches

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As trustees of many thousands of dollars' worth of men's clothing, we can do no less than follow our own counsel.

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FRANCE UNAFRAID, FACING NEW DRIVE

Buttressed by Our Swift Help, She Calmly Awaits the Next German Shock.

WON'T YIELD IF PARIS FALLS

Observer from French Capital Finds London Believes War Tide Has Turned.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 25.—Coming away from France after a sojourn of five months and looking back from this side of the channel, one feels increased confidence that the French people will be equal to all emergencies. They are bracing themselves for the impending attack which the enemy is taking time to organize to the last ounce.

No matter if that attack succeeds even to the point of reducing or taking Paris, French provision will have made the loss weigh as light as possible. But such cool forehandedness is in itself an augury of fortune and the Kaiser will never see Paris.

If the enemy is taking time to prepare his great attack with nothing overlooked the Allies also find the wait useful. The minutes are precious for increasing the American reinforcements and completing their training, for refitting damaged units, and for carrying out plans for defending Paris, after carefully emptying the capital of all the movable property and industry and the surplus population.

These preparations have been going forward under our eyes for weeks, absolutely without panic and with that spirit of painstaking conservation which is peculiarly French. It is all the more wonderful when one remembers that France had already endured enough to kill any other two nations, when Germany brought everything from the East and, fitting out her full force with all the devil's own inventions, launched it full at the defenders' heart.

On all sides a person, returning from France, is asked what will happen if Paris falls. As the French are not afraid to stand up and look this possibility in the face, no one else need be.

France will stick under all circumstances. She has not endured four years of agony to weaken now. But she is practical as well as heroic. She knows that she has furnished the battleground and the backbone for this great stand for civilization. She has earned the good-will of the world and can undertake the huge task of rebuilding with everybody ready to help her in such ways as her self-respect will permit her to accept.

Then there is the Clemenceau Government, which has stood like a rock in the recent storms. Perhaps without that old-timer France lacked the means to give administrative expression to her faith and courage to meet whatever might befall.

One more thing was necessary to give France the strength to go through—American help. It came, and how strong-winged and splendidly opportune was its coming!

Even in these last few months, when Paris has been constantly under the fire of long-range guns and air raiders, and at times brute force in monstrous forms peered in at the very gates of the capital, France has never lost her tranquillity, and those who were best informed were sure of her. Even now she is ready to contribute her share to holding any line, however far west the German pressure may thrust it.

In England the events of the last few days have created hopes more than optimistic. Until the boche jumps from the springboard again, nobody dares to predict without knocking on wood, but in their hearts all feel that at last the tide has definitely turned.

Hindenburg held Italy as a terror over the Allies, but the tables have been handsomely turned there. Unless he is able to break through the western front on the next trial it is not believed that he will have enough men and material to stage another large scale offensive. His soldiers can no longer be stimulated to superhuman effort, and behind in Germany is a civilian community, limp and sick with hunger and hopes deferred.

And worst of all is Austria, where Dr. Ludendorff has been called post haste to administer the oxygen treatment which usually is a preliminary notice to the undertaker.

UKRAINE AFLAME AGAINST GERMANS

Floggings and Hangings Fail to Repress Revolt Against New Masters.

KIEV IS SWEPT BY FIRE

Arsenal at Odessa Is Blown Up —Nagauren Being Shelled by Improvised Monitors.

THOUSANDS UNEMPLOYED

Factories Purposely Closed to Starve Their Employes Into Working for a Pittance.

Irkutsk, Siberia, Captured By Czechoslovak Troops

LONDON, June 26.—The City of Irkutsk, Siberia, has been captured by Czechoslovak troops under General Alexieff, according to Berlin advices received in Copenhagen and transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

General Alexieff is the former Russian Commander in Chief.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, June 25.—A great fire at Kiev has destroyed five square miles of the town.

The Odessa arsenal has been blown up.

A flotilla of improvised monitors under command of a sailor has bombarded Nagauren.

The Germans in Ukraine are by their acquisitions steadily increasing the dissatisfaction of the working classes and peasants. Serious disorders and in some cases open risings are taking place.

Where the Bolsheviki hold a centre they make expeditions against the Germans in the surrounding country, notably in the Governments of Chunigoff and Podolsk. In Kiev itself the explosion of a powder magazine is still unexplained. All the windows in the main street were smashed, and the resulting fire, not yet controlled, threatens kerosene and other explosive stores.

Many reports agree that throughout the Ukraine the Germans are systematically killing Bolsheviki and flogging workmen. It is reported that whereas the Germans destroy the Soviet organizations, the Austrians do not, and there are differences of a serious character between the allies on this account in the Ukraine.

The Ministry of Labor in the Ukraine reports the following figures of unemployed: Kiev, 15,000; Odessa, 20,000; Kherson, 25,000; Kharkoff, 15,000; Nikolaieff, 24,000; Ekaterinoslav, 40,000. These huge figures are partly explained by the purposeful closing of works in order to starve the workpeople into sacrificing the gains of the revolution and agreeing to work for ridiculously small wages and longer hours, the starving unemployed of one district being used to blackleg the starving unemployed of another.

Meanwhile the Germans are keeping fairly close guard on the Russian-Ukrainian frontiers, which disturbs classes quite other than that of the workers. Radek's prophecy in a speech to the Council of National Economy on the Brest-Litovsk peace, when he said Ukraine would find separation from Russia impossible for economic reasons, is already verified by a deputation of big Ukrainian masters of steel and iron industries, who informed the Ukrainian Government that the economical life of the country would perish unless close economic connection was established with Northern Russia, which is its principal market.

In the northern occupied districts there is wholesale political espionage. German soldiers enter into discussions, and they arrest those whose opinion is suspected.

June 19.—The revolutionary movement in the Ukraine is steadily growing in spite of arrests, punitive expeditions, and wholesale hangings. I have seen German photographs of a row of twenty gallows with corpses of Austrian Internationalists executed at Ekaterinoslav. Strike after strike has occurred in the towns. Organized bands of guerrillas systematically destroy German food requisitioning detachments.

The revolutionaries have improvised monitors, mounting guns on cement ballasted, flat-bottomed barges.

The tragic irony of the situation is that at this moment Soviet Russia, which is steadily being forced toward a break with Germany, should be weakened by an outbreak of the counter-revolution in Western Siberia, which is profiting by, and caused, the armed action of the Czechs.

Remembering that the ultimate object of the Bolsheviki is a world social revolution, it is obvious that all bourgeois Governments are their enemies. But some of these enemies are more remote than others, and they are in the position of a man who must knock out his nearest enemy. Their reason may well be that in the long run they will damage Germany most by letting her earn the unpopularity that, as in Ukraine, shows the results of suppression. They may with open eyes invite the Germans to their own undoing. It was remarked to me the other day that "if Germany is tempted into the adventure of ruling Great Russia, it will be her finish, as it was Napoleon's."

A bourgeois recently arrived from the Baltic provinces reports that German rule there has wiped out the memory of the disorders of the Russian soldiery and that the population as a whole is more revolutionary than it has been for a dozen years. At a meeting of Baltic landowners one of them, regretting this, remarked:

"If the German troops are ever removed we shall have to leave first for our own sakes."

All reports of persons escaping from the occupied territory agree as to the marked degeneration of German discipline. A man who had done it said to me:

"It is possible now to bribe one's way from one end of the country to the other."

The control of the German officers over their men is steadily weakening.

LONDON RAID COSTLY TO FOE

Ten of Twenty Machines in Last Attack Met with Mishap.

LONDON, June 25, (via Ottawa.)—According to a dispatch from British Headquarters last night, confirmation has been received from German sources regarding the losses of German machines in the air raid over London on May 19 and 20. In addition to seven of the squadron, numbering twenty, which are known to have been brought down, it now appears that three more machines crashed on landing.

It has been known for some time that the landing of these powerful bombing machines proves very difficult in the hands of those accustomed to another type of machine. A large number of aviation students have been killed by machines destroyed in German aerdromes, and it is now known that even experts, after a long flight, are by no means at the end of their troubles when the shores of Great Britain have been left safely behind.

Philip Gibbs's Dispatch From the British Front.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

and a few men there on this sector, and providing a normal amount of work in field hospitals and casualty clearing stations, and demonstrating that there is a war on to the people who are not likely to forget it.

The business of the day proceeds—a vast business, impossible to describe as one travels from base to front and along behind the lines for a hundred miles or more—with transport columns moving up with the usual supplies of rations for men and guns, with labor companies working on roads and digging new trenches, with battalions in rest training hard in the open fields and battalions in support putting new drafts through their paces, and all the activities of millions of men, doing a hundred thousand jobs which have only one purpose and meaning—to perfect every part of that highly complicated machine known as the army in the field.

Wherever one goes, the same old pictures meet one's eyes, so that, after four years of war or nearly, one's impressions are dulled by the familiarity of it all—gunners watering their horses, sentries guarding ammunition dumps, columns of troops on the roads, divisional bands practicing in the farmyards of dilapidated villages, heavy guns crawling on caterpillars up long, straight roads between avenues of poplars and market squares, and men working like ants among ant heaps, which are trenches and gun positions in the chalky earth, where weeds grow richly and fresh-made pits show where the latest shells have fallen.

That is the general background of soldiers' lives, as I have described it in detail so often, and day after day goes by and it never changes, though the men change and new men come out to take the places of those who pass.

It never changes in its general character, though the details alter from time to time as the battleline goes backward or forward, bringing new towns and villages within its zone of fire, or altering the design of familiar landmarks.

The falling of the Madonna of Albert was an event which made a difference to the men who had seen that queer freak in the effect of shellfire every time they had come across the battlefields up the Albert-Bapaume Road, which is now a highway of the enemy. Something is missing from one's mental vision now that it is gone.

Yesterday another familiar piece of French architecture was altered. The steeple of St. Venant Church tower, known to thousands of British soldiers, who marched through Merville and Hazebrouck to Armentières or Bailleul, has gone the way of all church towers within easy range of the German guns, and fell with a crash in a short bombardment.

German guns were active yesterday also on the Hazebrouck front and up in Vlamertinghe and Ypres, where no amount of shelling will make much difference to the view of things. The British guns were fairly busy in reply and the British airmen have been out and about in spite of the foggy morning yesterday after a heavy rain.

Bapaume is one of their favorite haunts by day and night—poor old Bapaume, won by so much sacrifice, British until three months ago and now an assembling place for German troops. For them it must be a fearful crossroad and no place for lingering. Two tons of bombs were dropped there by the British airplanes by day and another two tons by night in one day this week, and there is hardly a day or a night in which it does not get a visit of this kind.

Today the sun is shining again and it is June in all her glory of green and gold, and the British soldiers are going about their daily routine in the line or out of it, wondering how long it will be before Fritz puts up another show, but not worrying much whether it is tomorrow or next week, but is making the best of each day as it comes, which is only the philosophy of life in war. Most of them think, as I think, that the next show will come soon, but no one knows.

Premier Stands by Conscription in Ireland.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

low the temporary bitterness arising out of the follies of the last few weeks in Ireland to interfere with the progress of that policy. Ireland ought to take her share in the war. It was the duty of the Government, first of all, before it took any further action in this matter, to see that Ireland had opportunities to come voluntarily into the struggle.

Former Premier Asquith, following Lloyd George, said that he agreed with everything that was said in the latter part of the Prime Minister's speech regarding the urgency of an Irish settlement as a necessity of war. The war would be seriously hampered by the existence of this outstanding and unsettled Irish problem.

There were masses of Irish subjects in all the great communities of the crown. There was in the United States an Irish population far greater than to be found in Ireland itself. So long as the predominant feeling of those populations was one of unsettlement and even resentment against the existing system of government in Ireland, so long would the British armies, if not paralyzed, be hampered in the prosecution of the common interests of the Allies

Evidence of a German Plot.

LONDON, June 25.—Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he hoped to satisfy the House that the German plot in Ireland was a real and imminent danger to this country. He said he was satisfied that both the clergy and the Nationalists had used their influence to assist in keeping the peace.

Concluding his speech, the Premier said that whatever the folly might be of attempting to force through a measure of self-Government while the present conditions existed in Ireland the folly of abandoning every attempt to secure the assent of Ireland to imperial rule would be a greater one. He said:

"I am still hopeful that conditions in Ireland will be so restored that you can recreate, as it were, the conciliatory spirit which at one time dominated all parties here and in Ireland and be able to settle this problem even during the war.

"This is a war problem and not to settle it is to increase our difficulties in conducting the war, and it will increase the difficulties of the United States also in conducting the war." [Cheers.]

Lloyd George then appealed to Sir Edward Carson to show the same spirit he displayed two years ago in using his influence in Ulster to try to secure some measure which would have the willing assent of the people of Ireland to imperial rule.

The Secretary said that the Government had found that Germany was in touch with Ireland, and that not only were messages going to Ireland from a German source, but that they were going from Irish sources to Germany. The collapsible boat in which the man who is now a prisoner landed in Ireland from a submarine, Mr. Shortt said, was made of canvas similar to that made at Hanover before the war.

Mr. Shortt said the Government knew that in a certain port of Germany a large amount of ammunition had been loaded into a German submarine, and that, moreover, submarines had been seen in localities where the destruction of shipping could not have been their object.

Since the Premier had announced the Government's policy with regard to Ireland, he said, circumstances had entirely changed, there being two main causes for the change. The first and most far-reaching cause, he said, was the discovery of a German plot in Ireland, which he hoped he would be able to satisfy the House was a real and imminent danger to the country. In addition there was the fact that the feeling in Ireland against conscription, and the movement which necessarily followed that feeling, had been used by the extremists in a physical movement in conjunction with the German plot.

The speaker said he did not for a moment assert that any substantial proportion of those in Ireland who were opposed to conscription had any knowledge that they were being used to further a German plot.

Open Seditious Propaganda.

Mr. Shortt said that Sinn Feiners had been captured in the anti-conscription movement. It had been declared that the German plot was an invention intended to injure Ireland, but he regretted to say that there was no need for invention, for the plot was a fact. When he and Viscount French went to Ireland, Mr. Shortt continued, they found the reappearance of seditious propaganda in the form of poems, pamphlets, and notices, posted on the walls, inciting the people to aid any German force that might land in the country.

"Any straw and fodder taken by the German army," Mr. Shortt said one of these posters read, "will be paid for by Germany."

The Secretary quoted exoerpts from many speeches that had been delivered urging illegal drillings for the purpose of assisting Germany and said that the sources of information upon which the Government relied to show that German intrigue existed both in Ireland and outside had always proved reliable when tested by subsequent events.

He said he had traced the activity of German agents in Ireland from 1911 and asserted that at the beginning of the war a pamphlet entitled "Ireland, Germany, and the Freedom of the Seas" had been in circulation in Ireland. It bore evidence of being German-printed and for the last three months had begun to reappear in Ireland.

It was a very peculiar coincidence, Mr. Shortt continued, that on Professor Edward de Valera, Member of Parliament for East Clare and a prominent Sinn Feiner, had been found the text of a letter written to him by another interned man which made allusion to something which was going to happen two months after the German offensive began, and that de Valera was reminded that the two months would not be up until the end of May.

Ronald McNeil, Unionist, interrupting the speaker, asked: "Has the writer been shot?"

Anxious to Avoid Executions.

"No," replied Mr. Shortt, "and unless we are forced by those who call themselves interned persons we have no desire for any more executions. If we can protect the country and insure the safety of the realm without any more executions we want to do so. If it is otherwise the responsibility will be upon those who force it, and not upon us."

The result of this anti-conscription movement, Mr. Shortt said, was a recrudescence of drilling, seditious speaking outrages and midnight raids for arms. When he and Viscount French went to Ireland, he added, they came to the conclusion that as a preliminary to any form of conscription it was essential that Ireland should have the opportunity of coming forward voluntarily to take its part in the war, and the Cabinet has adopted that view.

"The Government," Mr. Shortt continued, "is determined to put down disorder. There is no democrat who could allow peaceful citizens to be persecuted and ruined for their political opinions, and the Government does not intend to allow it."

All Parties Aiding Recruiting.

Mr. Shortt said that men of all political parties and religions had come forward to assist in recruiting, instancing one man who had signed the anti-conscription declaration and Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought against the British in the Boer war.

In moving the adjournment of the House to permit of the debate of the Irish situation, Mr. Shortt said that when the Premier explained early in April the policy of the Government, namely, to deal with Home Rule and compulsory military service for Ireland, there was every appearance that both these plans could be carried to a satisfactory conclusion. The Irish Convention had concluded its labors, which offered a unique opportunity to settle the Irish question. He did not believe the labors of the convention were dead, but only held in abeyance, and he hoped within a short time that the work that had been done in the convention would make itself felt.

Ex-Premier Asquith again appealed to the Government to refer the Irish question to the Dominions Conference.

The former Premier said that the relation between the two policies of home rule and conscription from the beginning had appeared to him obscure and indeterminate to the last degree. He agreed with everything the Prime Minister had said about the urgency for an Irish settlement as a necessity of the war, and added:

"I again venture to put forward the suggestion which I made in this House something like fifteen months ago. I would ask if it is not possible—and I speak not to Irishmen alone—to take advantage of the presence here of the representatives of the great dominions from all parts of the Empire to suggest, advise, and present some scheme of settlement which might be acceptable to all parties in Ireland to the people of Great Britain. I do not believe the Imperial War Cabinet could perform a task more vital to the interests of the Empire or more valuable to the prosecution of the war than to pave the way for a settlement in Ireland."

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said that if the Premier believed he was justified, in order to carry on the war, in trying to bribe Ireland into conscription, thereby incurring a grave political risk, breaking a party truce and shattering the foundations of the Unionist Party, he ought, in taking this desperate course, at least to have determined to go right through with it.

"The Roman Catholic hierarchy," he said, "has gone to lengths in opposing conscription which no civilized modern community ought to tolerate for a moment. If you have to endure all this indignity and humiliation you are crawling upon your knees to a particular church."

Sir Edward asked the Government to give a frank explanation of their policy of offering recruits land. He argued that such a policy could be only satisfactory and just if applied to the whole kingdom and dominions. When Irishmen refuse to assist England because they could not get home rule, he would remind them it was not a question of assisting England, but of assisting civilization to drive back barbarism. He asked Irishmen to turn their eyes to the west to see what Irishmen in America were doing.

Reviewing the various negotiations in which he had participated for the settlement of the Irish problem, Sir Edward contended that they would show to the Dominions and America that Ulster had not been unreasonable in trying to find a settlement. He would say to his fellow-Irishmen, whether from the north, south, or west:

"For Heaven's sake vindicate your country and your honor and take your share in the war for freedom."

Dublin Lord Mayor Defiant; Hands Address to Our Embassy

DUBLIN, June 25, (Associated Press.)—The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced tonight that he had visited the American Embassy in London and presented to Ambassador Page the address of the anti-conscription conference to President Wilson. He took this course, he said, because the Foreign Office refused to allow him to go to Washington unless he first submitted the address to the Viceroy of Ireland.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IMPORTANT.

Hint That Dublin Consignment Was Part of a Large One.

LONDON, June 25.—The seizure of 40,000 rounds of ammunition in the Smithfield market in Dublin yesterday is expected to have important developments, according to the Dublin correspondent of The Daily Mail, who says that the seizure was an incident in an attempt to smuggle arms and ammunition into Ireland on a large scale.

The first discovery of the affair seems to have been made by the police of Belfast, where a ship whose name is not divulged arrived the latter part of last week, bringing a miscellaneous cargo, among which contraband was cleverly distributed. The contraband goods were consigned to various parts of the country. An investigation is proceeding to discover how much of it reached its destination.

It is understood that, in addition to the seizure in Dublin, 6,000 cartridges were found in Belfast, and other parcels in Dungannon and Portadown. The Dublin consignment was hidden in sacks of oats. The consignee is said to be a brother of one of the interned Sinn Feiners.

COUNTS ON JAPAN TO ACT IN SIBERIA

Paris Believes She Will Send an Army if the Allies Will Equip It.

1,000,000 MEN AVAILABLE

Tokio Decides Not to Act Without the Support of the United States.

Embargo on Chinese Action In Siberia Is Now Raised

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26.—The embargo on Chinese action in Siberia has been raised, according to a Harbin dispatch to The Daily Mail. The reason given for this action is that Russia is taking no steps to prevent the Germans from advancing in the East.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25.—There is a strong belief here that Japanese intervention in the Far East is possible. Japan is understood to be perfectly willing to take action if she is formally asked to do so by the rest of the Allies. It is generally believed that she is ready to supply the necessary man power if the other Allies, including America, will furnish the necessary equipment and other material which she herself is unable to produce.

Interest is now centred upon the military forces which Japan can bring into the war. On this head the information available is extremely scanty, for in no country has the exact nature of military preparations been so successfully kept secret as in Japan. No Government reports are published as to the number of her effectives, and it appears that the Japanese Parliament is no better informed than the people themselves. Information from private cources which has been published here, however, tends to show that, although at no time were more than half a million men engaged on the Japanese side in the war against Russia, the empire has now and has had since mibilization took place at the beginning of the present war at least 2,000,000 soldiers available. These belong to the active army, the first and second reserve and the territorial reserve. Immediately after this first line army Japan can mobilize a second contingent of 1,000,000 men who have not yet served in the army in peace time, but who are as physically fit as the men in the active ranks. These men have received five periods of training of sixty days each, and constitute what Japanese officers term the auxiliary reserve.

Behind these 3,000,000 men there are in Japan more than 5,000,000 more or less able-bodied, but totally untrained, men who may be immediately mobilized if necessary. Detailed figures published by one of the Japanese reviews show that of these 11,000,000 men at least 6,000,000 are either fully or partly trained, and at least 3,000,000 fully trained. It is believed here that Japan can furnish an expeditionary corps of between fifty-five and sixty divisions of 18,500 men each, or well over 1,000,000 men.

Japan Refuses to Intervene Now.

TOKIO, June 21, (Associated Press.)—The newspapers today report that as a result of the deliberations of the Advisory Board in diplomatic affairs Japan has decided not to comply with the request of the Entente and to refrain from intervention in Siberia at present.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that Japan, unless directly menaced, will not act without the support of the United States.

Not Discouraging to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The unofficial announcement from Tokio of the decision of the Japanese Government to decline the request of the Entente Powers to intervene in Siberia was not understood by officials here, including the Entente Embassies' staffs, as by any means marking the abandonment of the purpose of either the Entente or the United States to assist Russia to rehabilitate herself and to overcome German influence.

One high official said the action of the Japanese Board of Advisers in rejecting the idea of a military expedition into Siberia at this stage would go far to strengthen the design of Russia's friends to extend sympathetic aid and support to the elements in Russia which were striving to re-establish law and order on a constitutional basis, with a Government representative of all elements among the Russian people.

Premier Lloyd George in his speech yesterday in London declared England's willingness to aid Russia if Russia so desired. This statement was accepted here as an indication that England, at least, among the Entente Allies, had inclined to the American view that certainly before any attempt was made at forcible military intervention in Russia or Siberia, Russia's friends among the nations should exhaust every effort to place within her grasp such assistance in a material and economic way as would enable her to bring about an internal reform which would develop some responsible and probably permanent form of government with which the Entente Powers and America might cooperate to free the country from German influence.

It was because the United States Government held to this view, which now appears to be gaining adherence from the Entente Powers, that at no time did it discuss with Japan the subject of intervention in Siberia, either by Japan alone or jointly, as suggested by some of the Entente Powers.

While it is realized that the danger from German activities in Eastern Siberia has not passed, the sense of emergency has diminished, and it is believed by the officials here that the decision reached by the Tokio Board of Advisers marks an understanding on the part of the Allies, including Japan, to encourage the Russian people themselves to struggle out of the present conditions of chaos and offer them such help in doing so as the Russians themselves desire.

LONDON, June 25.—In a Peking dispatch to The Daily Mail the Chinese Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang, is quoted as reiterating in an interview that there is nothing sinister in the Chino-Japanese agreement, which, he declares, does not comprise an alliance either defensive or offensive.

The agreement was concluded, the Foreign Minister sets forth, for one object in one defined sphere of operations. It would become active only in the event of an actual state of war in Siberia, he added, and would lapse when hostilities ceased.

GERMANS IN TRANSCAUCASIA.

They Land 3,000 Troops at Poti, a Black Sea Port.

MOSCOW, June 18.—The Germans have landed a force of 3,000 infantry and cavalry, together with artillery, at Poti, on the Black Sea, according to an official communication issued today.

Poti is a seaport in Transcaucasia, Government of Kutais. It lies at the mouth of the Rion River and is connected by rail with Batum, Tiflis, and Baku.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

GERMANS AGAIN BOMB A CANADIAN HOSPITAL

Kill Doctors, Nurses, and Patients in Buildings Plainly Marked with Red Cross.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 25, (by the Canadian Press.)—A Canadian hospital, on a site behind the British front occupied for eighteen months, was bombed by the Germans last night, and several persons, including doctors, nurses, and officer patients, were killed or seriously wounded.

The bombing of this hospital followed the bombing of two other Canadian hospitals near the coast. The building on which explosives were dropped last night sheltered thousands of wounded during the fighting last March.

The roofs were painted with great Red Crosses, and the buildings have never been used for military purposes since the war began. German squadrons which have often flown over them in daylight raids have hitherto dropped no bombs near the buildings.

Last night one three-story wing which was about 200 yards long, caught fire after being cut clean in half by a huge bomb. Bravely the staff of the hospital started to rescue helpless patients cut off by the flames in an adjacent wing. Doctors and orderlies brought them through shattered windows and down ladders to safety.

The first bomb went through two floors and into the operating room, where the night staff was working on some urgent cases that had just arrived. The operating staff, including nurses, was buried under an avalanche of debris, and in a few minutes the whole operating section was a flaming tomb. Bursting tubes of ether and hydrogen added to the ghastliness of the sight.

Fortunately two other surgical teams had just halted in their work, and had gone to mess for midnight supper, or the casualty list of doctors and nurses would have been much heavier.

Some of the personnel whose quarters were on the top floor of the wrecked building had marvelous escapes. One Corporal who slept directly over the operating theatre was blown free by the first explosion. He was left isolated on a burning beam, however, and was rescued with difficulty by means of ropes and ladders. Although badly injured, he worked heroically in saving the patients.

Pick Up Shipwrecked Crew.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 25.—Six members of the crew of the American schooner Charles W. Alcott of New York abandoned at sea while on her way from Norfolk with a cargo of lumber were brought here today by a Danish steamship from the West Indies. The mate said that the schooner sprung a leak on Sunday morning during the heavy northwest gale and became waterlogged. The Charles W. Alcott was a wooden vessel of 281 tons gross, built at Greenport, N. Y., in 1873.

AGAIN BOMB METZ REGION.

British Airmen Carry Out a Series of Raids.

LONDON, June 25.—A series of British raiding operations by an "independent air force," in which important points behind the German lines in the Metz region were attacked and many tons of bombs dropped, is reported in an official statement today. It reads:

"Sunday evening the weather cleared somewhat and our bombing squadrons carried out a series of attacks on the Metz-Sablons station. Three raids were made during the early evening, and a fourth after nightfall. Clouds prevented observations of the results obtained. Over six tons of bombs were dropped on this objective.

"On Monday, in spite of high winds and clouds, attacks were successfully carried out on factories and sidings at Saarbrücken, factories at Dillingen, and the railway sidings at Metz-Sablons.

"Our formations were attacked by enemy airplanes, one of which was sent down in flames and another driven down out of control. All of our machines returned."

Italy Plans Trans-Balkan Railroad.

ROME, June 24.—The Council of Public Works has approved the project for a trans-Balkan railroad with a ferry service from Brindisi to Vallona.

Condax

A REAL TURKISH CIGARETTE made by Condax Bros. in their own way from the finest old crop Turkish leaf—imported before the war. You will enjoy an old time Turkish Cigarette

STRAW TIP PLAIN AND CORK 25¢

E. A. Condax & Co. INC.

57 WEST 19th STREET NEW YORK CITY.

A Demonstration of Federal Advertising

WE have been exploiting the value of Federal Service in wartime advertising, but words alone are inadequate in visualizing a work of such importance.

On the last page of the Times this morning, will be found an advertisement of the 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor which demonstrates, in part, Federal ability to create advertising with real selling power.

If you would like to know how Federal can function as an integral part of your business in these stressful times, ask the American Safety Razor Company how we do it and then—

"Put it up to men who know your market."

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.

6 East Thirty-ninth Street New York

30 North Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Consultation without charge or obligation

A DEFINITE ENGLISH TAILOR ATMOSPHERE PREVAILS IN THE JACKET OF THE FINCHLEY BUSINESS SUIT, ILLUSTRATED.

THE SHEPPARD LAPELS AND THE STRAIGHT-UP SHOULDERS, WITH THEIR GRACEFUL CUSTOM SLEEVE-HEAD, HAVE BEEN ADMIRABLY DRAPED.

EXECUTED IN CHOICE CASSIMERES.

CUSTOM SERVICE WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

$35

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

Shirts and Neckwear from Higgins of London

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th. Street
NEW YORK

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

CHEVIOT

Outing Shirts

$2.00

White cheviot is recognized by most men as giving the best service for sport wear. We have a complete stock in all styles, each shirt full shrunk, entire satisfaction assured.

FOULARD NECKWEAR SOFT COLLARS ENGLISH GOLF STOCKINGS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

War News Not to Be Missed.

History is in the making while you are on your vacation, and it will be a distinct loss to you if you miss any of the important New York Times dispatches from the fighting front. Sent by mail to any address for $1.00 a month. Address Subscription Department The New York Times, Times Square, New York. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REPULSE GERMANS ATTACKING ON AISNE

French Defeat Enemy Efforts to Recover Lost Positions West of Soissons.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN RAIDS

Gunfire Is Lively Between the Aisne and the Marne—British Also Raiding.

PARIS, June 25.—The Germans last night attacked the new French positions in the region of le Port, just north of the Aisne, but were able to make no gains, says today's statement from the War Office.

In surprise attacks in the Woevre and in Lorraine the French captured twenty prisoners.

The statement reads:

North of the Aisne, after a violent bombardment and grenade fighting, the enemy attacked the positions recently gained by us northeast of le Port (west of Soissons.) The French positions were maintained in their entirety.

The artillery activity was rather lively in the region of Faverolles and Courcy (between the Aisne and the Marne.)

French troops carried out in the Woevre and in Lorraine three surprise attacks from which they brought back twenty prisoners.

The night bulletin of the War Office says:

Between the Oise and the Aisne raids enabled us to take prisoners.

The artillery activity was spirited in various sectors south of the Aisne, particularly in the region of Silly-la-Poterie, (southeast of Villers-Cotterets.)

On June 24 six enemy machines were brought down or fell in a damaged condition. More than four tons of projectiles were dropped on aviation grounds in the Aisne region.

Gunfire and Raids on British Front.

LONDON, June 25.—Activity was displayed last night by German artillery in the region between Villers-Bretonneux and Morlancourt, east of Amiens, says today's War Office report. There was some artillery activity also in other sectors.

Raiding operations in the Arras region resulted in the capture of prisoners by the British.

The bulletin reads:

Canadian troops raided the enemy's trenches last night at Neuville-Vitasse, near Arras, and brought back twenty-two prisoners and six machine guns. A few prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us in a successful raid south of the Scarpe.

The hostile artillery has been active during the night between Villers-Bretonneux and Morlancourt, south of Avion (Lens region) and west of Merville (Flanders front,) gas shells being freely employed.

Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters in France tonight says that nothing of special interest has occurred.

The official communication dealing with aviation, issued tonight, says:

In spite of high winds Monday, our airplanes did a great deal of work. In the earlier part of the day a heavy rain made flying impossible, but bombing behind the enemy's line was carried out vigorously whenever the weather permitted. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped.

The enemy did not give our airmen many opportunities for combat. Two German machines were destroyed. Three of ours are missing.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 25.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

The artillery fire, which had been moderate throughout the day, increased in the evening on isolated sectors. Reconnoitring activity continued lively.

South of the Scarpe and on the west bank of the Avre we captured prisoners. After strong artillery preparation the enemy attacked with several companies on the north bank of the Aisne, but was repulsed by counterthrusts.

The number of American and French prisoners brought in yesterday morning east of Badonviller has increased to more than sixty.

ADMIRE MAJOR ROOSEVELT.

Men of His Command Hold Young Officer In High Esteem.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, June 24.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been cited by his commanding General for extraordinary bravery and courage and is to be decorated, is popular among the men under him.

I have on several occasions visited his command and know the high esteem and respect in which he is held by his men. It is no exaggeration to say that he is their idol. Major Roosevelt has been now for five months on active duty in the front lines.

SET JULY 18 FOR WAR'S END.

German Soldiers Lured On by New Promises by Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—In a cablegram to The Daily News Junius B. Wood, correspondent with the American Army on the French front, says:

"Germany's fagged-out soldiers are being spurred to continued efforts by promises, circulated at home and elsewhere through semi-official channels, that the war will end July 18. This, the latest date fixed for the hopes of the war-weary fighters, has been disclosed by prisoners captured from widely separated German units west of Château-Thierry.

"When the drive started in the Spring the soldiers were stirred with promises that it would be the last push. When the leaders realized that the advance was halted, a new story was circulated that Paris would be captured June 28 and that the Kaiser had arranged to take his breakfast there. Now that this dream is impossible of realization, a new date in July has been fixed.

"Prisoners declare that in many units of the German Army there is a well defined plan among the soldiers, in case the war does not end by July 18, to refuse to fight any longer. They say the German War Party is apprehensive of troubles in the army similar to those in the navy last year. They assert that discontent is growing and desertions increasing, especially among the troops facing American units."

General Pershing Reports 97 Casualties; List Contains 54 Men Killed in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The War Department today gave out a list of 97 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 8,793. There were 54 killed in action, 7 died from wounds, 1 killed in an airplane accident, 2 died from accident or other cause, 26 severely wounded, 2 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 5 died of disease.

Five commissioned officers were named. Lieutenant Billy Glenn Rushing was killed in an airplane accident. Lieutenants Paul Waples Derrickson, Clarence Milton Drumm, Thomas M. Golden, and George G. Haydock were killed in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 25.	Total.
Killed in action	1,029	54	1,083
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	436	7	443
Died of accident and other causes	446	3	449
Died of disease	1,270	5	1,275
Total deaths	3,472	69	3,541
Wounded	4,859	28	4,887
Missing, including prisoners	365	0	365
Grand total	8,696	97	8,793

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 25.

Army casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—54.

Lieutenants.

DERRICKSON, PAUL WAPLES; Mrs. Mary G. Derrickson, 727 Baldwin Place, Norfolk, Va.

DRUMM, CLARENCE MILTON; W. M. Drumm, Bigelow, Kan.

GOLDEN, THOMAS M.; Mrs. Marie W. Golden, 701 S. 55th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.; Robert R. Haycock, 242 Canton Av., Milton, Mass.

Sergeant.

POOLER, JOHN R.; Mrs. Minnie Pooler, 6th Av. and Lawrence Drive, Miami, Fla.

Corporals.

ANSLOW, GEORGE; Robert S. Anslow, 32 Wellington Hill St., Mattapan, Boston, Mass.

JINDRA, JOSEPH; Miss Anna Jindra, General Delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.

SMITH, CHARLES R.; Miss Sadie Smith, 1,535 Charleston St., Charleston, W. Va.

WOOD, ARTHUR; Mrs. Mary Wood, 228 Linwood Av., Macon, Ga.

Privates.

AMUNDSON, RALPH; Mrs. Gunder Amundson, 705 Washington St., Edgerton, Wis.

ANGELL, JEROME; Byron Angell, 1,426 Reed St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

AUSTIN, GEORGE W.; Miss Alma H. Austin, 423 E. 125th St., New York.

AUSTIN, G. N.; Mrs. Cora B. Austin, Mainesburg, Penn.

BASEL, CHARLES; Mrs. M. Basel, 5,706 Honore St., Chicago.

BEAM, DEWEY G.; Carl Beam, R. F. D. 3, Johnstown, Penn.

BECK, FRANK L.; Clifford Beck, R. F. D. 1, Fairhope, Penn.

BOLINGER, OSCAR N.; Joseph Bolinger, Indian Creek, Texas.

BRANDOW, RAY C.; James Brandow, Morley, Mich.

CAMERON, WILLIAM WOLSIE; John Ansel Cameron, Gilman, Wis.

COOPER, Abner W.; W. L. Cooper, Box A, R. F. D. 2, Monticello, Miss.

CZARNIEWSKI, ISADORE; Steve Bzozorski, West 18th Place, between 16th and 17th Sts., Chicago.

CZECH, SIMON; Felix Chropawacz, 105 Elm St., Jackson, Mich.

D'ANNOLFO, S.; Joseph Corso, South Barre, Mass.

DAVIS, PAUL; James H. Davis, McCammon, Idaho.

DAWE, WALTER; Mrs. Marie Davis, 2,924 North 22d St., St. Louis, Mo.

DIGELMAN, CHARLES W.; Mrs. B. Digelman, 710 Elm St., Coshocton, Ohio.

DOBSON, HERBERT; Mrs. N. Dobson, Blanchardville, Wis.

DRAKE, CHARLES A.; S. W. McAlexander, Lawton, Miss.

DUBBS, F. E.; Mrs. Arthur Dubbs, R. F. D. 4, West Liberty, Ohio.

DUMMIT, MIKE; Charley Dummit, Washington St., Wheeling, W. Va.

DUNKLE, ELMER; Mrs. E. E. Sterner, Wrightsville, Penn.

EAVES, JOHN B.; Mrs. Ida Eaves, Tallapoosa, Ga.

EBY, CLIFTON E.; Clyde Eby, 50 Maybury St., Detroit.

FISHETTI, WILLIAM; Frank Mitroney or Joe Fishetti, 1,016 Carl St., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Prov. Villino, Bisaccea, Italy.

GANADU, L.; Mrs. G. Maria Pallitta, Sassari, Sardinia, Italy.

GRAHAM, JOE L.; W. F. Graham, Gulfport, Miss.

KASPER, JOE; Jacob Kasper, 115 Bunker Av., Chicago.

LEITER, JOSEPH; Miss Rebecca Sprical, 82 Ridge St., New York.

LEWIS, THOMAS A.; Matilda Williams, 10 Spring St., Warren, Ohio.

LINCH, MICHAEL, the Rev. D. T. Colgan, St. Patrick's Church, Denver.

McCRACKEN, THOMAS D.; William K. McCracken, Graham, Va.

MEYERS, EDWARD F.; Mrs. P. W. Meyers, 6,438 Sinclair Av., Berwin, Penn.

MONIEN, LEO M.; Mrs. Anna Monien, Dancy, Wis.

MULLINS, STANLEY; Richard A. Powers, 204 Junction Av., Detroit, Mich.

PEPPLINSKY, PETER; Mrs. Mary Pepplinsky, 940 Bremen St., Milwaukee, Wis.

POLAND, CLIFFORD W.; Mrs. L. H. Poland, 447 East 6th St., Long Beach, Cal.

RATZLAFF, GEORGE; Mrs. Jessie Ratzlaff, 102 West Park St., Harvard, Ill.

SLEDGE, E. L.; Mrs. Martha Sledge, Asheboro, N. C.

SMITH, HARRY W.; Edward Smith, Pierceville, Ind.

SMITH, JOHN H.; Mrs. Grace Smith, 77 Avenue B, Rochester, N. Y.

TUNNO, SAMUEL; C. Tunno, 3,316 Ruthwan St., Pittsburgh.

TURNER, FRED E.; Mrs. S. Turner, Hephzibay, Ga.

WEAR, WILLIAM L.; John H. Wear, Cisco, Ga.

WRIGHT, DAVID M.; J. J. Wright, R. F. D. 2, Lincolnton, N. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS—7.

Corporal.

LEVIN, HERMAN F.; Mrs. Mary Siers, 315 Pearl St., Kenosha Wis.

Privates.

CRETORS, KEITH; J. B. Cretors, St. Paris, Ohio.

GREEN, ARMISTEAD A.; Mrs. Elizabeth Green, 217½ East 2d St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

GRESSMAN, FREDERICK P.; Mrs. Dorothy Adams, 530 West 136th St., New York.

LEDFORD, CLIFFORD; Robert Ledford, 618 West 8th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SLAWKIN, HARRY M.; Mrs. Rose Slawkin, 234 Overhill St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

YONKER, HENRY H.; Mrs. Martha Yonker, 176 Apple St., Muskegon, Mich.

DIED OF DISEASE—5.

Privates.

BUSHEY, EDERENE L.; Mrs. Mable Bushey, Malmo, Minn.

LEWIS, BERNICE M.; Mrs. Susie Lewis, Weems, Penn.

STROMBERG, LEONARD WILLIAM; William Stromberg, Willington, Col.

WHITTLE, JOHN B.; Miss Ludie Whittle, R. F. D. 5, Ozark, Ala.

WOODS, WILL; Dock Woods, 1,847 Lenton St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Lieutenant.

RUSHING, BILLY GLENN; W. E. Rushing, Atmore, Ala.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—3.

Sergeant.

KNUTSON, LESLIE; Theodore Knutson, 804 Layton Boulevard, Milwaukee, Wis.

Private.

GEORGE, PETER; Paul Scseffenburgy, 148 Magazine St., Newark, N. J.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—26.

Sergeants.

BRAWN, ERROLL W.; J. E. Brawn, Fogcroft, Me.

DESLAURIERS, LEO N.; O. Deslauriers, 93 Messenger St., St. Albans, Vt.

FOLSOM, GEORGE W.; Mrs. George W. Folsom, Dover, Me.

Corporals.

BROSOR, HAROLD; Mrs. M. Brosor, 117 Tolles St., Nashua, N. H.

HEALEY, MARTIN LEO; Margaret Shea, 104 Kitter St.; Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

RIVERS, FRANK; Mrs. Edward Rivers, Watertown, Conn

Mechanician.

CRAIG, CHARLES PAUL; Ira Craig, Silver St., Mars Hill, Me.

Privates.

BERRY LE ROY A.; B. L. Berry, Shetfield, Vt.

BOWLER, JAMES; Mrs. J. Bowler, Smarwick, Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland.

BURNS, MATTHEW GEORGE; Mrs. W. J. Burns, 425 Temple St., Gardner, Mass.

COBURN, GEORGE E.; Mrs. George Coburn, 64 Ayrault St., Providence, R. I.

DENNIS, AMBROSE; Mrs. Julia Dennis, 5 Center Av., Winslow, Me.

FLINN, JOHN J.; J. J. Flinn, 161 Blatchley Av., New Haven, Conn.

FREEMAN, ANDREW; Benjamin Freeman, 500 East 163d St., New York.

FROST, RAYMOND C.; Mrs. J. Frost, 136 Washington St., New Britain, Conn.

LAVIN, JAMES; Hugh Ford, 4,038 Court Brilliant Av., St. Louis, Mo.

PARKER, BENJAMIN; Henry Parker, Morrisville, Vt.

RICHARDSON, B.; Gertrude Murock, Hillsboro, N. H.

ROBERSON, HENRY L.; John L. Roberson, Ocala, Fla.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER; Mrs. Henry Brown, 16 Forsythe St., Barre, Vt.

SMITH, ELMER O.; Wilfred F. Smith, Ovid, Mich.

SNYDER, HARLEY DONALD; Mrs. Margaret King, Caldwell, Ohio.

WASLOHN, WALTER J.; Mrs. L. Waslohn, 116 Clarion St., Oil City, Penn.

WHITEMORE, FRANKLIN H.; Charles P. Whitemore, Nashua, N. H.

WICZOREK, STIV; Mrs. Jennie Wiczorek, Wagoners Point, East Brooklyn, Md.

WINSLOW, ARTHUR E.; Mrs. Charles W. Winslow, 384 Linerock St., Rockland, Me.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—2.

Privates.

JOHNSON, CLARENCE R.; Carl G. Johnson, 522 Jennings St., Sioux City, Iowa.

JONES, JASPER J.; Mrs. Laura Jones, Greenfield, Iowa.

19 CASUALTIES IN MARINES.

Include Eight Killed in Action and Ten Severely Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—General Pershing has cabled a list of 19 additional casualties sustained by the Marine contingent abroad, which was made public today. It contains the names of 8 killed in action, 1 died of wounds received in action, and 10 severely wounded in action. The names, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—8.

Corporals.

GEIGER, J. C.; Emily A. Geiger, Jasper, Fla.

RINGER, STANLEY A.; Clayton Ringer, 4 Nixon Place, Allston, Mass.

WHITMAN, LOUIS C.; Lucy Whitman, 194 Conkey Av., Rochester, N. Y.

Privates.

BARRY, LEWIS WALTER; Catherine Barry, 27 Vancouver Av., Detroit, Mich.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE C.; Christine Chapman, 4 Hutton St., Troy, N. Y.

JONES, LUTHER N.; W. Jones, Blanchard, Okla.

PATTERSON, JAMES J.; W. E. Patterson, Cool Spring, Penn.

TATE, JAMES C.; James Tate, general delivery, Brilliant, Ohio.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—1.

Private.

BOWYER, ROBERT C.; Charles W. Bowyer, 7,247 Broadway Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

WOUNDED IN ACTION (SEVERELY)—10.

Sergeants.

PERRINE, HENRY C.; Frank Perrine, 141 North Railroad St., Bellevue, Ohio.

TUPA, FRANK J.; Frank Tupa, 2,127 Grand St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Privates.

COHEN, SIDNEY; Ellen Cohen, Chester, Ill.

DONAHUE, ALOYSIUS; John E. Donahue, 37 Parsonage St., Pittston, Penn.

FRASER, ALEXANDER R.; Mrs. Agnes Fraser, 2,736 Emerson Av., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

GUSTAFSON, ARTHUR S.; William Gustafson, Marquette, Kan.

KITE, JOSEPH B.; Joseph L. Kite, 711 North 69th St., West Philadelphia, Penn.

McCARTHY, FRANK; James McCarthy, 311 South 11th St., Newark, N. J.

SMITH, GEORGE T.; Ida Smith, Helena, Mont.

SMITH, HERMAN F.; Phoebe Smith, 9 Cottage St., Tyrone, Penn.

LIEUT. JAMES S. SCARR KILLED AT FRONT

Son of New York Weather Forecaster Made Fine Record in Battle Training School.

James H. Scarr, head of the New York City Weather Bureau, received a telegram from Washington Monday night announcing the death in action of his son, First Lieutenant James S. Scarr of the regular army. Lieutenant Scarr went into the army within a few days after Congress declared war, and was one of the first graduates of the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Va.

On his graduation from the Fort Myer training camp, Lieutenant Scarr was made a junior officer of the 30th Infantry, then at Syracuse, N. Y. He was promoted to First Lieutenant last November and made one of the battalion Adjutants of the regiment. In France Lieutenant Scarr finished the course in the battle training school for officers with a general average of 98 per cent.

Lieutenant Scarr was engaged to marry Miss Grace Webb, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. George H. Webb, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. In a letter to his fiancée, dated may 30, just six days before he was killed, he spoke of an impending attack and said that a Captain and himself had figured out a new plan of attack and expected to submit it to their commanding officer the following morning.

In another letter, to his parents, written a short time before his death, Lieutenant Scarr inclosed a clipping from a European newspaper as follows:

God, who gavest men eyes to see a dream;
God, who gavest men hearts to follow the gleam;
God, who gavest men stars to find the heaven by;
God, who madest men glad at need to die;
Lord, from the hills again we hear the drum;
God, who lovest free men,
Lead on. We come.

That poem, said Mr. Scarr last night, expressed his son's views with regard to this war.

Private Joseph Leiter, named in yesterday's list from General Pershing as among those killed in action, was a nephew of Mrs. Rebecca Spiegel, of 82 Ridge Street, this city. He was a sharpshooter and a member of the 28th Infantry.

Private Andrew Freeman, severely wounded, is a brother of Mrs. Pauline Ellenbogen of 500 East 163d Street. Freeman has a brother Max, who, when last heard from, was in the Austrian Army, into which he had been impressed, his sister says, although he is an American citizen.

Frank McCarthy, mentioned as wounded severely in the Marine Corps casualty list, is 20 years old and was born in Beacon, N. Y. The family lives at 311 South Eleventh Street, Newark.

BAUHAM FOR VIENNA CHIEF.

Minister of Railways Expected to Succeed Premier Seidler.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Vienna newspapers received here say that Minister of Railways Bauham will succeed Dr. von Seidler as Premier of Austria.

It is asserted by the newspapers that the other members of the Cabinet who tendered their resignations with Dr. von Seidler have been induced to remain in office.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

SCORES OF OUR MEN CITED FOR BRAVERY

French General Recites Long List of Heroic Acts Performed by American Soldiers.

ONE TOOK SEVEN PRISONERS

Private Herbert L. Lennox Hid Gun Until Enemy Passed, Then Opened Fire on Them.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, June 24. (Associated Press.)—Citations by the General commanding troops on the French front to which Americans are attached include the following:

Private Herbert L. Lennox—Severely wounded and unable to retire, concealed autorifle in bushes and with pistol in blouse lay on ground until enemy passed. When the enemy had been driven back in a counterattack, Lennox crawled back to the autorifle and opened fire on the retreating enemy, killing or wounding many.

Private Axel Jermaison—Wounded, but refused to quit. Acted as loader for automatic rifle until too weak to continue; ordered to the rear, picked up the rifle of a wounded man and fought in the trenches until the enemy was repulsed.

Sergeant U. B. Norman—Remained in fight, although seriously wounded, refusing treatment until others had been treated first.

Captain William B. Woodward—Showed sound judgment and coolness in changing the missions of his batteries, giving maximum assistance to the infantry and protecting the artillery personnel.

Major L. E. Hohl—Rare courage and leadership in rallying remnants, 300 strong, of different organizations, dispersed by blowing up an ammunition dump.

Lieutenant N. Ainnes Brown—Efficiency and coolness in the evacuation of wounded at personal risk, under trying conditions.

Private Robert Nelson—Exposing himself to heavy shell fire and acting as lookout.

Sergeant Samuel Core—Worked for nearly two hours without cover, wiring in a strong point within sight of the enemy's heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Sergeant R. R. Buckwalter—Wounded before a fight, insisted on going forward with his section, buried by a shell; remained at work until the end.

Killed Several Snipers.

Corporal Boleslaw Sugmocki—Unaided and with disregard to danger killed several German snipers who had inflicted casualties on the front line.

Private Samuel D. McCaln—Rescued a severely wounded comrade, carrying him on his back across an area swept by machine-gun fire; carried another wounded comrade to a dressing station one kilometer under shell fire.

Private Ross E. Read — Rescued a wounded comrade who became entangled in barbed wire during the height of machine-gun fire.

Private George Laube—Gathered timbers to complete a bomb-proof shelter under a heavy machine-gun fire.

Sergeant Kenneth K. Burns—Voluntarily installed and maintained telephone lines under shell fire.

Private Louis I. Dial—Maintained telephone lines under shell fire.

Private Oscar R. Knodeld—When communications failed, voluntarily went forward under shell fire and procured valuable information on the progress of the fighting.

Private Albert A. Haseltine—Passed over road and fields under heavy shell fire to get information on the progress of the attack when the lines of communication failed.

Captain William P. Crooke—Displayed courage in maintaining telephone communications, his great efficiency enabling his command to follow at all times the progress of the fighting.

Lieutenant George C. Cox and Lieutenant Tom P. Walker—Same service.

Lieutenant de Rue, French Army—For courage and efficiency in maintaining telephone communication.

Lieutenant S. A. Baxter—For gallantry in leading a patrol across in open daylight and establishing liaison under artillery and machine gun fire. The mission was extremely important.

Brought in Dead Comrade.

Private Floyd Coulburn — At a time when it was necessary for the enemy not to obtain an identification, he brought in the body of a comrade killed in action. He was wounded and since has died.

Private Aug—For heroic conduct with a daylight patrol in carrying out an important mission in the face of artillery and machine guns.

Private Raymond Upton—For the same performance.

Lieutenant George M. Flack—He kept his men in hand and held a post, despite serious losses, during an enemy raid.

Private Jesse Hyden—After the Corporal and the remainder of the gun crew were injured and the gun put out of action he repaired the gun and resumed firing. Wounded in the head, he helped to carry two wounded men of his squad to a first aid station.

Private John Norris—He repaired telephone lines under a terrific shell fire and was wounded.

Privates Roy Sage and Earl Arnold—They worked twelve hours on the night of May 27, laying telephone lines that had been cut three times, compelling them to return for more wire, under terrific shell fire and gas bombardment.

Private Harry March—Volunteered to carry messages through a devastating fire and returned with valuable information.

Corporal Sam Zingman—He repaired telephone lines for twelve hours, perfecting connections under a terrific shell and gas attack.

Private Charles D. Fair—Was killed in action while repairing telephone lines under shell fire.

Privates Joseph Beck, Ernest A. Secker, Henry C. Franz, Edgar A. Hartman, Robert E. Carson, and Mike Vujnovich—For repairing telephone lines under shell fire. All were wounded.

Lieutenant Robert W. Markus—He led a machine gun section to a forward position until he became unconscious from exhaustion.

Sergeant James W. Koon—He operated the machine gun of the section until the ammunition was exhausted and ran through a heavy artillery fire to report to the platoon commander.

Sergeant Henry W. Entoter—In disregard of personal danger he directed and assisted in digging out members of a platoon buried by the explosion of a large shell and cheered his men while under heavy fire.

Corporal Talmage W. Gerrald—Killed while carrying a wounded man through barrage to a first-aid station.

Private Lindlay McPhail—He exposed himself to danger in assisting and directing the evacuation of wounded.

Captain E. S. Dollarhide—Refused to leave a machine gun, although suffering from shell wounds, until forced to do so by his commander. He returned and fought throughout the engagement.

Private Paul Tereschenko — Was wounded while delivering a message, but refused to go to the rear.

Private Daniel R. Edwards—Handled a machine gun, although wounded. All his comrades were killed.

Sergeant Henry Krothe—Remained at his post, seriously wounded, directing machine gunners.

Private L. C. Kohmann—Displayed a great courage and example to his men in braving machine gun fire while delivering messages.

Private William R. Cox.—For capturing seven German prisoners single handed after advancing 300 yards into the woods ahead of his comrades.

Corporal Judson E. Steele.—Buried three times by shell explosions and wounded, he kept his machine gun in action and refused to leave until ordered to do so.

Private Ivan L. Colner.—Manned a machine gun, although buried three times, and when his gun was shattered remained at his post with a rifle.

Sergeant Thomas W. Clemens—Although troops on both sides of him retreated owing to an intense bombardment, he kept his men at their post and prevented a panic.

Lieutenant W. P. Walt—Under personal risk he walked from gun to gun, directing and encouraging the machine gunners under heavy bombardment.

Privates Leo Ernest Du Bois, Leon Louis Smith, Waldo Emerson Canfield, and Donald Hartman Moore—For remaining on duty as observers in front-line trenches under violent shellfire.

Sergeant John Takach—His post cut off, he took charge of his men and fought until all were wounded, displayed skill and judgment in making a counterattack and retiring.

Corporal Carter C. Selfe—Showed coolness and courage while severely wounded, going to the assistance of isolated comrades with an automatic rifle.

Private Benjamin Ferill — Displayed daring in climbing a tree to observe the approach of the enemy and giving timely warning to his platoon.

Private Cris Lee—Seeing the loader of an automatic rifle wounded, ran forward and seized the equipment of the wounded man and served the gun until severely wounded.

Lieutenant Gerwin D. Adair—For the same performance.

Lieutenants Harrison H. Caswell and Miller H. Bond and Sergeant John Jackson—For exposing themselves to danger to encourage machine gunners.

Private Franklin P. West—Carried a message through a violent bombardment; told when he volunteered that he probably never would get through alive.

Bugler James S. Rice—Delivered messages. Was knocked down and suffered from shell shock, but remained at his post.

Lieutenant Roy M. Bryant—Remained steadfastly on duty as observer in front line trenches. Although knocked down by a shell, he entered Contigny with his forces and sent back valuable and accurate information.

Sergeant Henry James Milner—He remained on duty as observer in front line trenches, reporting valuable information, although the post fell three times.

To Confer with Turks on Palestine.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Fourteen delegates representing Jewish leagues, says the Berliner Tageblatt, will go to Constantinople to discuss with the Turkish Government the question of Jewish immigration to Palestine.

BERLIN SLANDERS AMERICAN TROOPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ly cold. I hope I will be lucky enough to escape from this horrible mess, for up to now I have always been lucky. Many of my comrades are already buried here.

"The enemy sweeps every evening the whole countryside with rifle and machine gun fire, and then artillery fire. But we in the front line are safer than those in a support position. At present our food is miserable. We are now fed upon dried vegetables and marmalade, and when at night we obtain more food it is unpalatable. It is half sour and cold. In daytime we receive nothing."

Another German letter dated the same day, said:

"I have no more courage to work day and night and do sentry duty on dried vegetables and marmalade. You will not believe what we must suffer from the continuous enemy fire. In addition to all this there is no leave and no thought of it ever. It is enough to make one desperate. I have had nothing to smoke for six days."

If they desire accuracy the Kaiser's publicity men will do well to get a copy of a letter from a member of the famous 28th Division, from which the following extract has been taken. This division has now been taken out after spending two weeks against an American unit:

To Check Our Successes.

"As far as my health is concerned I am faring well, and that is a very important thing. We are again in the front line because an American division opposite to us has achieved some success, and we, as a model division, are going to make good this loss. At the present moment we are lying in reserve in a small woods where we have made dugouts which we have furnished as comfortably as possible with all sorts of stuff collected from a nearby inn.

"Of course we are getting all sorts of knocks from the enemy artillery which, especially at night, shoots at us accurately. Up to now everything has gone pretty well, but we hope to be relieved pretty soon, and once again get some rest, because if one has been more than fourteen days in this mixup one has more than sufficient."

From one German division fronting the Americans, deserters have come into our lines. This is the 87th Division, and is known as the "Aluminium Division." Is came to this front from Russia, and contains many discontented Alsatians and Poles who, deserters say, do not wish to fight Americans.

NEW ADVANCE IS MADE IN BELLEAU WOOD

Americans Capture Machine Guns at Northern End—Enemy Is Preparing a Heavy Attack.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 25.—The American forces, northwest of Château-Thierry this morning advanced their line a hundred yards on the northern end of Belleau Wood, capturing several German machine guns. Our losses were very slight.

A new German division, opposite the Americans, was identified today. This makes five German divisions that have been kept busy by one American unit.

Information brought by an American soldier, who escaped from the German lines, indicate that the enemy is making preparations on an extensive scale to try to drive our troops out of Belleau Wood. Guns of all calibres are being brought up and large supplies of ammunition have been made ready.

Evidence comes from many sources that the Germans are determined to attempt to get even with the Americans for their successes.

The Bois de Belleau is the nearest point on the German lines to Paris, and a very important strategic point for the Germans as well as for the Allies.

The Americans are determined to hold it so long as the nature of the allied lines makes it valuable.

The American soldiers now holding the wood and the neighboring area have now been engaged in actual fighting practically constantly for twenty-five days, which is about twice the time that German troops remain on the firing line.

Monday, June 24.—America forces advanced their line south of the village of Belleau Sunday night for a distance of 200 to 400 yards on a front of one kilometer, capturing five machine guns and routing the Germans out of several hidden gun nests.

This fight, which lasted four hours, was not accompanied by artillery or gas fire, and was mostly close hand fighting, the kind which Americans most prefer. It was a fight such as seldom occurs in this war, where usually trench positions are so well defined that barrages can be laid safely by both sides down to a matter of inches.

Germans and Americans got so mixed up in the north end of the Bois de Belleau that neither side risked using artillery for fear of killing its own men.

Americans began to advance at 8 o'clock in broad daylight. In the extreme north woods the Germans had been able to establish some machine guns, which were firing against us. Our men advanced against these positions and discovered that to the north of the woods the Germans had established a strong line position. We advanced close to this and are holding our positions close to the Hun line.

A hill at the northern end of the Bois de Belleau commands a stretch of about seven kilometers of boche lines, and the enemy is making every effort and sustaining heavy losses at the hands of the Americans in holding it.

Americans Sunday night found that the Germans had organized posts, with great ingenuity. At one point the nature of the terrain prevented machine guns on the ground from commanding the surrounding area. Here a dead German gunner was found seated in the crotch of a tree, his hand still resting on a machine gun slung from a pulley and carefully counterbalanced down so that it could be pointed in every direction. This German stayed at his post until an American got him.

Another machine gun was found on a cleverly concealed platform in a tree, while in another tree a one-pounder was mounted until we put it out of commission.

Preceding the advance of our infantry, American artillery had put down a heavy bombardment of German positions in the woods, but large trees impaired the effectiveness of the shells.

A few hours after the successful American operation the Germans put over a heavy gas attack on a sector of our line. More fighting for the possession of the hill at the northern end of the Bois de Belleau is to be expected.

Our artillery concentrated on a German General Staff car Sunday afternoon. The German Crown Prince commands the German army group fronting the American troops, but our officers entertain little hope that he was so near the front line.

OUR TROOPS REJOICE AT ITALY'S SUCCESS

News of the Austrian Defeat Received with Enthusiasm on the Marne Front.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 25.—American soldiers have received with the greatest enthusiasm the news of the Italian success against the Austrians. I believe nothing has happened in months to so bolster up their morale as well as that of the French and British soldiers.

The doughboy in the trench knows and appreciates that Italy's victory means either that the Germans must take soldiers off the western front to go to the aid of Austria or take a chance of Italy's putting Austria out and liberating Italian soldiers to come to France and fight the Germans. Anyhow our soldiers feel good about it.

In this part of France some Italian soldiers are used as labor troops. These men today were parading about the villages declaring they want to be regular fighting men again. The success of the Italians fighting before Rheims has also fired them and the officers have received many applications from members of the labor troops to be permitted to get back once more into the actual fighting.

YOUR BOOKKEEPING

may be satisfactory, yet, a few changes will work wonders — let you see conditions in a new light.

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HOW DOES A FRENCH CHEF

Put the touch of genius into his dishes? He uses

A1 SAUCE

TROOPS TO VISIT MONTREAL.

American Battalion Is to Receive an Enthusiastic Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 25.—An American battalion will visit Montreal over the week end and will get an enthusiastic reception.

Lieut. Col. Piche has invited J. L. Rodgers, United States Consul General, to co-operate with leading citizens who are arranging entertainment for the troops. What will probably be the special feature of their visit is a review by the Governor General on Fletcher's Field on the afternoon of Dominion Day.

A guard of honor comprised of veteran officers and men of other ranks who have seen service overseas, will be at the station when the battalion arrives, and a special detachment from the Canadian garrison regiments will also attend. Staff officers from headquarters in Ottawa will assist in the reception. The American troops will be quartered in Guy Street barracks.

WANTS DOCTORS AT HOME.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 25.—The opinion that physicians should remain at home to care for the civil population, rather than enlist in the army, except upon special demand for their services, was expressed by Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, at the opening here today of the annual conference of 500 physicians and health officers from various parts of the State.

"No nation can produce a fit army unless its people are fit" he added.

Colonel Simon Flexner, another specialist, asserted that modern medical science has practically abolished pestilences which were formerly as much a part of war as military operations.

Governor Whitman paid tribute to the ninety-six health officers and thirty members of the State Department of Health who are in war service.

FAVOR WAR CHEST PLAN.

Delegates of Rotary Clubs Want All Communities to Adopt It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—The "war chest" plan for raising funds for war purposes in local communities was indorsed today by the war chest section of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, meeting here, and tomorrow the proposal will be placed before the general session of the convention with the request that all the clubs advise their communities to adopt it.

Among those speaking in favor of the plan today were delegates from Syracuse, Columbus, Detroit, Jackson, and Evansville, Ind., where it was said the plan has been successful.

PERSHING REPORTS GAINS.

Five Machine Guns Taken In Latest Chateau-Thierry Operations.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Further American advances and the capture of five machine guns and other material in the region of Chateau-Thierry were reported today by General Pershing in his communiqué for yesterday. A German counterattack at Torcy was repulsed. The bulletin reads:

Section A—Local operations continued in the Château-Thierry region, where we made further advances, capturing five machine guns and other material.

A German counterattack against our lines at Torcy broke down with heavy losses under our rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire.

As the result of a raid executed by the enemy against our troops in Lorraine several of our men are missing.

NEW DRAFT DRAWING SET FOR TOMORROW

Secretary Baker Will Begin Ceremony to Settle Order for 800,000 New Registrants.

220,000 MORE MEN CALLED

New York Will Furnish a Tenth of Force, Which Will Mobilize July 22-25.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Drawing of order numbers for the 800,000 men who registered for military service on June 5 will be held Thursday in the same committee room in the Senate Office Building in which the first great national lottery was held nearly a year ago.

Invitations to attend the drawing have been sent to important Government officials and to members of the Military Committees of both the Senate and the House. Secretary Baker, blindfolded, will draw the first number from the bowl at 9:30 A. M., and the selection will continue until all the capsules containing the master numbers have been removed. Last year 10,500 numbers were used, and the drawing continued seventeen hours. With an estimated maximum of 1,200 men from the district, showing the largest registration on June 5, it is expected that the second lottery will be completed within three hours.

Establishment of five classes for the registrants, fixing relative liability for service, will make Thursday's drawing of far less importance, even to the men directly concerned, than was that of a year ago. The order in which a registrant's number is drawn Thursday will determine only his place in the class to which he will be assigned, whereas the first drawing was to fix the registrant's place in the order of his call for service.

Assignment of a registrant to Class 1 is practically certain to mean his early call to the colors, if he is physically fit, and, if he receives deferred classification, his position in the other classes is of little moment.

Attachés of the Provost Marshal General's staff will probably be used to draw the capsules, as was the cast last year. As soon as a capsule is selected it will be handed to another attaché, who will open it and read the number aloud.

The numbers will be written upon a large blackboard placed in view of all in the room. When it has been filled the board will be photographed for a permanent record.

To each local board will be furnished an official report of the order in which the numbers appeared so that they will be able to make up liability lists for their districts. Preparation of such lists will be postponed until the new registrants have returned their questionnaires, which are now being distributed. Seven days have been allowed for filling out and returning these documents.

Calls for 220,000 More Men.

As a further step to carry out the War Department's plan to have 3,000,000 men under arms on August 1, Provost Marshal General Crowder tonight called on the Governors of all States, except Arizona and Illinois, for the mobilization between July 22 and 25 of 220,000 white draft registrants, qualified for general military service.

In the call New York leads the list with 22,241 men, Iowa is second, with 17,840, and Wisconsin third, with 13,200. The State quotas and camp assignments are as follows:

Alabama—2,900, Camp Hancock, Ga.
Arkansas—2,463 Camp Pike, Ark.
California—4,000, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Colorado—1,100, Camp Travis, Texas.
Connecticut—2,307, Camp Devens, Mass.
Delaware—265, Camp Dix, N. J.
District of Columbia—450, Camp Meade, Md.
Florida—1,000, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Georgia—3,055, Camp Gordon, Ga.
Idaho—1,000, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Indiana—7,700, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Iowa—5,292, Camp Gordon, Ga.; 12,557, Camp Pike, Ark.
Kansas—3,700, Camp Funston, Kan.; 9,000, Fort Riley, Kan.
Kentucky—4,100, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Louisiana—2,100, Camp Hancock, Ga.
Maine—2,967, Camp Devens, Mass.
Maryland—2,000, Camp Meade, Md.
Massachusetts—8,800, Camp Devens, Mass.
Michigan—8,900, Camp Custer, Mich.
Minnesota—10,000, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Mississippi—1,000 Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Missouri—11,300, Camp Funston, Kan.
Montana—4,000, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Nebraska—4,000 Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Nevada—300, Fort Riley, Kan.
New Hampshire—721, Camp Devens, Mass.
New Jersey—4,418, Camp Dix, N. J.
New Mexico—740, Camp Travis, Texas.
New York—2,000 Camp Humphreys, Va.; 8,240, Camp Upton, N. Y.; 7,317, Camp Dix, N. J.; 1,075, Camp Meade, Md.
North Carolina—3,000, Camp Hancock, Ga.
North Dakota—3,100, Camp Custer, Mich.
Ohio—7,200, Camp Jackson, S. C.; 5,000, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Oklahoma—400, Camp Travis, Texas; 4,000, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Oregon—2,500, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Pennsylvania—11,700, Camp Lee, Va.
Rhode Island—1,751, Camp Upton, N. Y.
South Carolina—1,800, Camp Jackson, S. C.
South Dakota—1,000, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Tennessee—3,653, Camp Gordon, Ga.
Texas—8,700, Camp Travis, Texas.
Utah—300, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Vermont—265, Camp Devens, Mass.
Virginia—3,500, Camp Lee, Va.
Washington—4,000, Camp Lewis, Wash.
West Virginia—4,865, Camp Meade, Md.
Wisconsin—5,250 Camp Taylor, Ky.; 8,000, Camp Grant, Ill.
Wyoming—800, Fort Riley, Kan.

Will Exhaust Class 1.

This call will virtually exhaust the number of men in Class 1 who are available for active military service, and when added to school requisitions of 23,436 men bring the total July calls so far announced to 243,436.

To complete its program for the remainder of the present year, the department will have to depend on the 400,000 Class 1 registrants, expected from the June 5 enrollment, and the 250,000 or 300,000 to be obtained through the reclassification now in progress.

EXPLAINS DRAFT COMPACT.

Convention Affects British Subjects from 18 to 44 Years Old.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission to the United States, issued the following statement yesterday relative to the operation of the draft convention entered into between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain:

"The convention applies to all British subjects in this country between the ages of 18 and 44 inclusive, and it does not matter whether a British subject is a declarant or not or whether he has been placed in Class 1 of the American draft. The American authorities allow all British subjects, even if they have taken out their first papers or have been placed in Class 1, to apply for enlistment in their own army within the period of sixty days from the exchange of ratifications. Now that the Senate has approved the draft convention, ratification will probably take place within fifteen or twenty days, which allows British subjects altogether from seventy to eighty days in which to make their choice. They must enlist in the British or Canadian forces, or else at the end of the stated period they become immediately subject to the draft. By application to the local recruiting depots in their vicinity or to the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, 220 West Forty-second Street, they can get all information regarding payment, allowance, and terms of enlistment. All applicants who are found physically unfit will be given a certificate which will entitle them to exemption from service by the British Ambassador."

DRAFT 10,000 WORKERS.

Queens Manufacturers Notified That Employes Will Be Taken.

Manufacturers in Queens employing more than 50,000 men and women were startled yesterday afternoon at a conference at the Queens Chamber of Commerce when they were informed that their establishments were to be levied upon for the recruiting of a force of more than 10,000 workers to supply the demands of the United States Government at the Wright-Martin factory and the Gas Defense plant, both in Long Island City.

"We will want 9,000 additional employes," said Ernest Hostetter, employment agent at the Wright-Martin factory. "We started ten women in today learning the essentials in our mechanical department, and they are to be forewomen of the force we are to employ. We will co-operate with the manufacturers in this district, if possible, but we are going to fill our shop. We will pay whatever is necessary to get this labor."

"We will need at once a large additional force," said George J. Quinn, head of the office division at the Gas Defense. "Our industry at the present time is the most necessary in the United States. So important is it that it is directly managed by the United States Government. We are ready to co-operate with the manufacturers in this district, and not force higher rates for labor, but we must have the employes."

John R. O'Leary, National Superintendent of Labor for the New York district, announced that the Government would on July 3 open an employment bureau in Queens. "There are just two things for you manufacturers to do," said Mr. O'Leary. "You must co-operate with the Government, and you can do that by going into your factories and deciding what employes are not absolutely essential and sending them to these Government plants. In the second place you can endeavor to discover what additional women are to be had.

"We are now making a survey of the hotels in New York City, and we are of the opinion that there are employed here at least 15,000 men who can be sent to other more essential work, and their places can be taken by women."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The last few days have seen the complete clarification of the military situation on the Austrian front along the Piave River. During the days of heavy fighting the exact extent to which the Austrians had forced the crossing of the river remained in some doubt. There is no doubt now as to exactly what the situation is on the western bank. From the mountain area to the sea, the Piave line is intact.

The Italians have won one of the most decisive fights of the entire war. Struck with the full force of Austria, mustered for this one offensive to the maximum extent, the Italians have not only held their own, but have inflicted a heavy defeat. This holds out brilliant hopes to the Allies. It is now clearly demonstrated that the restoration of the fighting abilities of the Italians is complete. There can never be a question of another collapse such as that of last Fall. The Allies do not need to consider the possibility of having to send their man power to aid Italy in beating off the attacks of her opponent. She is able to take care of herself.

But more than this has been proved. Austria has broken badly. It is by no means certain that a defeat of such proportions is due only to the breaking of Austria's military force. It is not impossible that the force behind the army has also begun to disintegrate so that the spirit of the war has passed both from the people and from the military. If this proves to be the case, the situation of Austria will become most serious and will offer to the Allies an opportunity to play the game along exactly the same lines as Germany herself has played it.

Germany has concentrated her effort from 1915 down to the present time against the weaker members of the Entente. It began with Russia and extended down to Serbia and Rumania, and then, when the scene was set, returned to Russia. When, therefore, the Allies are ready to begin offensive operations with a proper sense of security, Austria, unless a marked change occurs, will offer the most hopeful opponent. This was the case once before when the centralization of the thoughts of the Allies on France, and the psychological failure of ourselves to recognize the true situation in Austria, prevented Italy from obtaining in sufficient measure the supplies she needed to carry the fight well in to Austrian territory. The consolidation of the fighting areas and the recognition that, after all, Italy is part and parcel of the western front, will make further errors of the same kind most improbable.

To return to the actual fighting, it is apparent that the impossibility of supplying the troops on Montello forced Austria on the night of the 22d to begin a retreat across the Piave in spite of the difficulties which heavy rains and high water imposed on such an undertaking. The Italians were not slow to recognize the retrograde movement and immediately began to attack so as to punish the retreating troops as much as possible and to prevent them from making good their retreat. Many of the Austrian troops were caught before they could get on the bridges. Some of these were taken prisoners while others were destroyed by gunfire. On the whole it seems that the Austrian losses were extremely heavy.

When the Montello situation had been disposed of the Italians immediately began to clear up the entire west bank of the Piave. Full details of this move have not yet been given. But it seems that by Monday the entire Piave line had been cleared from Montello to Capo Sile, south of which place an Austrian covering force still remained on the western bank to enable the troops which had penetrated to the Fosetta Canal to get back across the Piave. Even this force was finally disposed of, until at last the Piave positions had been completely restored. The Austrian offensive is therefore over.

It does not appear that the Italians have any intention of trying to force the situation by crossing the river themselves in force. In the first place, while the Austrians on the western bank of the river undoubtedly were thrown into a complete panic, there is no reason to suppose that the entire Austrian Army was similarly affected. The troops on the eastern bank were simply, by reason of existing conditions, unable to come to their aid and could only remain relatively inactive. Therefore, if the Italians attempted to cross and conduct an offensive of their own, the Austrians are probably in a position to make the operation exceedingly difficult. Again, the physical conditions which so impeded the Austrian progress and practically nullified their plans would have exactly the same effect on the Italians. The high-water mark in the Piave still prevails, and if this condition made it impossible for the Austrians to maintain their pontoon bridges, it would similarly make it impossible for the Italians to do the same thing.

Under such circumstances the Italians will probably remain content with what they have accomplished and will wait for the full allied offensive before initiating any movement of their own.

612,000 COMBATANTS WITH PERSHING NOW

Baker Announces That 65 to 70 Per Cent. of His Force Comprises Fighting Units.

PROUD OF YEAR'S RECORD

Secretary Recalls That This Is the Anniversary of First Landing of Troops in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Authoritative information was obtained at the War Department today as to the proportion of fighting troops to those of the service of noncombatant units in the American forces abroad. At the present time the proportion, broadly speaking, is about two-thirds combatant to one-third service troops. As a matter of fact the proportion of fighting soldiers is slightly larger.

This information became available through a mention by Secretary Baker today that tomorrow was the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in France. He indicated that he believed that this event was worth recording, and expressed satisfaction that so many American soldiers had gone overseas within the year. When Mr. Baker was asked what proportion of these was composed of combatant troops he said: "Roughly between 65 and 70 per cent. of them are combatant troops; nearer 70 than 65." This was the first authoritative statement on the subject.

Last Saturday General March, the Chief of Staff, said that the number of troops sent overseas exceeded 900,000. Accordingly, it appears that the number of combatant troops of the United States on overseas service is at least 612,000.

There has been much speculation as to the proportion of combatant to noncombatant troops in the United States Army. The War Department has not been willing to give exact proportions, but officials had indicated that the percentages were about 60 combatant and 40 noncombatant. Secretary Baker's statement shows that the proportion of combatant troops is greater. His statement is likely to bring much satisfaction to military men. It means that General Pershing will be able to maintain more than 600,000 fighting men in the field, fully supplied by another army of service men, including surgeons, ambulance drivers, engineers, signal men, quartermasters, teamsters, railway workers, and all the other branches which go to make up a modern military force engaged in actual warfare.

Some of these may fairly be classed as combatants, as witness the gallantry of the American engineers in the British fighting line under General Carey during the German drive in March, the heroic services of surgeons and their helpers at the very front, and the work of signal men and teamsters under the enemy's fire.

Next month, according to present prospects one million men will have been sent overseas. More than 1,500,000 men trained in this country for the war should be in Europe in a few months if the present rate of shipment is maintained.

"Tomorrow," said Secretary Baker this afternoon in his daily talk with newspaper men, "is the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in France, and while I don't want to enlarge upon it to any great extent, I think it is a significant anniversary. General Pershing and his staff landed there eighteen days before the first contingent of troops; and General March having announced last Saturday that the number of troops abroad now amounts to 900,000, it makes an opportunity for comment on the fact that in the space of a single year that number of men have been transported. I think this year's work is satisfactory."

CANADIAN ENTERS PROTEST.

F. J. Campbell Says Paper Price in United States Is Too Low.

MONTREAL, June 25.—Canada's foreign trade balance will suffer from the action of the American Federal Trade Commission in fixing the price of newsprint paper in the United States at $3.10 a 100 pounds, according to a statement issued here today by F. J. Campbell, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Asserting that the manufacturers asked for $80 a ton and were allowed only $62, Mr. Campbell declared that, whereas at the first figure Canadian newsprint exports would be worth $46,000,000 a year, in the second they would be worth only $35,340,000. Mr. Campbell declared also that the Dominion Government would immediately advance the Canadian price from $2.85 a 100 pounds to the $3.10 allowed by the American Commission.

1883-1918.

Our first policy was issued 35 years ago to-day.

We have grown better with the years.

No year has gone by without increasing our knowledge of title searching and consequently our usefulness to you.

Our capital then was $1,000,000—to-day our guarantee fund exceeds $16,000,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

A Sale—

1,200 Men's Shirts at $2

¶ Twelve hundred crisp, clean-cut Summer shirts of a quality in both make and material certainly unusual at two dollars. In fact, few shirts at higher prices have nearly so much character in either tailoring or patterns.

Silk Striped Madras, Russian Cords, Mercerized Cloths, Striped Cheviots, and Jacquard shirtings of the better kind.

Men's Sport Shirts Special at $1

With collar attached. In white and tan. Long or half sleeves.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

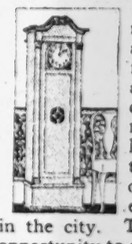
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

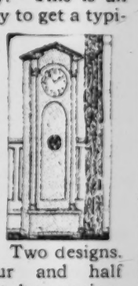
The Spirit of The Hour

Is Typified In These Timepieces—Modern Works In Colonial Cases Preserving Their Old Character While Improving Their Efficiency

A Worth While Saving

as compared with what they would be priced were they to be re-marked at today's figures, and, in addition, now 6% lower than like ones sold elsewhere in the city. This is an opportunity to get a typical Grandfather's Clock, with mahogany finish case, and good movement at $34.75 for your country or city home. Two designs. Rings hour and half hour. Eight-day running.





Macy's—Sixth Floor.

1,250 Yards Pure Irish Linen Table Damask

We have this enviable merchandise in seventy-inch width; spot, stripe and fleur-de-lis effects. Snow white. $2.89 a yard

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Don't Cross the Bridge

In the face of approaching War Savings Stamps Day, some are perhaps inclined to count over the quarters going out before they have gone. DON'T.

Thrift Stamps And War Savings Stamps May Be Bought At Any Department Store In The City and At Hundreds of Other Places.

Table d'Hotes 49c and 62c

Do you know any cool place where you can in self respect ask a young lady to lunch with you for either of these sums and be sure of absolutely pure food, clean service, gentle surroundings and enough to eat? We do. And we provide these features regularly as an attractive supplement to our a la Carte service.

In addition, it may interest you to know that the bread and pastry served are made in our own bakery on the premises, and conform in every respect to the Hoover Food Regulations without departing from the very high standards we ourselves maintain for purity.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

20 TO 40 LIKELY AS DRAFT LIMITS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

amendment so as to make the ages from 20 to 40 years. As the debate continued Senator Hitchcock offered an amendment to Mr. Fall's proposition embodying the age limits as well as the provision that nations of co-belligerents shall loses their right to become citizens if they refuse military service.

Senator Hitchcock's amendment, which seemed to meet with approval, reads:

Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens between the ages of 20 and 40 years, both inclusive, and also such male residents of the United States as are the nationals of countries co-belligerent with the United States in the present war, or are the nationals of countries neutral in the present war and have declared their intention to become citizens and failed to assert any immunity as foreign nationals; provided, however, if such claim to immunity is asserted it shall be recognized and shall operate as a withdrawal and cancellation of the declaration to become an American citizen, and the individual shall forever be debarred from becoming one.

Senators Wadsworth, Chamberlain, and Reed led the fight for age extension. Mr. Wadsworth closed the debate with an appeal for an American Army large enough to attack Germany in Russia, or along the Italian front, or anywhere else.

The Senate was about ready to vote after several such speeches, but at the last minute postponed action until tomorrow.

Discussion of the Fall amendment began with a rush as soon as the other amendments were disposed of. Senator Nelson, a civil war veteran, opposed the clause stating that men under 21 years should not be used in foreign service.

"It's an insult to the young boys; it would make tin soldiers of them," said Mr. Nelson.

Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Affairs Committee, said that rather than lower the draft age to 18 years, it would be wiser to step over the line of 30 "and take the man who loafs about the poolroom and the bar and has no dependents rather than to go beyond Class 1 into the ranks of the men who have families."

"I am in accord with the Senator from Minnesota," added Mr. Chamberlain. "This war cannot be waged unless the sentiment of the country backs it, and the country will not stand for drafting boys under 21 years of age. Although I personally favor a wide limit down to 18, I do not believe Congress will pass a law lowering the age to that limit."

"Oh, let's lower the limit and let Germany know we are willing to do so," interjected Senator Nelson.

Senator Kirby of Arkansas opposed the amendment, saying the War Department had not approved it. Senator Fall, however, drew the admission from him that the War Department had not disapproved it. In this and subsequent discussions it became apparent that the Senate only waited the approval of Secretary Baker to extend the draft age. This, it was announced, is expected, although the military authorities may ask that such legislation should be embodied in a separate bill rather than as an amendment to the army appropriation measure.

Senator Wadsworth's Speech.

After the debate had proceeded in a rather desultory way, with Senator Chamberlain under a running fire of questions, Senator Wadsworth took the floor and delivered a speech that aroused his colleagues to a high patriotic pitch.

"A good deal of discussion has taken place in the last few months as to the size of the army the United States must put into the field in order to bring our weight to bear in this war in such manner as to bring it to a conclusion in the shortest possible time," said Senator Wadsworth. "Three million have been mentioned by some as a minimum; others have said four million men, and others have said five million men. The President of the United States has said there should be no limit, that not even five million men should be set as a limit.

"There is a limit to the number of men which the recruiting machinery and the training machinery may absorb and turn into soldiers in a given year, but if we are to project our minds toward the future, and a future not very far away, we might just as well make up our minds that we will have at least three million men, and in all probability will need five million men in arms at a given time before this war is ended.

"You cannot do that by relying solely upon the men in Class 1 of the draft, with the age limit fixed at 21 to 31. I venture to say that if the present program of drafting new soldiers into the army is carried on at the rate now proposed and now upon the program of the War Department, Class 1 will be exhausted before Nov. 1 next, and if the age limits are not extended up and down both the Provost Marshal General will have to invade Class 2 and Class 3 in all probability and take the married men whose families are dependent upon them for support, and take the skilled workers whose presence in the munition factories is essential.

"If we fail to raise the age limit and in my judgment lower it at least two years this Summer at this session of Congress, Class 1 will have been exhausted before the needs of the army for the year 1918, both for actual service and for training service, shall have been met, and we will have to disrupt to a greater or less degree—and I believe it will be to a greater degree—the industrial and economic conditions of the country excluding those of agriculture by taking married men essential in trades and industries in order to get the number of men required by the military situation."

Lads of 18 May Volunteer.

"Is there anything in the law which prevents an 18-year-old man voluntarily joining the army if he desires to do so?" asked Senator W. C. Kirby of Arkansas.

"There is nothing to prevent it," replied Mr. Wadsworth, "but under the system, whereby men under 21 may volunteer, but under which no obligation is placed upon all the men under 21, we have the same old distinction which to my mind is so vicious that those men, we will say, of 20 years who feel it a duty to serve their country go and do it, while those that do not feel it their duty do not do it."

"I should like to ask the Senator a question," said Senator McKellar of Tennessee. "We have now a little more than eleven million men who have been registered and who are subject to draft. We have actually drafted about 2,000,000. Does not the Senator think we had better make it apply to the whole eleven million at first, that is to all of them who are physically fit?"

Replying to this question Senator Wadsworth said:

"Of course operating upon that theory—and I will admit that it is plausible—we could draft all of the eleven million of men, but the instant we did it we would have to stop waging the war because we would absolutely wreck the munition plants. It is very well to say that every men must serve in the army as a matter of principle, but if it were attempted we would have all army aid, no industrial organization back of it. That is the very purpose of the selective draft which so many people seem to forget, namely, to select the men best fitted in every respect, not only on their own account but as to the Republic, to serve in the field and to let those men who are best fitted to serve in the munitions plants and in other occupations stay and serve there.

"The Provost Marshal General has sent out an order to the local draft boards instructing them to put into Class 1 all men who are not usefully employed. The application of that order, of course, is confined to men not usefully employed, between the ages of 21 and 31. Its influence, in my judgment, will be beneficial. It will compel some men to undertake a useful job or else serve in the army, and many of those men must undertake a useful job because they have families to support. It would not be wise or proper for them at this stage of the proceedings to be put into Class 1 and immediately drafted into the service.

"That order has, however, a very limited application because there is not a very large percentage of men between the ages of 21 and 31 who are not usefully employed, but when you pass the age of 31 and extend it to the age of 45 and apply that same order of the Provost Marshal General you will find thousands and thousands of men who are today not usefully employed and under that order being subject to the draft and subject to being placed in Class 1 and liable to immediate military service will quickly find in the defense of their own families some useful employment and you will add to the available and valuable labor supply of the country which every Senator knows in some respects in some parts of the country is scarce at the present time."

Draft All Who Have no Dependents.

Senator Reed of Missouri interrupted Mr. Wadsworth to ask this question:

"I should like to ask the Senator's opinion of an amendment of this character to the present military law—that all persons between the ages of 30 and 40, who have not families to support, should be called into the service before those between the ages of 20 and 30 having families to support should be drafted. To make myself clear, at the present time, if we continue to raise very large armies—and I think everybody is in in favor of that; I know I am—and we raise them out of the limited number of men between the ages of 21 and 31, I am fearful we will soon reach fathers of families and take them, even though the family is dependent upon them. At the same time there will be a large number of men between 30 and 40 who have no family whatever dependent upon them, and who are capable of military service.

"Now the suggestion which I have to make and which I may embody in the form of an amendment is the propriety of calling in the unmarried men between 30 and 40 for military service before we call upon the married men between 20 and 40 for military service. When I say married men I mean those whose families are dependent upon them. I should like to get the Senator's opinion upon that."

Replying to this question, Senator Wadsworth said:

"Mr. President, I am in entire sympathy with the Senator from Missouri on that proposition, but let me say to him that that is exactly what the questionnaire system under which all registrants are classed does, and that same questionnaire system and that same classification would hold good in its operation among the men between the ages of 21 and 40, as the Senator says, as it now holds good among the men between the ages of 21 and 31.

"The amendment of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Fall) makes no suggestion of a change in the classification, and, if it is adopted, or if its provisions are approximately adopted, the first men to be called, and, in my judgment, the only men who will be called, unless most unlooked for events overtake us—the first men to be called will be those men who are put in Class 1, and they are the unmarried men, and regardless of their age so long as they are between 21, or, as the Senator from New Mexico suggests, between 18 and 45, regardless of their age if they are unmarried and have no dependents, they will be equally liable to service. I think that is the service under which we must operate so long as we can, and I think we can raise and maintain a most impressive army under such a system."

"How many men can we put into the army under the present law?" asked Senator Reed.

"My understanding is that from Class 1, as now registered, we can get approximately 500,000 more than we have today already in the service," explained Senator Wadsworth.

Senator McKellar suggested that with the 700,000 men to be obtained from the new draft, and the 500,000 in the old classification, there should be 1,200,000 men subject to draft at this time.

"But the Senator must remember that it is very easy to say that we have 700,000 soldiers in addition to our present force by reason of the fact that 700,000 men have registered, but he must remember that there is quite a percentage of physical defectives," explained Mr. Wadsworth.

Concluding his appeal for a lowering and raising of the draft ages, Senator Wadsworth said:

"If we do not raise and lower these age limits we cannot put an army into the field worthy of our strength and worthy of the obligations that we must carry in this war without disrupting the industry and the agriculture of the country behind that army.

"If America can supply soldiers and weapons over and above what is actually necessary to establish an overwhelming preponderance of weight upon the western front, then, indeed, America should use that surplus of men and materials, in my humble judgment, in combating the Germans, no matter where they are found in this world—the Germans and their allies, and by that I mean Bulgaria and Turkey, just as we classify Austria. Make it a world war, Senators, and you will end it all the quicker.

"Of course, we should place our first and greatest emphasis in France. No one will deny that for a moment. We must establish on the western front a clear and overwhelming preponderance, so that the Teutonic powers will never again possess the offensive upon that front, but shall be submissive to an offensive on the part of ourselves and our allies which they will be unable to resist and which shall crush them, if, indeed, they are not attacked from any other quarter.

"But I am one of those who believe that this country is big enough and strong enough and rich enough to do more than that; that we should help the Italian Army. Senators, would it not be a blessing if there were an American army corps along the Piave River this very day, to help drive home the belief that the Italians are inflicting upon our enemies the Austrians? I am not complaining that they are not there.

Would Fight on All Fronts.

"In all probability it could not have been done by this time—the sending of a considerable American expedition to help the Italians—but in my judgment it ought to be done just as soon as possible. In my judgment we should attack the Teutonic powers from every quarter in which we can find any facilities for attacking them, whether it be from Siberia, or elsewhere.

"We should attack them if we can in Mesopotamia and in the Palestine, and if possible by the elimination and crushing of Turkey prevent Germany from developing and possessing the oil fields in the Baku Province of the Caucasus, whose resources are being used against our men in France today.

"Let us re-establish, if we can, the Eastern front, renew and rebuild the iron ring that surrounded Germany and Austria up to a year or more ago.

"The collapse of Russia, Senators, in many respects made this a new war. It completely changed the picture, and the picture was changed to our disadvantage. We lost something like 8,000,000 soldiers when the Russian Army disbanded as a result not of a military victory on the part of Germany, but as a result of German propaganda."

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GOOD opportunity for business man with executive and some advertising ability in New York branch interesting work. College man rejected for active service preferred. Salary purely nominal. Write fully D 81 Times.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

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Store Opens 9 A. M.

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Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Closes 6 P. M.

MEN'S MOHAIR SUITS, $17.50

Priestley's Cravenette

In addition to their featherweight properties these suits are growing more and more popular for universal Summer use for the following reasons:

—Shed the dust.
—Cool without being conspicuous.
—Seldom need pressing.
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An Exceptionally Attractive Solution of the Heavy Man's Summer Problem.

Sizes 35 to 48.

White Flannel Trousers, $6.49

All-wool garments, sewn throughout with silk, and cold water shrunk to insure their retaining their shape when cleaned. A pair or two will add several wearing combinations to the ordinary wardrobe.

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War Like Indigestion

Patriotism can be expressed in terms of money.

The one who buys a few War Savings Stamps may be doing as much in proportion as the one who buys many.

War, like indigestion, is a great leveler.

Gloves of Quality

Silk and Mo-Co Cloth
For Men and Women
85c to $1.50

White Silk Gloves
For Naval Officers
$1.50 the Pair

Bill Fold—Checker Set

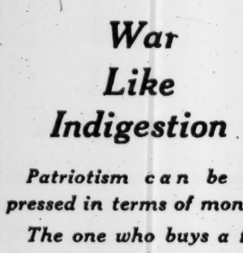
Bill fold, 2 fold design, concealed flap with opening underneath for counting bills, full-length silk-lined bill pocket, two coin pockets; 4¼ x 2¾ inches folded. Pin seal, $5.00; Pigskin, $5.25

Pocket checker set, book-design, pigskin cover, checker-board and checkers inside; 5¼ x 3¼ inches.....$3.50

Black or tan military leather...$3.00

Initials stamped 25c. extra.

Cross Shopping Bag



Hand bag, 7 inches long, with two full-length pockets at sides, kid-lined and suede-lined coin compartments in centre; sides of bag extend above frame opening; double handles; black pin seal, moiré silk lining.....$12.50

In colored pin seal, $14.75; Black grained patent leather.....$11.50

Monograms to order from $2.00; as shown, $3.00

Cross "Overnight" Bag

"Leamington" bag for women, 14 complete white celluloid fittings in pockets; black grained hide, moirette lining; 14-inch (initials without charge).....$38.00

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For men and women, 3-ply veneer, fibre covering and binding, hangers, drawers, laundry bag, spaces for shoes, hats, etc., from.... $33 to $150

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Dealers Throughout the World

CABINET DIVIDED ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Daniels Favors Prohibition and Burleson Opposes It Before Senate Committee.

HURLEY SOUNDS WARNING

No Time to Experiment with Nation's Destiny, Says Shipping Chief —P. H. Johnston Fears Loss to Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Wilson's Cabinet is divided upon the subject of wartime prohibition. This fact developed today, when Secretary Daniels appeared as a witness for the "drys" before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, while Postmaster General Burleson was an equally ardent speaker for the "wets." The two Cabinet members gave their opinions concerning the probable effect of prohibition upon the country's war industries. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board; Bainbridge Colby, a member of that body, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, were other witnesses.

The views of these witnesses, summarized, are as follows:

Secretary Daniels—When Congress says 2,000,000 or more soldiers and 500,000 in the navy shall be denied intoxicants, I do not see either injustice or harm in making the same ruling with regard to private citizens. Prohibition has not reduced the efficiency in navy yards.

Postmaster General Burleson—This is no time for patience with fanatics. I believe bone dry legislation now would be disturbing, and might seriously retard prosecution of the war.

Chairman Hurley—We cannot afford to experiment with the nation's destiny. I am not willing to take a chance of this kind now.

Mr. Gompers—I protest against my shopmates being treated as inanimate things, without feeling or desire.

Danger for the Banks.

The committee also heard Percy H. Johnston, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank of New York, who declared that unless the banks had time to get rid of the notes of wine and beer men, many banking institutions would go into the hands of receivers. Mr. Johnston said fifteen months would be required to insure all the banks against loss.

Mr. Hurley had been called because some members of the committee found it impossible to agree with the statement made recently by Mr. Colby that prohibition of the use of beer and wines would have a disastrous effect on ship production.

Mr. Hurley refrained from discussing the merits or demerits of prohibition itself, but insisted that when every effort was being put forth to unite shipyard workers and to spur them to the highest endeavor was no time to experiment with prohibition. He did, however, state that under certain conditions he would welcome prohibition. He then said:

"It is not private business, but the country's business in a great war emergency, with which I am concerned, and I am unwilling in this crisis to stand sponsor for an experiment with the personal liberty of nearly half a million men in the shipyards and contributing industries, on whom we are relying to put through the biggest shipping program in the history of this or any other nation. If any one tried to tell me that men work better with the stimulus provided by liquor I would simply cite him the cases of the shipyards in Oregon and Washington, where the employes, without such stimplants, are doing good work. If the argument were made that the workmen in a wet district turned out a steel ship in twenty-seven days, and that because of this it might be well to give light wines and beer to the workmen in Washington and Oregon, I would brush aside such an argument as the offspring of folly.

"I would oppose an experiment of that kind in Oregon and Washington just as earnestly as I oppose the experiment that is proposed. Fortunate, in the two States I have mentioned, the sentiment of the workmen was prepared by a long election contest, in which the workmen had an opportunity to vote on the question. However they may have voted, there was at least the quality of shortsmanship in abiding by the result. All the States are now taking what virtually amounts to a referendum on the Constitutional Amendment which is pending before the Legislatures. If the States act favorably upon it the workmen can have no feeling that there has been a lack of fair play. The result sought by the proposal before the Senate Committee then will be achieved gradually, and with ample notice for the accommodation of habits and temperaments.

More Dangerous Than Labor Draft.

"To my mind, there is more risk in this proposal than there would be in the conscription of labor, because it is a partial interference with liberty, without any increase of control. I have opposed the conscription of labor because I have felt that we should, so long as it may be possible, rely on the voluntary and patriotic co-operation of American labor.

"I realize that unscrupulous and selfish interests, thinking only of private gain, may seek to use the views of conscientious officials solely for their own purposes. That is one of the penalties we must pay for frankness in an issue which has only one moral side. But if the committee were fully aware of the pains we have taken to produce the right spirit and complete unity in the shipyards, if the committee were fully aware of the advantage the nation derives from such unity and singleness of purpose, I believe the members would refrain from reporting a measure which will lead to contention. The sudden taking away of light wines and beer from the foreign element in the yards, of which there is a very large proportion, will, I fear, have a wrenching effect on the whole program. It will set men to talking of the wisdom of such a move, it will puzzle thousands of temperate foreigners who are accustomed merely to a glass of beer or a glass of wine with their meals.

"None of the shipyards are able to tolerate employes who overindulge in stimulants. Such men are eliminated automatically. The chief effect, then, will be to call a sudden halt upon a part of the daily routine of hardworking and sober men. One of the greatest difficulties we have had to combat was the constant turnover of labor. We have been improving that situation gradually, and we are frankly worried lest this proposed experiment may cause additional unrest. As I have said, if this were a matter that affected a manufacturing business of my own I would take the chance and any consequences there might be, and rebuild with the calmness of conviction. Even as a private employer, however, I would not attempt any paternal experiment with the habits of my employes at the height of the rush season. As a prudent man I should wait for the dull season, so that the results of the experiment, if unsatisfactory, would not be so disastrous to essential top speed production. But in this great public enterprise we cannot take any chances, we cannot pause to make men over or to create new standards of living. We cannot pause to debate our infirmities, to stir up new antagonisms, to try experiments. No nation engaged in this world war, either ally or enemy, has attempted such an experiment. The German Government, monstrous in its cold, unfeeling and cruel precision, ignoring the individual except as a part of its military science, has not made the experiment; nor has England, fighting for its freedom, nor France, fighting for its very life.

No Time for Experiment.

"Nor can we afford to experiment with a nation's destiny. We have had our backs to the wall and only now are beginning to give blow for blow. The German submarines set out to blow our small merchant fleet out of the seas. Responding to the nation's calls for ships, the workmen in the yards have been breaking all the records of the world in shipbuilding. The men are filled with enthusiasm. They will this year more than treble the output of last year, which was the banner year of our history. We know what is happening now, and, to put it frankly and simply, we do not know what would happen under the proposed experiment. We feel that the work of the moment is too important for the diversion of any energy into an investigation or controversy over the frailties of human nature.

"We've got to put all the smash and drive we've got into this war. We've got to fight, fight and still fight, with every muscle straining, and put aside nonessential experimenting, if we are to wring victory from the Huns."

Secretary Daniels used the Newport, R. I., and the Mare Island, Cal., shipyards as examples of what happens when prohibition is imposed upon war workers.

"In the yards," said the Secretary, "great improvement was wrought by the introduction of prohibition. Many protested, particularly at Mare Island. There are some who are opposed today. But the fact remains that at the Mare Island yard a destroyer was recently completed in record time.

"Conditions under the old system were so deplorable at Newport that it was impossible to tolerate them longer. The results have justified the change.

"Workers in the shipyards are as patriotic as men in the army or navy, and they are quite as ready to make any sacrifices needed to win the war. Prohibition was opposed in the navy by a large number of officers, who feared its effect on the men, but there are mighty few today who would go back to the old order of things.

"We in this country should not use or allow to be used one bushel of wheat or other cereal except in winning the war. We ought not to use or allow to be used one man of all our hosts except in some work that will aid in bringing victory."

Mr. Burleson, like Mr. Hurley, said he feared the energy and morale of the nation would be imperilled by the imposition of prohibition.

"Nothing should be done to lessen the strength or diminish the energy of our people now," said Mr. Burleson, who added that in opposing prohibition he wished it understood that he was speaking his personal views. "This is no time to have patience with fanatics and fanaticism. If I believed this legislation would help us to win, I would favor it heartily. You gentlemen should ask the advice and information of the Food Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture before you decide this question.

"Passage of a bone dry amendment here will precipitate a prohibition fight in every Congressional district in this country. Of course, I realize the prohibitionists are pestering you to act."

Mr. Gompers declared prohibition would make harder the task of those who were seeking to induce labor to put its utmost into the war.

"Thousands of workers of Teutonic and Slavonic origin have always been used to their beer," he said. "Take it away and you will create bad feeling. You will in fact largely undo much of what has been done in eliminating race feeling."

Mr. Colby's testimony was a restatement of his views, given to the committee previously, that imposition of the prohibition amendment would cause a serious labor problem.

McCABE ATTACKS FERRIS.

Ex-Senate Clerk Condemns Activity of the Ex-Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 25.—The activity of former Senator T. Harvey Ferris of Utica has aroused the ire of former Senate Clerk Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany, and tonight Mr. McCabe paid his respects to Mr. Ferris in these terms:

"For some time the up-State Democracy of New York has been amused by the antics of T. Harvey Ferris of Utica and two or three credulous amateurs who have assumed the direction of the affairs of the party.

"But now that the folly of the situation has worn off and the time for serious thought is here, it is astonishing to find the little fellows, with whom no one bothered until now, impudently insisting on leading sensible women and men in a political campaign out of which will come the election or defeat of a Democratic Governor and perhaps the control or loss of the House of Representatives.

"The presumption of Mr. Ferris has been most amusing to the informed politicians up-State. His assumption of the leadership of the Democracy of the State, and his abrogation of a conference of representative partisans from all sections of the State is the funniest bit of politics that has come under my observation in many years.

"Some up-State Democrats are mean enough to remember, and recall at this time, that after Mr. Ferris was chosen as a Democratic candidate at large for membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1914, within a week thereafter he was driven to decline the honor by an infuriated press and insulted party when he was found to be a registered corporation lobbyist.

"The Democratic Party hasn't changed it's attitude toward Mr. Ferris and his clients in the last four years, and since this is true it looks like another retreat for the Senator."

REPLIES TO ELLENBOGEN.

Secretary of Citizens Union Defends Praise of Socialists.

Walter T. Arndt, Secretary of the Citizens Union, yesterday sent a letter to Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen in reply to his letter, recently published, criticising the union and its Committee on Legislation for praising the ten Socialist members of the Assembly in its report for their action on bills affecting New York City. Mr. Arndt in his letter said that the official conduct of the Socialist lawmakers had been measured by the same yardstick that was applied to the conduct of other Assemblymen, Republican or Democratic.

"If by your characterization of the Socialists as 'distinctly unpatriotic, to say the least' you mean to imply any degree of disloyalty, you were a member of the house that should have expelled them, if guilty, and the Citizens Union, in that event, would have approved such action," the letter asserts.

Seeks Ollie James's Seat.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 25.—Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, now ill at Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, will have unexpected opposition for renomination as the Democratic candidate to succeed himself. William Presly Kimball of Lexington last night filed at the last minute his petition to be placed on the ballot as a candidate at the Democratic primary in August.

Henry Ford Petitions Filed.

LANSING, Mich., June 25.—Petitions to place Henry Ford on the Democratic primary ballot as candidate for United States Senator were received at the office of the Secretary of State today. The petitions came in a stack four inches in thickness and originated in Detroit.

Texas Becomes Bone Dry.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 25.—The liquor business in Texas will be abolished at midnight tonight, when the State-wide prohibition law becomes effective. Saloons will close at 9:30 tonight, not to open again.

Quigley Nominated for Congress.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25.—George A. Quigley, Mayor of New Britain, was nominated for Congress by the First Connecticut District Republican Convention today.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

REPUBLICANS SEEK TO END PARTY WAR

U. S. Senators and Whitman Will Be Asked to Merge Their Meetings.

TOO LATE FOR CONVENTION

Lewis Contends Governor's Friends Cannot Legally Call "Unofficial" State Gathering.

If the friends of Governor Whitman carry out their intention of holding an "unofficial State Convention" under a call to be issued by the Republican State Committee when it meets on Saturday, anything such a prospective convention undertakes may be declared void under the law. Friends of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, Governor Whitman's opponent for the Republican nomination for Governor, have discovered that the time has passed when a call for an unofficial convention can be issued and still comply with the requirements of the statute.

The friends and supporters of Mr. Lewis took no pains yesterday to conceal their satisfaction over the blunder they believe has been committed by Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee, whom they regard as the real manager of Governor Whitman primary campaign.

The Governor last Saturday in a public statement criticised the proposed "assembly" called by United States Senators Wadsworth and Calder for Saratoga on July 18 as "a Republican mass meeting" which could not be assumed in any sense to speak for the Republican Party of the State. As a result of the discovery made yesterday it appears that all the Republican State Committee will be in a position to do when it meets on Saturday will be to call another mass meeting.

Time Is Too Short.

Under the rules of the Republican State organization an unofficial State convention must be held at least five weeks prior to the official primary day. This year the primaries are to be held on Sept. 30 under a special act passed by the Legislature. The rules of the Republican organization, and the election law as well, provide for the election of delegates to all conventions, official or unofficial, through a primary. The election law in Section 92 provides that notice of unofficial primaries shall be given in the same manner as notice is given of an official primary. Section 75 provides that public notice for an official primary shall be given thirty-five days in advance of the date on which it is to be held. With the Republican State Committee meeting on Saturday, which is June 29, it will be impossible to comply with the thirty-five-day notice provision and hold the convention by July 30, which is the latest date on which it can be held under the party rules.

John A. Stewart, President of the Republican League of Clubs, who made a canvass of the Republicans throughout the State on the subject of a general powwow before the two Senators issued their call, said yesterday that in his opinion there ought not to be two separate meetings. He entertained at luncheon at the Lawyers' Club a number of the men who have been identified with the canvass and in sympathy with the proposed "assembly" when there was no prospect of an unofficial convention. After the luncheon Mr. Stewart said that a majority of his guests thought as he did on the subject and that an address to the Republicans throughout the State which will be sent out tomorrow over the signatures of one hundred prominent Republicans would favor a merging of the two affairs.

Among the guests were ex-United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, ex-Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, Charles Stewart Davison, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, and Van Vechten Olcott. Ex-Governor Odell said after the luncheon:

"Speaking as a Republican and in the interest of party harmony and party success, I think the holding of two distinct gatherings would be most unwise, unfortunate, and unwarranted."

Want "Assembly" to Take Place.

Supporters of Attorney General Lewis are opposed to calling off the "assembly." They regard it certain that any unofficial convention that may be called by the Republican State Committee will be made up of "handpicked" delegates, pledged to do the will of Governor Whitman in all things.

Ex-Congressman William W. Cocks, Governor Whitman's campaign manager, made public this statement at Whitman headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel last night:

"We are getting started, and I am familiarizing myself with the situation. I find that Mr. Lewis's managers, Mr Barnes and Senator Robinson, are making extravagant claims in an attempt to dishearten the Governor's supporters. I have looked over the situation in New York City. After a conference with Chairman Koenig I feel confident that the Governor will carry New York County in the primaries by a large majority."

Attorney General Lewis was at his headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, but returned to Albany last night. He said, as far as he knew, no one, with the exception of First Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Hinman of Albany, had as yet taken steps to identify his candidacy with the "Lewis ticket" in the primaries. The most important caller during the day was ex-Republican State Chairman William Barnes.

"Mr. Barnes was here and I had a talk with him," said Mr. Lewis. "I see no reason why I should make a secret of the fact that he is giving me his support. I think some Governors of this State might have done well if they had listened to the advice of Mr. Barnes, who is a man of great intellect and profound knowledge on questions of government. Yes, you may go ahead and quote me as saying that in print."

William M. Bennett, the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor last year, said yesterday that there surely would be a third Republican primary ticket in the field. He said he favored the Saratoga "assembly."

"That gathering would not be in vain if it could prevail upon Mr. Lewis to retire as a candidate for the nomination for Governor and make place for a compromise candidate who could solidify the opposition against Governor Whitman."

"Whom have you in mind?" Mr. Bennett was asked.

"Why, Theodore Roosevelt," he replied. "I would be willing to get off a ticket myself for the Colonel, and I think Mr. Lewis should be willing to do so. He can have his chance in 1920, when the Colonel runs for President."

Dr. J. B. Bayne a Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne, a Washington physician, who had been believed dead by his family, is safe in a German prison camp. A letter, dated March 15 and bearing a Bucharest postmark, was received today by his mother here. Dr. Bayne had been serving with the British Red Cross and no news had been received from him since last September, when the Germans invaded Rumania. Dr. Bayne's marriage to Miss Olga Roosevelt here in 1911 was a social event.

387,676 WOMEN ENROLL.

Democrats and Prohibitionists Gain In Returns from 20 Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 25.—Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections, today completed the women's enrollment in twenty counties. The returns from the remainder of the counties have not been received, but are expected within a few days.

The enrollment of the women shows an increase in the Prohibition and Democratic Party alignments. In the twenty counties the result was as follows: Democratic, 184,002; Republican, 178,590; Socialist, 14,997; Prohibition, 10,087. Total, 387,676.

The same counties had an enrollment of men last Fall totaling 810,655. The counties are: Albany, Bronx, Columbia, Chemung, Cayuga, Essex, Dutchess, Delaware, Kings, Madison, New York, Suffolk, Steuben, Schenectady, Richmond, Yates, Putnam, Tompkins, Orangs, and Queens.

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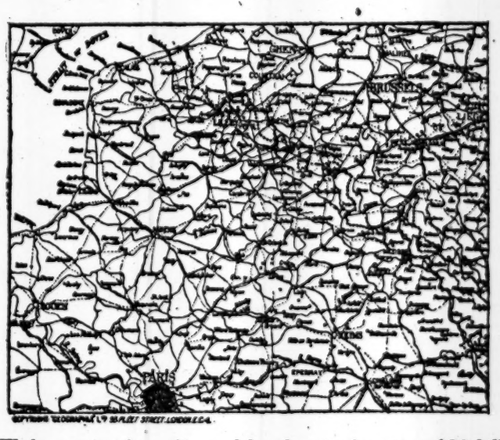

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BAKER ADMITS BAN ON PAPERS' CRITICS

Secretary Explains It Only Applies to Those Representing Government.

HEARST MAN PROTESTED

Dr. Scherer, He Charged, Was Active In Criticising Publications Owned by His Employer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Baker, who is Chairman of the Council of National Defense, readily admitted today, in answer to a question, that he had directed that any person officially representing the Government should not criticise any newspaper or group of newspapers and that this direction had reference to a representative of the Council of National Defense, who had been criticising newspapers conducted by William R. Hearst. The man to whom the Secretary of War's action applied is Dr. James A. B. Scherer, President of Throop College of Technology at Pasadena, Cal., and Chief Field Agent of the Council of National Defense, State Councils Section. THE NEW YORK TIMES today published a letter from Dr. Scherer to Secretary Baker as Chairman of the Council of National Defense in which Dr. Scherer tendered his resignation from that organization because of the ban placed on his criticisms of the Hearst newspapers.

The action of Secretary Baker, which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Scherer was based on a complaint made to Mr. Baker against the activity of Dr. Scherer in criticising the publications conducted by Mr. Hearst for their attitude toward the war and their attacks upon allies of America. Mr. Baker said today that he thought the complaint came from "a representative of one of the Hearst papers." When he received this complaint Mr. Baker, according to what he said today, informed Walter S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, that an official representative of the Government should not be criticising any newspaper. In his letter of resignation Dr. Scherer said: "I am resigning because of your policy in warning representatives of the council, including myself, against freedom of speech in denouncing certain newspapers as inimical to the defense."

When Mr. Baker was asked concerning the resignation of Dr. Scherer, he said:

"Some one, I believe a representative of one of the Hearst papers, had told me that a representative of the Council of National Defense was making addresses and spending a lot of his time criticising in harsh terms the Hearst newspapers. I told Mr. Gifford that I thought nobody who was officially representing the Government ought to be criticising any newspaper. I don't care whether it is Hearst's paper or anybody else's, and that while I hadn't the slightest desire to prevent any many expressing his individual opinion upon any newspaper, I didn't think that any man as a representative of the Government ought to be criticising any newspaper."

WANTS BAKER TO TELL OF FILM AGREEMENT

Rep. Treadway Offers Resolution in House Calling for Information About Creel's Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The controversy over the exhibition of war pictures, which involves the Committee on Public Information, the Pathé, the Pathé-Hearst Company, and the Universal Film Company is to be aired in Congress. Representative Treadway of Massachusetts took cognizance of the matter today when he offered a resolution in the House calling on the Secretary of War for certain information concerning the character and scopes of agreements made between the Government and any private moving picture concern for the exclusive production and exhibition of films depicting the activities of the American expeditionary forces abroad.

The action of Representative Treadway was in part the outcome of testimony given recently before the House Committee on Ways and Means as to exclusive rights to produce war films alleged to have been given by the Committee on Public Information to the Pathé Company. Since that testimony was obtained the controversy has taken a new turn through the charges made by R. H. Cochrane, Vice President of the Universal Company, and denied by George Creel, that the Committee on Public Information had declined to sanction the exhibition of the Universal's film entitled "The Yanks Are Coming," because, so Mr. Cochrane alleged, the committee was under the influence of former employes of William R. Hearst who are now connected with the committee, and Mr. Hearst, who was interested in a film concern that was a rival of the Universal.

Representative Treadway's resolution is confined to inquiries as to the monopoly said to have been granted by the Government for the exhibition of moving pictures of the American expeditionary forces abroad. It is probable that the whole subject will be discussed when the resolution comes before the House. The text of the resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to the House the following information:

How many persons in the Signal Corps have been ordered to take still or moving pictures of the American expeditionary forces?

What disposition is made of such negatives and films when returned to this country?

In what manner, under what terms and regulations are the pictures distributed for public exhibition?

With whom and by whom are contracts made for such exhibition purposes and what are the conditions of the same?

What persons, other than members of the Signal Corps, have been authorized to take still or moving pictures of the American expeditionary forces, and in what manner is control exercised over their exhibition?

Are members of the Signal Corps ordered to take pictures of military preparations in this country, including activities in the cantonments, ordnance and airplane production, and the production of articles used in the war, and what disposition is made of same?

Are pictures so taken exhibited in public places, and if so, by whose authority and under what terms?

Have civilian photographers been authorized to take pictures of the American expeditionary forces, or of war preparations in this country; if so, what disposition is made of the negatives; under what terms are they exhibited, &c.;

What revenue is derived from such contracts and what disposition is made of the same?

"Congress and the people should know and understand this whole question thoroughly," said Mr. Treadway. "The Secretary of War is asked in the resolution for full information on the subject. Testimony before the Ways and Means Committee showed a monopoly in the hands of one company, and the recent prohibition of an exhibition in New York bears out this testimony. The resolution is introduced for the purpose of obtaining the facts about the entire matter."

Officials of the Universal Film Company regarded the letter of Dr. James A. B. Scherer, resigning as chief field agent of the Council of National Defense on the ground that Secretary of War Baker had sought to prevent him from denouncing Hearst, as corroboration of their charge, made when their picture, "The Yanks Are Coming," was barred from exhibition, that Hearst had been an object of favor. It was intimated at the offices of the film company that a statement would be forthcoming later purporting to show that Hearst was a favorite with certain bureaus and departments in Washington.

Major Nicholas J. Biddle, who is making an investigation of the whole subject for the War Department, refused yesterday to discuss the subject in any way. It was reported that the first object of the Government's inquiry would be to establish the facts regarding the methods by which the Universal Film Company obtained its films of the aircraft industry. It was stated that army officers were much concerned to learn that pictures of anything so vital as the aircraft production could be obtained without official authorization.

FIGHT HEARST PAPERS.

Forest Hills Asks News Company Not to Handle Them.

A motion to petition the newsdealers who supply Forest Hills, L. I., with newspapers to keep the Hearst newspapers from that locality was adopted last night at a meeting of the Taxpayers' Association, held in Forest Hills. It was also decided to take whatever steps might be necessary to prohibit the sale of German newspapers. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the taxpayers of Forest Hills take advantage of the offer of the Long Island News Company, or if the Long Island News Company does not supply our dealers petition the news company that does, or if the dealer buys direct from the newspapers petition the dealer himself to keep the Hearst newspapers out of Forest Hills."

In the discussion on the resolution it was said that the Long Island News Company had offered to keep the Hearst newspapers out of any community when requested to do so by some representative body. There was some question as to whether the Long Island News Company supplied Forest Hills, and finally the wording of the resolution was changed to include any other news company or any dealer who bought newspapers direct from the newspapers.

It was also decided to form a vigilance committee for the prosecution of all cases of disloyalty. Complaints should be addressed to Post Office Box 1000, Forest Hills. Alexander Cameron, President of the Taxpayers' Association, was Chairman of the meeting.

Newsdealers of Montclair met with a committee of the Montclair Battalion last night to discuss the matter of stopping the sale and distribution of the Hearst newspapers in that town. The battalion on May 30 adopted a resolution declaring its sentiment against the Hearst newspapers. The newsdealers said that as long as the Government permitted the Hearst papers to be sent through the mails and the Union News Company handled the publications they could not hope to keep them out of Montclair. Major H. J. Redfield, Felix Jenkins, and J. Boyd Smith, who represented the battalion, assured the newsdealers that they would stand by them if they discontinued the sale of Hearst newspapers. The meeting was postponed and action will be taken at a later date.

EXPLAINS AIRPLANE DELAYS.

Witness Says Americans Tried to Improve British Model.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Opening hearings on the aircraft situation before the Senate Sub-Committee on Aircraft today developed testimony showing how the desire of American experts to improve on foreign models of war aircraft had caused delay.

The committee heard W. H. Workman of the Standard Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth, N. J., which is making Handley-Page bombing machines for the army. He testified that when the United States Government decided to build the Handley-Page bombing plane in this country, British experts were sent here, the Handley-Page having been up to that time the standard bombing plane for the British Army.

These experts, Mr. Workman said, faced the hectoring and embarrassment of having their designs revised by Americans who, in their eagerness to create an improved design, delayed production for months, and in the end achieved but one result, the increasing of the weight of the machine.

Up to this time, Mr. Workman testified, one Handley-Page machine has been produced in this country. It will be ready for a test within a few days. But, he pointed out, even if it proves a success, the constant changes in various parts of the design have delayed for a long time quantity production and standardization.

The builders of the Caproni, the Italian bombing plane, met with similar troubles in this country, the committee has been told.

Investigation is under way to determine how much co-ordination exists between the agencies producing aircraft in the United States and those using them on the battle fronts. The committee wishes to learn whether any scientific method has been adopted of having the manufacturing program meet the needs of the army, and if not, why this has not been done. Inquiries have been addressed to Secretary of War Baker on this point.

Following Mr. Workman's testimony, committee members stated that the hearings would continue for several weeks. John D. Ryan, recently named by President Wilson to take complete charge of aircraft production, probably will be a witness soon.

PRESIDENT FAVORS RECESS.

Approves of Vacation for Congress Until Revenue Bill Is Ready.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Wilson tonight gave his approval to the proposal or a brief recess of Congress while the new Revenue bill is being prepared by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The suggestion that the recess begin early next month and continue until early in August was laid before the President by Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader of the Senate; Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representatives Kitchin of North Carolina, Majority Leader of the House and Chairman of the House committee in charge of the revenue legislation. They suggested and the President assented to suspension of Congress as soon as the appropriation bills and a few other matters were disposed of. The President was told that this might be accomplished early next week, possibly in time for Congress to recess before July 4.

Representative Kitchin said the Ways and Means Committee could not draft the War Revenue bill and have it ready for submission before the early part of August. The committee hearings on the measure will not be concluded until next week.

The President was said to agree with the view of the leaders that there would be no appreciable delay in any important war legislation if Congress took a recess and that the brief vacation probably would refresh members so that they would be better able to continue the work ahead of them.

Killing of Boy Delays Wedding.

While driving across the Willis Avenue Bridge yesterday on his way to his home at 1,357 Boston Road, the Bronx, to dress for his wedding, William Axelrad, an automobile dealer, ran down Samuel Rosenzweig, 11 years old, of 203 Brook Avenue, the Bronx. Axelrad took the boy to the Lincoln Hospital, where he died, and then reported to the Alexander Police Station. Before he had succeeded in explaining that he was not to blame in the accident it was time for his wedding, but the police permitted him to telephone to his bride and her friends in Progress Hall, at Second Street and Avenue A, to postpone the ceremony for a few hours. Assistant District Attorney Hadding finally allowed Axelrad to go, with no charge against him.

HUNGARIANS CAUSE A JULY 4TH PROTEST

Italian Section of Four-Minute Men Objects to Their Display in Parade.

AN ERROR, SAYS COMMITTEE

Will Not Appear as Hungarians at All, It Adds, but as Loyal Americans.

Vigorous protest was made yesterday to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense with regard to the reports of the part which Hungarians were to play in the Loyalty Day parade on July 4, in which foreign-born Americans of nearly forty nationalities will march up Fifth Avenue bearing banners indicating their loyalty to the United States. Newspaper accounts of the Hungarian participation had told of the floats and the horsemen in costume of Hungarian magnates who would be in line, and this has led to considerable agitation which was expressed in a letter sent yesterday to George MacDonald, Vice Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, which is in charge of the parade, by Assistant United States District Attorney F. Paul Yaselli, Chairman of the Italian division of the Four-Minute Men.

In this letter Mr. Yaselli, speaking for his organization, complained of "the apotheosis of a country which is at war with the United States," and added: "If the Hungarians of New York want to show their loyalty to the American flag, let them come draped in mourning with ashes on their heads, and their floats covered with black veils, showing in that way their disapproval of the policy of their motherland."

After a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon Henry MacDonald, Director General of the committee, said that Mr. Yaselli and others who objected to the character of the Hungarian display were apparently acting on inadequate information.

"There will be no possible glorification of Hungary or of any other nation with which the United States is at war," he said. "Hungarians will come into the parade on exactly the same footing as Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, or Turks. That is to say, they will not appear as Hungarians at all, but as loyal Americans of Hungarian descent. We have a committee headed by Dr. George F. Kunz which has supervision over all floats and it will censor anything that may seem to conflict with loyalty to the United States. Furthermore, all banners and slogans to be carried in the parade by any nationality will be subjected to strict supervision, and the police will be on hand to suppress any display which has not received this official sanction."

Cut Out Hungarian Flag.

It was learned yesterday that when the plans for the three Hungarian floats in the parade had been first submitted to the committee headed by Dr. Kunz one of them had contained the Hungarian flag. This was promptly censored out by the committee, which would not tolerate the display of the ensign of a nation at war with the United States. This, it was said, was the only action taken at that time, but it was understood that a further review of the features of the Hungarian display would be undertaken by Dr. Kunz's committee to see that they correspond with the sentiment of Loyalty Day.

What will be done with regard to the national costumes is not certain as yet. Dr. Kunz said last night that his committee would see to it that nothing inconsistent with the position of the marchers as loyal citizens of Hungarian descent would be allowed to appear. Mr. Yaselli's letter says:

June 24, 1918.

The Hon. George McDonald, Mayor's Committee on National Defense, Hall of Records, New York City:

As Chairman of the Italian Language Section of the Four-Minute Men for the City of New York, I have been requested, at a meeting held at its headquarters June 21, 1918, to respectfully submit to you the strongest protest against the proposed appearance, as published in the newspapers of June 20, 1918, of Hungarian floats in the Fourth of July parade, glorifying that country and presenting Hungarians in national costumes. The apotheosis of a country which is at war with the United States, and which, at this very moment, is supplying the Austrian army with its regiments, composed of people who are among the most ferocious and cruel of Italy's enemies, may be taken as an insult to that country, which is an ally of the United States.

The 500,000 people from Italy who will line the streets of New York on the Fourth of July to do honor to America cannot look with indifference on so-called American citizens parading in the national costumes of their country, which today is one of our foes. This will appear to them as another clever piece of Teutonic propaganda tending to throw a sympathetic light and glory on past achievements, which is a glaring contradiction to the present course of their land.

If under the guise of paying tribute to the American flag we allow the national costumes of Hungary and the reproduction of past glorious deeds, we logically ought to allow the Germans, the Bulgarians, the Austrians, and the Turks to do the same. In the history of all nations there are honorable incidents, but there is no reason why we should allow these people to exhibit themselves in our midst, while we are engaged in a struggle for liberty with the countries of their birth and permitting their association with the free people fighting against them, the stanch supporters of their masters.

While no other protest has been made to the committee, there was considerable feeling among the Slovaks, Carpatho-Russians, Rumanians, Serbs, and Corats over the reports of the Magyar activities. A leader of one of these nationalities said yesterday that no American citizen of any of these races could object if the Hungarians marched in the same way, for instance, as the German section, which is under the direction of the Friends of German Democracy—that is, as loyal American citizens who have turned their backs on the enemy Government ruling in the land of their origin and on all of its ways. From statements made by officials of the committee yesterday it appears that this is the only way that the Hungarians will march. Geza D. Berko, editor of the Amerigai Magyar Nepszava, who is in charge of the Hungarian division of the parade, said there would be three floats, 150 horsemen in costume, and about 15,000 on foot, including the sick benefit societies and the Hungarian branch of the American Red Cross.

Decorations in "Melting Pot."

An official of the Mayor's Committee said yesterday that each national division would be headed by a banner lettered in gold on a field of blue, but that while the allied and neutral nations would be labeled "Italians," "Swedes," and so on, the divisions whose origin was in enemy races would bear banners reading "Americans of German descent," "Americans of Hungarian descent," and so on.

A special feature of the parade will be a "melting pot" operated under the control of the Friends of German Democracy, which is in charge of the German racial unit. At a point on the line of march there will be set a huge pot into which all marchers who have ever received decorations from the German Government, whether iron crosses or otherwise, will throw them. When the parade is over all these stars, crosses, medals, and other decorations will be gathered up and auctioned off and the proceeds put into War Savings Stamps.

"There are many good American citizens of German stock," said a statement issued yesterday by the Friends of German Democracy, "who as former subjects of the Kaiser received decorations of all kinds which they are now desirous of getting rid of. The parade will offer them a fine opportunity to demonstrate publicly and effectively to their fellow-citizens and to the whole world the contempt in which they hold the Kaiser and his minions."

A change in one feature of the parade was announced yesterday, when it was stated that nations having armed forces in the parade could carry their own national flags. This was caused by the announcement that detachments of British, French, and Italian troops would participate in the parade. Civilian groups of whatever nationality or origin must adhere to the original instructions and carry only the American flag.

The hour of starting has been moved up to 8:30 A. M. on July 4. A wireless station is to be erected opposite the reviewing stand at the Worth monument, and messages will be sent via Arlington to General Pershing and the heads of the allied nations, as well as to a naval dirigible, which will sail up the avenue over the heads of the marchers. Messages will be received at the station and carried along the line of march by couriers, who at appointed places will read them to the public.

LONDON TO OBSERVE JULY 4.

Elaborate Celebration Arranged in Courtesy to Americans.

LONDON, June 25.—Preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July in Great Britain are well under way. The British and American Young Men's Christian Associations, Red Cross and other organizations are co-operating with the army and navy in the formulation of the program.

The central feature of the British celebration will be a mass meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, opposite the House of Commons, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at which Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, will deliver "a message of greeting to the President and people of the United States from the people of Great Britain." The other speakers will include Vice Admiral S. Sims, Major Gen. John Biddle, commander of the American forces in the United Kingdom, and Professor Henry S. Canby of Yale University.

American soldiers and sailors on leave in London will be the guests of local Anglo-American organizations for the day, and after luncheon and sightseeing trips through the city they will be taken to a baseball game. King George will throw out the ball for the commencement of play. The game will be followed by a garden fête in one of the large London parks. The hostesses will be 300 English women.

The evening will be occupied by the Americans in attending theatre parties which have been arranged by the British Hospitality Committee.

There will be special celebrations in every American camp in Great Britain, and also in every hospital where American soldiers or sailors are patients.

The plan of the Bishop of Exeter to celebrate the Fourth of July in his diocese as a day of thanksgiving and prayer as an act of courtesy to the United States will be followed in the Diocese of York. Commenting on the Bishop of Exeter's plan, The Times says:

"That is how we should all wish to keep it. The observance of the day in that spirit will help us to a true understanding of the impulse which brought the American people into the war. * * * By all the means and with all the heartiness which these grave days make seemly, let the country celebrate the day."

PARIS, June 25.—The much-bombarded City of Nancy will celebrate the Fourth of July, the municipal authorities have decided. The City Hall and public buildings will be decorated with the American colors, and appropriate exercises will be held.

WILSON WILL SPEAK JULY 4.

Important Pronouncements at Washington's Tomb Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Wilson will deliver a Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon, Va., in connection with a celebration in which representatives of all allied nations will participate.

Arrangements have been made for imposing international ceremonies at Washington's Tomb, as a part of the program for making Independence Day this year the most memorable in history.

In official and diplomatic quarters the President's address is awaited with profound interest, as it is believed he will take occasion to make some important pronouncements concerning war problems.

Foreign-born citizens through their national associations and societies have made elaborate plans for celebrating the Fourth, and at their request the President has called upon the nation to join with them in observing the day as it never has been observed before.

HYLAN WILL STOP GARBAGE NUISANCE

Mayor Says Staten Island Plant Will Be Dismantled if Necessary.

CONTRACT TO BE REVOKED

Promises Members of Richmond County Grand Jury That He Will Have Speedy Action.

When District Attorney Albert C. Fash and the members of the Richmond County Grand Jury called upon Mayor Hylan at the City Hall yesterday and told him that the odors emanating from the garbage plant located on Staten Island were unbearable and that something should be done immediately, the Mayor promised speedy action. If relief cannot be obtained otherwise, the Mayor promised to have the company's contract with the city revoked and the $2,000,000 plant dismantled.

The Staten Island garbage plant figured materially in the last Mayoralty campaign. The plant was erected during the Mitchel administration against the protests of practically every one living on the island, and in his campaign speeches Judge Hylan promised to abate the nuisance if elected. Since his election the residents of Richmond County have complained that the odors were worse than ever, and the delegation of Grand Jurors and the District Attorney was appointed to see the Mayor about it.

The garbage plant, erected at a cost of $2,000,000, is on Lake Island, a bit of land near the mainland, and is operated by the Metropolitan Products Company, which has a contract with the city to reduce refuse shipped there by barges. The United States Government gets a large amount of glycerine from the refuse reduced at the plant. Barges filled with garbage waiting to be unloaded are the cause of the most of the obnoxious odors, it was explained. Those who called upon the Mayor yesterday, besides the District Attorney, were Foreman Stewart Taxter, J. F. Atterbury, Daniel Campbell, A. Greenwald, C. F. Grieshaber, and C. G. Hine.

The Mayor called in Corporation Counsel Burr, Street Cleaning Commissioner Arnold B. MacStay, and Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Secretary of the Health Department, to confer with the delegation. Later the Mayor appointed the three officials a committee to inspect the plant and report back to him.

"We are immensely pleased with the reception given us by Mayor Hylan," said District Attorney Fash after the meeting. "He treated us with the greatest consideration and showed that he sympathizes with the people of Staten Island who have suffered as a result of the establishment of the garbage plant. The Mayor told us that he would exert every power at his command to bring about immediate relief. Before dismantling the plant the Mayor thought the city ought to be given an opportunity to operate it. Dismantling would follow the failure of the city itself to abate the nuisance."

Many Strikes in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 25.—A great wave of unrest is passing over the laboring and artisan classes throughout Jamaica. During the past week there have been more strikes than ever occurred here in any corresponding period before. One strike occurred on the Government railway and another among laborers for the municipality. These were amicably settled, and the coal carriers at the docks of the United Fruit and Royal Mail Companies, who saw the Governor today, were advised to accept a compromise offered by the companies.

PATRIOTISM ISSUE STIRS NORTH DAKOTA

Riotous Demonstrations Against Nonpartisan League Mark End of Primary Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., June 25.—Riotous demonstrations against speakers of the Non-Partisan League marked the concluding day of North Dakota's intense political campaign. The primary election tomorrow will be a large determining factor in the future operation of the league.

The league is seeking to nominate a ticket in the Republican primary headed by Lynn Frazier, present Governor. It is opposed by a ticket of independents headed by John Steen. Two years ago the league carried the primaries by 8,000, but the independents, who have made loyalty an issue as in Minnesota, where the league was defeated ten days ago, believe they will win. Both factions appear confident.

At Devil's Lake today mothers, whose sons are in service, paraded, carrying banners in criticism of the non-partisan movement. Congressman John Baer of North Dakota refused to address a meeting in the Opera House when the women placed themselves in the front rows and displayed banners.

At Minota an all-night demonstration followed rival meetings, one held by Governor Frazier and Attorney General Langer, and another held by patriots giving a demonstration for departing draft soldiers. Drafted men signed a petition asking that the Governor be not permitted to address them.

In Fargo league speakers were hooted down in the streets, while at Williston A. C. Townley, President of the league, was forced to give over the platform to Usher L. Burdock, a league opponent, former Lieutenant Governor.

In a letter that George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, addressed on April 9 to United States Senator Knute Nelson, made public in Fargo today, Mr. Creel declares that he personally insisted that Mr. Townley call upon him in Washington recently, because of the nature of propaganda carried on by the league.

Mr. Creel's name has been used by Non-Partisan League officials for some time in connection with their propaganda, they declaring he has supported them.

"I have never at any time given official or unofficial approval of the Non-Partisan League or any other private organization with political aims," said Mr. Creel in the letter. "I have no affiliation whatever with the National Non-Partisan League nor any connection, direct or indirect. Last Summer it came to my attention that the Non-Partisan League was not in harmony with the national purpose, and when Mr. Townley came to Washington I insisted that he call upon me. I sent him also to Mr. Hoover and took him later to see the President.

"The whole point of these interviews was to bring home to him that this was not a 'rich man's war,' that it was a war of self-defense, that no classes were being favored at the expense of any other class, and that the very life of the country depended upon understanding and support."

Finds Family of Three Dead in Bed.

KEANSBURG, N. J., June 25.—Miss Ella Karkas of 104 East 177th Street, New York, a young woman, came here this afternoon to visit friends and found all three of them dead in bed, asphyxiated by gas. They were Mrs. Erozella Canniff, 73, of 446 East 139th Street, New York; her son, Charles S. Canniff, 45, of the same address, and Mary Barrett, 50, of 528 Briegler Street, Algiers, La. Canniff, a clerk in the New York Central Railroad office in Manhattan, had hired the cottage for the Summer. He had been with the Central twenty-five years, and was a son of William H. Canniff, President of the Nickel Plate Railroad, who lives in Cleveland.

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West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Officers' Uniforms of Cotton Gabardines At Cost—$12

OFFICIALLY correct in every detail, but in the matter of tailoring the Kirschbaum shops have gone far beyond what the regulations require. . . . Thin, but durable fabrics and skeleton linings insure the utmost possible comfort during field work under a Summer sun.

OUR COST PRICE LIST:

Serges, 12 oz., - - - - - - - - - *$25.00*
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Summer Glove Specials

Women's white fabric gloves made of washable chamois suede lisle.

Smart, serviceable and perfect fitting. All sizes.

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Centemeri Gloves

Women's Milanese silk double-tipped gloves—

Various kinds, but all sizes in the lot.

White, champagne and black predominate.

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Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Special Offerings—TO-DAY

WOMEN'S SUMMER GOWNS

New and Distinctive Models

Gowns of Foulard and Georgette

Navy or black-and-white figured foulard silk gowns with self color Georgette crepe tunic and sleeves; white Georgette collar edged with filet lace. *Exceptional at* 29.50

Gowns of Satin Meteor, Fringed

Navy, black or white satin meteor gowns, with graceful tucked panels, trimmed with wide silk fringe; kimono sleeves, white satin vestee. *Exceptional at* 39.50

Gowns of Navy Georgette Crepe

Slender, straight-line, navy Georgette crepe gowns; tucked, silk fringed or pleated models; three-quarter or full-length sleeves. *Exceptional at* 49.50

Will Close Out—TO-DAY

A Limited Number

WOMEN'S GINGHAM DRESSES

Made of Genuine Anderson's Imported Scotch Gingham

Four distinct models, of striped or checked Anderson's Scotch gingham; collars of plain or embroidered organdie or pique. 9.75 *Heretofore $18.50*

Absolutely none sent on approval, credited or exchanged.

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

Alexander Shoes

Women's Boots at $4.75

Were $6 to $10

Attractive styles made in the Alexander way—reduced solely because sizes are not complete in any one style. White, tans and some in combinations.

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PECK & PECK

SILK, Lisle and Cotton hose for men, women and children. Also Golf, Tennis and Sport hose.

Women's Shetland, Llama, Alpaca and Silk Sweaters and Mufflers.

Men's Fine Summer Neckwear in great variety.

Mail orders sent on approval.

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FINE HOSE

Soothe Your Skin With Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 8B, Boston."

Buy W.S.S.

HOLT SAYS ALLIES PRAISE OUR TROOPS

Declares Victory Is in Sight if Americans Are Rushed Overseas.

CRITICISM OF AIR PROGRAM

Editor Believes Time Is Ripe for Consideration of Nations' Peace League.

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, who has just returned from the west front and Italy, where he went on a special Government mission, yesterday described some of his experiences, and said he had come to the conclusion that the question of a league of nations for peace, a subject now being openly discussed in France and England, was a vital one for the consideration of the United States. But, he added, while many responsible statesmen were in favor of the league of nations idea, some of them had been appalled by the difficulties entailed in the working out of the problem.

Mr. Holt was the representative of the United States at the celebration in Rome of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war. After this he visited the various battlefronts. He was inclined to criticise the American aviation program, the machine-gun program, and urged haste in the building of ships, because, he said, these were vital factors and the only ones about which the American personnel in France seemed worried.

It must now be realized in this country, he said, that the United States must carry on this war as if fighting Germany independent of the rest of the allies. The preparations must be on this scale, and with this plan perfected our co-operation with our allies may be considered complete.

Says Time Is Ripe.

"If the United States wishes to enter into a league of nations now is the time," said Mr. Holt. "It will be far easier to 'put it over' now, when the time is ripe, than to wait until future developments shape themselves. France and England are ready to establish some sort of league of nations right now before the war is over. If we do not interest ourselves in the same question we may find ourselves the most conservative and therefore the most 'backward' of nations after the war.

"Talking with one of America's most prominent business men recently I was somewhat startled to hear him say that he would not be at all surprised to see free trade in the United States in three years together with a customs union among the Allies. It may never come, but according to this man its operation, facilitated by the negotiations and intercourse that are so freely conducted during the war, will be in effect before the country fully realizes it.

"While in Europe I discussed this great question, which pertains to peace, with the highest officials of the several Governments, and while the subject may be a delicate one, they are ready to establish a political association of nations if they can carry their Governments with them. Commissions in France and England have been formed to confer on the problem."

Mr. Holt landed in France on March 29. Since that time he has visited every front on the west, the Italian, British, Belgian, and American, and, as he says, he has "seen America all the way through from the point of disembarkation to the fighting front."

"But what I saw," he adds, "magnificent though it was, and wonderful because of the efficiency of its preparation, doesn't compare with what the American establishment over there is going to be. Our allies marvel at our preparations. America, they say, is preparing for a war of indefinite duration. I cannot say too much for this foundation of materials and supplies, but I would rather talk of the other foundation for the successful waging of a war—the spirit of the men.

"The French and British and Italians know that this country has entered the war on a tremendous scale. They are now coming to know what was a somewhat mooted question before, namely, the fighting qualities of the Americans, in the carrying on of which they were supposedly unfamiliar. After the Cantigny action, the second point where the Americans really got into the thick of it, the morale and fighting spirit of the Americans won for them the deserved praise of the American Generals, but caused French Generals, in discussing the fight, to make their superlative exclamation, 'Magnifique!'

"The officers were elated with the conduct of their men at Seicheprey, Cantigny, and Château-Thierry, and when asked quietly about the conduct of their officers, the men in turn exclaimed to me: 'We've got the best officers in the United States—we've been through the crucible with 'em and know how we came out of it. Any time they're ready, so're we. That goes two ways, I guess.'"

Brings Soldiers' Messages.

"Incidentally I brought back 242 messages from Connecticut soldiers I happened to encounter on one occasion. Their wives, sisters, sweethearts, parents and friends would be interested in them, I said, and I volunteered to take some messages from them. Before I had finished I had the 242.

"'When you go back to the United States,' said Lieut. Col. Dowell of this Connecticut regiment, 'tell the people about the conduct and spirit of these boys.' He cited many examples of bravery and then told me the story of a real test of the American morale.

"'A Lieutenant named Lockhard,' said this officer, 'during one of our advances got marooned out in No Man's Land with thirty-seven men. Lockhard and his men were isolated for three days. We received one report that only nine men of his detachment were left. Then we heard nothing for what seemed an age. Colonel Parker was making a tour of the trenches on the third day when he came up face to face with Lockhard, followed by eight men. The Lieutenant had a two days' growth of beard, his clothes were ragged and torn by the wire, and his linen were equally bedraggled. He apologized for his appearance and then explained that with his men he held the advanced post against all comers, meaning the German shock troops, who had been sent to dislodge the Americans.'

"I was particularly struck by the youth of the American general officers, but then the facial youth of the Americans as compared to the French and British is in marked contrast. I had thought that the majority of our Generals were the older men, but I found lithe and tense men, many of them Colonels before we entered the war. The average French soldier looks fifteen years older than the American; the British about six years older.

"Apparently the men have only three criticisms to make. They are worried about the arrival of airplanes, the production of machine guns, and the course of the shipping program, so vital to the winning of the war. I hear, however, that the last has been greatly ameliorated, and that ship production is being rushed.

"There is a very critical situation now, but England and France will hold out until the last man. It is now a question of rushing Americans to the front. What can be accomplished now may take two or three years to finish if Americans are not there to participate in the number expected. This country has made tremendous preparation. It must never stop. The war must be carried on as if we were fighting Germany independently, and then the Allies will know that we are co-operating to the utmost. This war is now the war of America, and I am happy to say that the American people realize the superb zeal and spirit of its men."

Mr. Holt, in concluding, said that the Italian Government was anxious to obtain the aid of American troops for the Italian front. This would have a remarkable psychological effect on the Italian soldier, who would be heartened to even greater deeds of valor, he said.

LA GUARDIA IN LONG FLIGHT.

Leads American Airmen Through Italy in Four-Hour Trip.

ROME, June 24.—Captain Fiorello H. La Guardia of the American Flying Corps, Representative in Congress from New York City, recently made his first long cross-country flight in a Caproni airplane.

The Captain went to the north of Italy to get machines for the American training school, and, because it would take too long to ship them by train, he decided to bring them by air. He was assisted by Lieutenants Spencer Kerr of Baltimore, Mowatt Mitchell and Wendell Hauch of California, and Harris and Agar.

The exact route taken by the American aviators cannot be mentioned, but it can be said that it was longer than from Rome to Milan. They made the flight in four hours.

AVIATOR WELCOMED SWISS.

Ashenden of Chicago Feared He Had Landed in Germany.

BERNE, June 25.—Lieutenant Ashenden of Chicago, attached to a French flying squadron, who recently landed near Solothurn, arrived here this evening. He was elated that he landed in Switzerland instead of Germany. The first question he asked when he landed was, "Switzerland?" A bicyclist, who happened to be passing, answered, "Yes."

The American climbed out of his machine which was badly damaged. A Swiss officer and eight men arrived shortly and took possession of the plane.

HUGE AIR-RAID SIREN TESTED BY THE POLICE

Blast from Top of Edison Plant Is Heard for Great Distance.

At 9 o'clock last night, after warnings had been sent out by the police to disregard the signals, the first test was made, for a period of five minutes, of the enormous siren to be used as a signal warning of air raids, which has been erected on the plant of the Edison Electric Light Company on the block bounded by Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Streets and First Avenue and the East River. The signal, which created no disturbance under the circumstances, was heard for a great distance.

Plans were formulated last night for a big organization of east side parents who will help in the relieving of unnecessary trouble in the event of an air raid. The east side will be divided up in blocks and the members will administer to the needs of their neighbors.

This project was launched at the graduation exercises of Public School 64 at Avenue B and Eleventh Street by Edward Mandell, Principal of Public School 188, who spoke to more than 2,000 parents assembled in the auditorium there last night. Mr. Mandell pointed out the necessity of such an organization to keep up the Americanism of the east side, stating that such a body would be a valuable asset in all war activities.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis urged the immediate organization of the Parents' League, saying that they could render invaluable assistance to the police in the event of air raids or other troubles.

The headquarters of the organization will be at the Bank of the United States, 77 Delancey Street.

Guilty in West Point Case.

At a quarter to 11 o'clock last night the jury that has been trying John J. McGinnis, an attorney, and Frank D'Ambrosia, a notary, in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of conspiracy in using forged papers to admit Henry L. F. Allison to West Point, brought in a verdict of guilty. It had been out since 5 o'clock.

DISTRUST BULGAR PREMIER.

German Papers Realize His Ideals Are Not German.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—The German Government organs leave no doubt as to what is expected from the new Bulgarian Premier, Malinoff, and record his advent in terms which can hardly be described as cordial. Both the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Deutsche Tageszeitung coldly point out that the Malinoff Party has no majority in the Sobranje, but that nevertheless he may manage to carry out his program, but that his task, especially in conducting internal affairs, will be uncommonly difficult. They add that it is up to the new Premier immediately to dispel any doubt regarding his intentions to pursue the course Bulgaria hitherto has followed in matters of foreign policy.

The Tägliche Rundschau prints the following character sketch of the new Premier:

"Alexander Malinoff, in contrast to his predecessor, Radoslavoff, who nurtured German ideals, is not unknown. Malinoff is the master of administrative management and parliamentary procedure, as well as the rules of the diplomatic dancing floor. He is a Russian by birth, and in bringing up, education, and culture. He was born and bred in Bessarabia and educated in Russia. He served in the Russian Army and married a Russian woman, and politically orientated toward Russia throughout his previous term of office from 1908 to 1911.

"Added to this he is what the Entente so volubly insist on as a satisfactory reference, namely, a Democrat, not, however, one after President Wilson's own heart. We venture to hope, and indeed must hope, he has been changed by the war.

"Our wishes for Bulgaria are as cordial as ever, but Herr Malinoff cannot afford to disregard the fact that such wishes from the mighty empire constitute political capital which must be valued rightly and never treated lightly."

PRINCESS TO BE NURSE.

Daughter of King George to Study at Children's Hospital.

LONDON, June 25.—Princess Mary, daughter of King George, will begin this week a course of regular training as a nurse at the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street. She will work in the Alexandra ward.

The Princess will attend the hospital two days each week and will undertake the usual work of a probationer in order to make herself efficient in the care of children.

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You won't have to worry about the safety of the children or your own comfort and confidence in riding a strange horse.

In response to a number of requests from our patrons who didn't care to buy and di dn't dare to experiment, we established the following rates for the Summer season

1 month.....$35
2 months..... 65
3 months..... 85
4 months.....100

This includes full equipment, Saddle Bridle, Halter, Sheet and Blanket.

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Send for descriptive circulars, or representative to call with samples.
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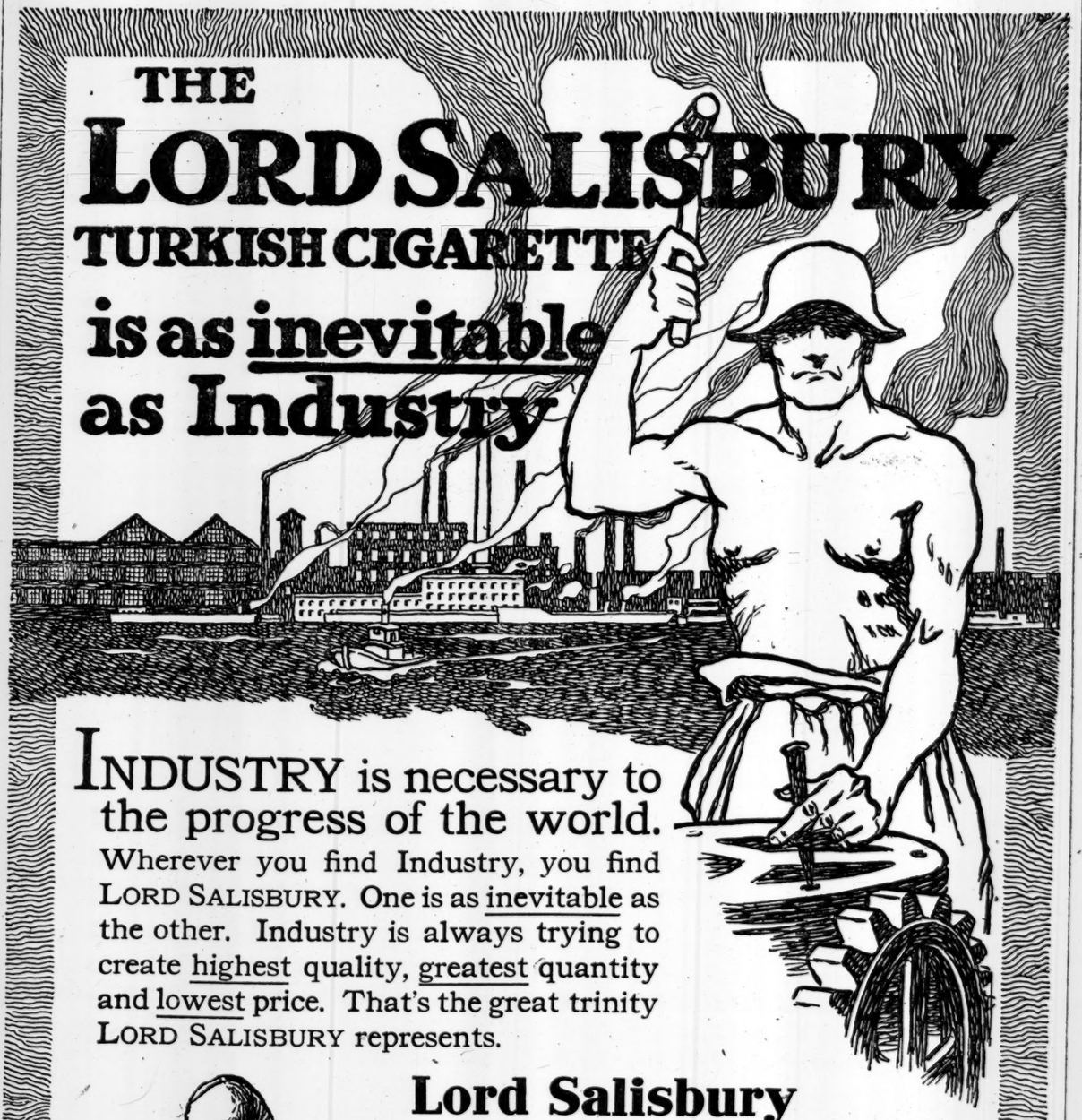

INDUSTRY is necessary to the progress of the world.
Wherever you find Industry, you find LORD SALISBURY. One is as inevitable as the other. Industry is always trying to create highest quality, greatest quantity and lowest price. That's the great trinity LORD SALISBURY represents.

Lord Salisbury is inevitable

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1—Quantity and quality for 15 cents.

2—Reinforced cardboard wall to prevent cigarettes from crushing.

3—The Lord Salisbury is the only Turkish cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as 15 cents for 15 cigarettes.

Guaranteed by
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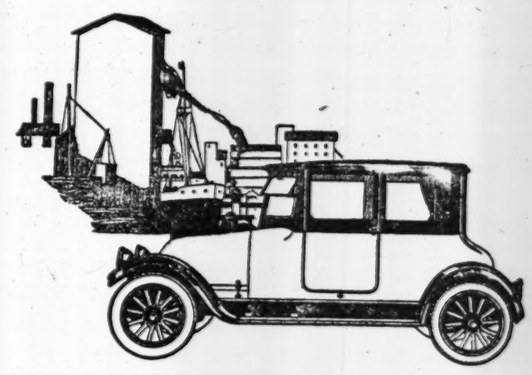
The FRANKLIN BROUGHAM



A Car of Great Utility for the Business Man and His Family

ANXIOUS to lend all possible aid to the Government in conserving resources, many people are considering their motoring in terms of an all-purpose car—a car that combines the features most desired by women, with the necessary qualifications which men demand.

Hence the increasing popularity of the Franklin Brougham.

Motorists everywhere are finding in the Brougham a car that meets their every need—an enclosed four-passenger type suitable for family use, yet designed to obviate that "lost" feeling when one is the only occupant.

In addition to ease and safety of handling, and quiet, good taste of interior appointments, the Franklin Brougham, like all Franklin Cars, consistently delivers—

18-20 Miles to the gallon of gasoline—instead of 8-10.
10,000 Miles to the set of tires—instead of 5,000.

This performance, most motorists know, is out of the ordinary among fine cars. But the Franklin Car for years has been disproving the idea that a fine car cannot also be economical.

Of course, the best way to find out the facts is to drive the car. We are ready any time you are.

* * * *

Electric Primer insures ready cold weather starting, even from low-grade gasoline. Minimizes spark plug fouling and loading up.

Master Vibrator produces fat, hot sparks for starting even when battery is "low." Another assurance of motoring satisfaction.

Starting Device—Simplest, surest; large capacity; controlled by ignition switch. No meshing of gears and pushing of pedals.

Larger Tires increase already remarkable tire mileage. 33 x 4½ inch cord tires now on all types assure utmost tire reliability.

New Oiling System with reservoir and wick eliminates messy grease-cup troubles. Surer; requires less attention.

Air Intake Strainer keeps road dust, grit, etc., out of engine internals. Prevents wear in cylinders, valves, etc. Lessens repairs.

Piston Construction automatically takes up cylinder wear. Maintains compression. Engine indefinitely retains responsiveness.

Intake Yoke Heater quickly warms up mixture by use of exhaust gases. Original with Franklin; perfected in today's car.

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THE present-day spirit is to select *the* car you would choose if you were allowed *only one more* in your life-time.

The sleeve-valve motor makes possible automobile service of the highest quality *perpetuated* over a long period of time.

It is powerful, flexible, has no clashing parts to break, no springs to weaken, and no valves to pit or to require frequent grinding.

The supreme leadership of this type of motor is undisputed.

It is the *only* type that improves with use.

Four, touring car
Eight, touring car

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NEWARK—526 Broad St. *Tel. Mulberry 2646.*

VICTIMS OF U-BOAT ARRIVE HERE SAFELY

Nothing Heard of Two Other Lifeboats of the Dwinsk, with 67 of Crew Aboard.

MEN LOST ALL OF THEIR KITS

American Steamship Fired on the Saved Sailors, Mistaking Their Boat for a German Submarine.

So far no news has been received regarding the fate of the sixty-seven officers and men in the two missing lifeboats belonging to the British transport Dwinsk, which was sunk on June 18 about 550 miles east by south of Sandy Hook. They were in charge of Second Officer Pritchard, who was accompanied by one of the engineers and two apprentices

Forty-seven of the survivors were brought here yesterday and taken to the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, to remain until the Cunard Line sends them back to England. The men had nothing with them in the way of kits, as all their effects went down with the ship, and the company sent them to an outfitter's to get new clothing.

John McKay, a seaman on the Dwinsk who was accompanied by his brother Robert, and lives at Yonkers, told yesterday in the presence of fifteen of his shipmates how their boats were mistaken for a camouflaged German submarine and shelled by an American steamship after the Dwinsk had been sunk on June 18. They escaped and on Thursday afternoon the survivors sighted another big steamship which looked like a transport, but they did not hoist any signals for fear that the stranger would also open fire on them.

"After the Dwinsk went down," John McKay said, "we hoisted sails on our boats and Captain Nelson, who was in charge, gave directions for the lifeboats to sail and row as best we could in the direction of Sandy Hook, which we heard was between 500 and 600 miles away to the westward. It was nearly noon when we sighted a big American transport westbound steaming toward us at high speed and we hoisted signals of distress. I suppose the officer on the bridge saw the canvas spread and had been warned of the U-boat trick in disguising their craft as schooners and was too far off to make out what we really were. At any rate the transport opened fire with the bow gun and a solid shot passed over our heads and struck the sea some yards away.

"The Captain, who has been torpedoed before, was taking no chances, and immediately went on the other tack, and we sailed away from the transport, which fired a few more shells in our direction and then steamed away to the westward.

"Since we arrived I have talked with the naval gunner who fired at our boats, and he confirmed my idea that the officers on the bridge mistook us for a camouflaged U-boat, as we were too far away to distinguish the lifeboats and they did not care to risk coming closer, in case there were two or three U-boats together.

"The boats were badly provided with bread and water for a long trip, and on Wednesday the Captain rationed each man to one biscuit and half a pint of water a day. The lifeboats made fairly good progress, and on Thursday we sighted another big steamship westbound, but did not hoist any signals. In addition to the chance of her shelling the boats by mistake, there was the danger of a U-boat being in the vicinity, and taking advantage to torpedo the vessel if she stopped to pick us up. Nothing occurred until Friday, when the transport came up which rescued the forty-seven of us from the boats, and brought us to an American port. By that time we had rowed and sailed 200 miles or more, and the Captain said that we would have made the land in another forty-eight hours ourselves if we had not been picked up."

The men said that they did not know who were in the two missing boats, except that the second officer was among them. Chief Steward Skilling, the second steward, and chief cook were among the survivors landed at another Atlantic port on Monday afternoon.

Fifty survivors of the British transport Ascania, belonging to the Cunard Line, which went ashore near Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and became a total loss, were brought here yesterday and sent to the institute to be fitted out with clothing and sent back to England.

REPORT GERMAN RAIDER NEAR WEST INDIES

Sinks One Steamship Off Bermuda —Two Others Reported to Have Escaped.

NORFOLK, Va., June 25.—Reports of the presence of a fast and heavily armed German raider in West Indian waters were brought here today by masters of vessels arriving from Central and South America. The ship is said to be of the cruiser type, with a rakish build and clean lines.

The raider first made her appearance 200 miles east of Hamilton, Bermuda, where she is reported to have sunk a large British steamship. Two American merchant ships were shelled but managed to escape.

The raider was described by the ship Captains as about 270 feet long, with a speed estimated at from 15 to 20 knots an hour. Some of those who sighted the craft expressed the belief that she was a former fruit steamer plying between the United States and Central America, which had been captured and armed by one of the submarines operating off the coast. In their opinion, the vessel was manned by some of the seventy-odd men reported to have been in the crew of one of the submarines.

It also was said that both the British and American Navies have been notified of the presence of the raider in the West Indian waters and that steps are being taken to protect shipping.

EXPLOSION SANK U-BOAT.

Shells from the Submarine Set Off Cargo of Munitions.

LONDON, May 29, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—How a submarine which destroyed a munition ship was itself wrecked by the explosion is related in a British Admiralty statement.

The ship was torpedoed without warning by the U-boat, which then rose to the surface and opened fire with her guns. The German's second round exploded in the ammunition hold. So terrific was the explosion that the submarine was almost demolished by the concussion. Her gun was lifted and flung sideways, her side was torn out, and she foundered almost as quickly as the steamer.

A rescued member of the munition ship's crew thus described his experience:

"Almost immediately after the submarine's second round we were all enveloped in black clouds. We heard rushing, roaring, gurgling noises. Something gave our boat an ugly twist and threw me overboard. When I came up I fouled a blanket or tarpaulin with my head and right hand, and it seemed a long time before I could get clear. Even then everything was still in darkness. Then the air gradually became clear, and, seeing a boat, I struck out for it and was hauled aboard."

ADRIFT 5 DAYS ON PLANE.

Lieut. Owen and Companion Picked Up by Destroyer in North Sea.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 25.—After spending five days and nights drifting about the North Sea on a disabled flying machine without food or water, Lieutenant Knight B. Owen of the Naval Flying Corps is at present recuperating in England, according to word received here today.

Lieutenant Owen, with his partner, was on patrol duty when an accident to the plane forced them to descend. Five days later they were picked up in an exhausted condition by a destroyer.

Lieutenant Owen wrote that he was convalescing at the home of Mrs. Spencer-Clay, formerly Pauline Astor, at Ford Manor, Lingfield, England. He is the son of Mrs. W. B. Owen of Vineyard Haven.

ON THE WATCH FOR U-BOAT.

British Ship Zigzags Up the Coast from West Indies.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 25.—Passengers arriving today on a British steamship from the West Indies said their vessel had zigzagged up the coast and was three days late through going so far out of the usual course to avoid the risk of meeting a German submarine. The Captain received the report last week of the attack on the Dwinsk, which made him give the coast a wide berth and keep well out to sea before steering for this port.

A healthful table drink that war conditions make exceptionally proper

POSTUM

HEAR CAR MEN'S DISPUTE.

War Labor Board May Increase Wages and Advance Rates.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The National War Labor Board will increase wages of street railroad employes if it finds increases necessary, without regard to the financial condition of the companies' operating lines, according to an announcement made today by Chairmen Taft and Walsh at the conclusion of a preliminary hearing of employers and employes. At the same time the chairmen indicated that they would recommend increases of rates for companies and asked attorneys for the companies and for the employes to bring in tomorrow a report on whether the Federal authorities could order such increases.

Mr. Taft held that the decision would apply to Detroit, Cleveland, Scranton, and East St. Louis among other places.

Representatives of the Public Service Commission in this city said yesterday that the only influence the National War Labor Board could bring to bear upon the surface railroad companies to obtain higher wages for the employes and advanced fares for the companies was "moral suasion." Members of the board, it was stated, had no jurisdiction over railroads operating in municipalities. An attache of the commission said:

"If an application is made to the War Finance Corporation for permission to borrow money in order to make needed improvemtnts so that the property can be kept to the maximum of service, it will be necessary for the applicant to show that it will be able to repay the loan. If this is not conclusively shown, then the question will be whether the people want a perfect service or whether they are willing to have it deteriorate so that poor service will result.

"If the public says it wants the best service it can get then it will be told that an advance in fares will be necessary in order that enough money can be obtained to keep the service at maximum efficiency. No authority will be granted for the borrowing of money unless the net revenues are sufficient to guarantee repayment, and the public will have to pay a fare which will furnish this money."

It was also said that the Washington authorities might be able to convince the various municipalities that it would be in the public interest to permit an increase in fares. The applications of the various surface lines in this city for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers fell to the ground when the Court of Appeals decided that the Public Service Commission had no power to grant this permission until the Board of Estimate had modified the franchises which fixed 5 cents as the maximum fare charge.

The New York Railways Company expects its employes will demand an increase in pay when its present agreement with its employes expires in the early Fall.

8-HOUR DAY FOR UNCLE SAM

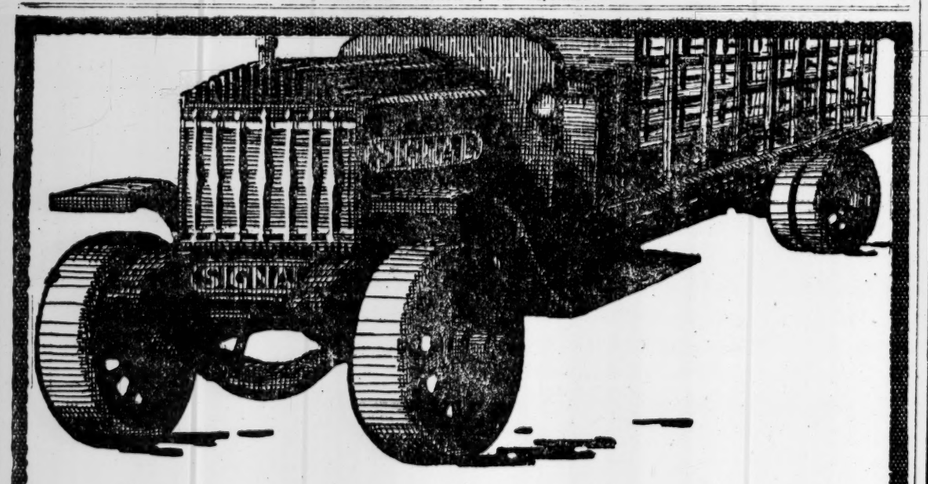
House and Senate Conferees Vote to Extend Day of Federal Workers.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—An agreement was reached today by Senate and House conferees on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill providing that all Government employes in the civil establishments shall work eight hours daily instead of seven, as at present, beginning July 1, and shall receive $120 additional pay annually. The amendment would apply to thousands of department clerks in Washington and other cities, including all those in executive branches of Federal employ.

The seven-hour day has been in effect for departmental work for many years. Representative Borland of Missouri championed the provision for an additional hour.

The conferees also agreed to continuance of sub-treasuries at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, which the House had voted to abolish.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.



Here comes a big, powerful truck that will move the goods—the SIGNAL!

Five models—one to five tons capacity—and all sizes ready for immediate delivery.

There are Timken Axles to laugh at road shocks and weight jolts. Brown Lipe Transmission, Timken David Brown Worm Drive, Continental Motor—endurance and efficiency in every inch of them! And behind them a nine-year record of goods delivered in every market into which the SIGNALS have shouldered their powerful way.

With them goes Automotive Service to keep the trucks on the job every earning hour. The Automotive Service Station is one of the city's most completely equipped, open day and night, low priced, efficient and, above all, instantly ready.

But more than that. Have you an idle truck you want to put to work? Do you need an extra truck for a day or two? Have you an unusually difficult distribution problem? Call up Broad 4108. We are here to help. Our Information Bureau is freely at your service.

Signal Trucks and Automotive Service will, you may depend on it, solve your haulage problem.

AUTOMOTIVE SALES CORPORATION,
508-516 WEST 55TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

W.S.S. During the week of June 24th to June 29th, we will accept 10% of all cash payments in W. S. S.

Monroe Clothes

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28th, IS

National War Savings Day

Give It *Your* 100% Support

Meanwhile, YOU Save!

For Thrift Service and Saving
MONROE CLOTHES $17

Black and White Label MONROE CLOTHES $21
A distinctive line of high grade Clothes that are *super values.*

Monroe Special
Palm Beach
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
PAT'D. BY GEO. ALL WORSTED CO.
SUITS $8.50
White Flannel Trousers $5

Blue Label MONROE CLOTHES $25
Clothing of the finest quality fabrics—at a wonderful saving.

MANHATTAN
42nd Str. cor. B'WAY
50 E. 42nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY
14th " opp. ACAD MUSIC
23rd " cor. B'WAY
34th " " "
59th " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " cor. 7th AVE
CHRYSTIE " at CANAL

ALL MONROE SHOPS UPSTAIRS
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9
SATURDAYS TILL 10

BRONX
Bergen Ave., 149th St.
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Court & Montague-Fulton & Hoyt - -
587 Fulton at Flatbush
NEWARK-151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY-Newark av. at Bay
PATERSON-220 Main St.
YONKERS-Getty Square

Monroe $17 Clothes
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
SUITS-TOPCOATS America's Largest EVENING CLOTHES Retail Clothiers
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Theroz MESS KIT
(PATENTED MARCH 20, 1918)

Your boy can't come home to dinner
Give him a hot dinner where he is

HEATS CAN OF BEANS OR SPAGHETTI
IN SEVEN MINUTES
HEATS CAN OF SOUP OR STEW
SOLDIERS NEED HOT FOOD AND HOT DRINKS
BOILS ONE PINT COFFEE OR WATER FOR TEA
2 THEROZ CUBES IN BURNER
THEROZ MESS KIT PREVENTS SICKNESS AND MISERY
BEANS
SOUP
COFFEE

X Ray of Theroz Mess Kit in action

THEROZ MESS KIT is all aluminum, weighs less than two pounds, with fuel for ten meals for two men. Makes flat, round package 3⅜ x 6¼ inches. Will heat as hot as you can eat 1 standard can baked pork and beans, 1 can soup or stew, and will boil water for coffee or tea, **all at once,** in seven minutes, indoors or outdoors regardless of wind or weather.

When you sit down in your cheerful dining-room to-night to a hot, tempting dinner, think of your boy Over There in the trenches or Over Here in camp.

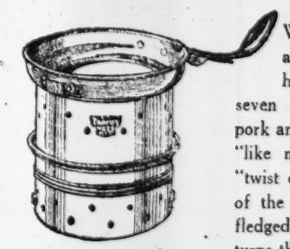
Away from the camp kitchen his dinner is of cold, canned food and cold coffee, and not served as you would serve him.

Think what that boy would give for a hot meal and a cup of steaming coffee. **Then send him a Theroz Mess Kit.**

Here's what Guy Empey says:—

"In answer to your letter in reference to the Theroz Mess Kit, I believe that every soldier in the service, whether doing duty in the United States or in the trenches of France, should have one.

"I have carefully examined and tested this kit, and think it a wonder. I know if I could have had one during my service in the trenches it would have been a God-send to me. Our soldiers, especially at this time, receive so many useless presents—things that are of absolutely no use to them—that I would advise any one who wishes to send a really useful and helpful article to a soldier, to send one of these kits."



Equipped for frying steak, chicken or bacon and eggs

With this portable kitchen, he and his bunkie can have a homey meal ready in just seven minutes—piping hot soup, pork and beans and a cup of coffee "like mother used to make." A "twist of the wrist" and the cover of the Kit boiler becomes a full-fledged frying-pan, and crisp bacon turns the trench dinner into a feast.

If your boy is in camp Over Here, the Theroz Mess Kit will give him many of the comforts you grieve about his missing. And when the soldier boy gets orders to pack for Over There, the Theroz Mess Kit is one of the few things the Government says he **can** carry. On the way over, Uncle Sam gives the soldier Theroz protection.

Theroz Mess Kit nested (Size 6¾ x 3⅝ ins.)

The Government has ordered Theroz Mess Kits as part of the equipment for Transport life-boats.

THEROZ MESS KIT furnishes the most intense instant heat (fifty per cent more than any similar device). It makes no smoke, odor, soot, or ash. Theroz Mess Kit consists of nine separate items including spoon-of-all-work, 3 cooking utensils, which may be all used at once, and aluminum coffee cup. Price $5.00

THEROZ FUEL CUBES to be used in conjunction with the Theroz Mess Kit are for sale at Army exchanges. Made by an absolutely new and patented process, which converts a liquid into a solid cube (not a paste), Theroz is the safest, quickest and most efficient emergency fuel known. Can't go liquid while burning. Can't upset, spill or explode.

Price per tin (20 cubes) army size 35 cents

Merchants in the Metropolitan District who sell Theroz Mess Kits and Fuel Cubes

Mark Cross
Gimbel Brothers Military Supplies
R. H. Macy & Co. Sporting Goods Dept.
Stern Brothers Sporting Goods Dept.
James McCreery & Co. House Furnishing Dept.
B. Altman & Co. Military Dept.
John Wanamaker Military Dept.
Franklin Simon & Co. Toilet Goods Dept.
Abercrombie & Fitch
Lord & Taylor
Saks & Company Leather Goods, Main Floor, and Automobile Dept., 6th Floor
Rogers Peet Co.
Schoverling Daly & Gales
Von Lengerke & Detmold
Penn. Station Drug Co.
Park & Tilford (All Stores)
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Brooks Brothers
Brokaw Brothers
Metropolitan Hardware Co. at Grand Central Terminal and Hudson Terminal
Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc. 17 Warren St.
J. B. Crook & Co., Inc.
F. A. O. Schwarz Sporting Goods Dept.
Alex. Taylor & Co. 26 E. 42nd St.
S. B. Davega Co. 831 Broadway, 405 Broadway, 15 Cortlandt St.
Browning King & Co. Uniform Dept.
R. W. Zundel 47 Whitehall St.
Abraham & Straus House Furnishing Dept.
Frederick Loeser & Co. Sporting Goods Dept.
L. Bamberger & Co., Newark Sporting Goods Dept.

Retail orders supplied Direct, $5.00 prepaid, if you can't get the Theroz Mess Kit from your Local dealer

20 Theroz Fuel Cubes, Army size, 35 cents

BASIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION, WOOLWORTH TOWER, N. Y.
Factory and Laboratory, Lawrenceburg, Indiana

RED SOX BATSMEN ASSAIL RUSSELL'S OFFERINGS AND PUT YANKEES TO ROUT

BABE RUTH MENACE BREAKS OUT AGAIN

Big Boston Pitcher Collects Ninth Home Run While Red Sox Beat Yankees.

RUSSELL DRIVEN TO COVER

Visitors Gather Enough Tallies in Fourth to Clinch Game—Hyatt Has Opportunity.

The Babe Ruth menace broke out again at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the home-run expert made his ninth circuit smash of the season. During the course of the afternoon the Red Sox won the argument, 7 to 3, and increased their lead. Ruth's home run came in the first inning before Allan Russell had found his bearings. With two out and Whiteman perched on first, the Yank pitcher grooved the ball for Ruth, and if the right-field grand stand hadn't been in the way the ball would have gone down to 125th Street.

Ruth's bruising belt sort of knocked all the gumption out of Russell, and in the fourth stanza the Red Sox bats waved wildly and Russell was bumped right out of the game, Joe Finneran coming in to stop the batting melée. Joe did pretty well until the eighth, when Thomas surprised himself and everybody else by smacking a home run into the grand stand.

The Yanks raised the hopes of the crowd in the ninth with a promise of another eleventh-hour rally, but it didn't get very far. The burden of the rally was placed on the Yankees' latest acquisition, Ham Hyatt. In the old days when Hyatt gamboled on the green for the Pirates and the St. Louis Cardinals, he had the range of the right-field stand and occasionally prodded a home run out into that neck of the forest. Ham came to bat in the ninth yesterday as a pinch hitter for Finneran, with two runners aboard, and with two out. His metropolitan début consisted of a high rocket into the mitts of Babe Ruth in centre field.

Jones Baffles Yankees.

Sam Jones pitched pretty fair ball for the Red Sox, and only in one inning, the sixth, was he in much trouble. The Yanks had him on the run in that session, but he cooled off before the flame of the Yanks' batting rally became serious.

In the first inning Hooper and Shean were easy outs when George Whiteman snapped a single to left. Russell made a bad mistake when he whizzed over a fast high one to Ruth, for that sort of a pitch is apple pie à la mode for Ruth. He jarred the first ball pitched into the grand stand, and Whiteman jogged home ahead of him.

Russell became very wobbly in the fourth. Thomas drew a pass and Scott hoisted to Peck, while Sam Agnew raised a fly to Bodie. Jones got an infield hit near second and Harry Hooper coaxed both runners home by pasting a terrific three-bagger over Gilhooley's roof in right field. Dave Shean then followed Hooper's example by plastering another three-cushion punch to left centre sending Hooper home. Manager Huggins then informed Russell, kindly but firmly, that he could go home to dinner.

When Finneran came into the fray Umpire George Moriarty gave him a microscopic stare, for it was this same umpire who a few weeks ago discovered Finneran used a piece of tallow to decorate the ball. Whiteman was the first Red Sox batsman to face Finneran and he slapped a single to centre which pushed Shean over the plate. Finneran's slow ball fooled Ruth and the slugger was an easy out at first.

Peck Carries Across a Run.

In the Yanks' half of that same session Peckinpaugh got a hit down near third, and went to third when Baker singled to right. Pratt fanned and Jones tossed Pipp out at first. Bodie then got a pass and Jones made the fourth ball a wild pitch. Peckinpaugh scored on the truant heave and Baker went to third. Marsans fell down on a nice opportunity by forcing Bodie at second for the third out.

The Yanks showed signs of life in the sixth. Peckinpaugh got a hit to short and went to second on Baker's out at first. Pratt rapped a three-bagger to deep right, scoring Peck, and Pratt trotted home when Pipp doubled to left. Bodie and Marsans both went out by the akey route and the rally was over.

With one out in the eighth, Thomas got his home run, and that ended the Boston scoring activity. The Yanks' promise in the ninth came when with one out, Bodie walked and went to second on Marsans's single to left. Al Walters popped to Scott, and Hyatt, batting for Finneran, skied to centre.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Shean,2b	5	1	8	5	5
Whiteman,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Ruth,cf	4	1	2	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	10	1
Thomas,3b	3	2	1	0	0
Scott,ss	4	0	0	4	3
Agnew,c	4	0	0	3	2
Jones,p	2	1	1	0	5
Total	35	7	10	27	10

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Peckinp'h,ss	4	2	2	2	8
Pratt,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	7	0
Bodie,lf	2	0	0	4	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Hannah,c	2	0	0	4	1
a*Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0
Walters,c	1	0	0	1	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Finneran,p	2	0	0	0	2
bHyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	26	16

*Whiteman out, hit by batted ball.
aBatted for Hannah in seventh.
bBatted for Finneran in ninth.
Errors—Agnew, Peckinpaugh.

Boston	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	7	—7
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Pipp. Three-base hits—Hooper, Shean, Pratt. Home run — Ruth, Thomas. Stolen base—Pipp. Double play—Finneran, Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Russell, 8; Finneran, 2; Jones, 4. Hits—Off Russell, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; Finneran, 5 in 5 1-3. Struck out—By Russell, 3; Finneran, 2; Jones, 2. Wild pitch—Jones. Losing pitcher—Russell.

VEACH BREAKS UP CONTEST.

His Single Scores Two Detroit Runs and Beats White Sox.

DETROIT, June 25.—Detroit scored three runs in an eighth-inning rally today and won again from Chicago, 4 to 2. Cunningham started the rally with a single, advancing to third on Vitt's drive, and scoring on Cobb's single to right. Veach's hit sent Vitt and Cobb across.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	2	1	5
Vitt,2b	4	1	1	1	1
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Heilmann,1b	4	0	0	15	0
Harper,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Young,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Spencer,c	3	0	0	1	0
Yelle,c	0	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	2	1	2	0	3
Total	32	4	11	27	15

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	1	1	3
E. Collins,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	1
J. Collins,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Jourdan,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Schalk,c	2	0	1	4	3
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	2
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	24	15

Errors—Felsch, Risberg.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Weaver, J. Collins. Stolen base—Young. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Sacrifice fly—Risberg. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Heilmann; Young, Bush, and Heilmann. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 5. First on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; Cunningham, 2. Hits—Off Russell, 10 in 7 1-3 innings; Danforth, 1 in 2-3. Struck out—By Russell, 1. Losing pitcher—Russell.

American Association.

Kansas City, 6; Toledo, 2.
Louisville, 7; Minneapolis, 2.
Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 3.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Boston, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 7; New York, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 2. (First Game.)
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2. (Second Game.)
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia at Washington, (Rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, (Rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	37	25	.597
New York	33	25	.569
Cleveland	36	28	.563
Washington	32	31	.508
Chicago	27	29	.482
St. Louis	28	32	.467
Detroit	24	32	.429
Philadelphia	21	36	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	39	17	.696
New York	37	19	.661
Boston	29	30	.492
Philadelphia	26	29	.473
Pittsburgh	25	31	.446
Cincinnati	24	33	.421
Brooklyn	23	32	.418
St. Louis	21	33	.389

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

DODGERS BEATEN IN NINTH.

Pinch Hitter Wrecks Coombs's Pitching and Phils Win, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25. — Jack Coombs, baseball veteran extraordinary, engaged in a pitching duel with Prendergast, Philadelphia's mound artist, this afternoon, and although Coombs was beaten, he more than held his own with the former Cub in the matter of hits. The score was: Phillies, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

The work of a pinch hitter had much to do with Coombs's failure to win. In the last half of the ninth with Brooklyn leading by a 2 to 1 margin, Fitzgerald swung it into the horsehide for a double to centre. Bancroft tried to sacrifice, and then spanked a single to right that sent home the tying run. Williams sacrificed, and Milton Stock completed the damage with a liner over Daubert's head which admitted Bancroft and broke up the game.

Previous to this deadly assault Coombs looked like a sure winner. For six innings he permitted only one man to reach first base, and his control was so perfect that the enemy were forced to hit at everything he sent up.

Brooklyn found Prendergast somewhat easier to solve, and achieved a count in the fourth as the result of an error, a single and the successful execution of the squeeze operated by Wheat and O'Mara. Not until the seventh did the Phillies even the count.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	4	2	2	1	1
Williams,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Meusel,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Pearce,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Burns,c	3	0	0	5	2
P'dergast,p	2	0	0	0	3
aFitzgerald	1	1	1	0	0
Total	29	3	5	27	9

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Z. Wheat,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Myers,cf	4	0	2	3	0
O'Mara,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Doolan,2b	4	0	0	2	2
M. Wheat,c	4	0	1	4	2
Coombs,p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	*25	7

*One out when winning run scored.
aBatted for Prendergast in ninth.
Errors—Williams, Pearce.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Johnston, Luderus, Fitzgerald, Stock. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Olson, Williams. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 2. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 1; Prendergast, 1. Struck out—By Coombs, 8; Prendergast, 2.

CLEVELAND SPLITS EVEN.

Browns Take First Game in Ninth-Inning Rally.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—St. Louis won the first game of today's double header, 3 to 2. Cleveland took the second game by the same score. After holding St. Louis scoreless for eight innings in the first game, Morton weakened in the ninth and the locals filled the bases on three successive hits and got all their runs off Cavelskie.

In the second game Lowdermilk allowed Cleveland only two hits until the eighth inning, when the visitors drove him from the box, scoring three runs. The locals chased Coumbe from the mound in the ninth inning, but the rally fell short a run of tying the score. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Demmitt,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Hendryx,lf	4	0	3	1	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	1	6
Nun'maker,c	4	0	1	5	1
aMaisel	0	1	0	0	0
Johns,ss	3	0	0	0	3
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Rogers,p	3	0	1	0	4
cSeverid	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	17

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,1b	5	0	2	8	1
Chapman,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Roth,rf	2	0	1	3	0
Wamb'ns,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Wood,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	1	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	6	0
Morton,p	4	0	1	0	2
Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	*26	11

*Two out when winning run was scored.
aRan for Nunamaker in ninth.
bBatted for Johns in ninth.
cBatted for Rogers in ninth.
Errors—Austin, Johns.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—Wood. Three-base hit—Roth. Stolen base—Austin. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Evans, Gedeon, Demmitt. Sacrifice fly—Tobin. Double play—Gedeon, Johns, and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 1; Rogers, 1; Coveleskie, 1. Hits—Off Morton, 8 in 8 1-3 innings; Coveleskie, 0 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Rogers 2, (Roth, Wood.) Struck out—By Morton, 4; Rogers, 2. Losing pitcher—Morton.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,1b	3	1	0	16	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	4	7
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	0	1
Roth,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Wamb'ns,2b	3	0	1	0	2
Wood,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Evans,3b	2	0	1	0	2
Thomas,c	4	0	1	3	0
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	4	27	18

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Maisel,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	8	2
Demmitt,rf	4	1	1	6	0
Hendryx,lf	4	0	1	0	0
aAustin	0	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	4	3
Severeid,c	3	0	0	8	0
Johns,ss	2	0	0	1	0
Lowd'milk,p	2	0	0	0	2
Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
bNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
cJohnson	0	0	0	0	0
Houck,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	27	9

aRan for Hendryx in ninth.
bBatted for Wright in eighth.
cRan for Nunamaker in eighth.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Demmit, Wambsgan, Maisel, Hendryx. Stolen bases—Sisler, Roth, Wambsgans. Sacrifice hits — Chapman, Johns. Sacrifice fly—Gedeon. Double play—Gedeon and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; Lowdermilk, 6. Hits—Off Coumbe, 7 in 8 1-3 innings; Wright, 0 in 2-3; Bagby, 0 in 2-3; Houck, 0 in 1; Lowdermilk, 4 in 7 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Lowdermilk, Roth. Struck out—By Coumbe, 2; Bagby, 1; Lowdermilk, 2; Wright, 1; Houck, 1. Winning pitcher—Coumbe. Losing pitcher—Lowdermilk.

GIANTS MAKE USE OF EXTRA-BASE DRIVES

Fletcher, Burns, and Thorpe Have Little Respect for Pitching of Nehf.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 25.—With Fletcher and Burns leading the attack, the Giants humbled the Braves today, 4 to 1. Nine resounding blows were gathered by the New Yorkers from the offerings of Artie Nehf, and included in the nine bingles were four doubles and a triple. On the other hand, Poll Perritt turned the Braves back with four hits, and had not Rawlings been allowed to run wild on the bases after two men had been retired in the ninth, Poll would have registered a shutout.

The Giants began the assault on Nehf in the first inning, Burns leading off with a single to centre. Young fanned, but Fletcher doubled to left centre, putting Burns on third. There the attack flivvered momentarily, as Burns was run down between third and home on Thorpe's tap to Nehf, and, after Zimmerman had been purposely passed, Holke was retired on a grounder to Herzog. Nehf held the champions off until the fifth, when they piled up a two-run lead.

Burns opened with a two-base smack down the left foul line and went to third on Young's sacrifice. Fletcher banged a single to centre on which Burns jogged home and Fletcher scored on Thorpe's triple to right centre, a prodigious blow that was held to three bases only by fast fielding on the part of Al Wickland.

In the ninth, McGraw's men put the game out of the reach of Stallings' men. Zim singled to centre and advanced to second on Holke's sacrifice. Rariden hit to Red Smith, who made a fine play on Zimmerman, whirling round, tagging Heinie as he swept into third. Rodriguez poked a single to centre, putting Rariden on third, and Perritt drew a pass, loading the sacks. Burns doubled to left, scoring Rariden and the little Cuban and putting Poll on third, and Young was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases for the second time. Fletcher ended the frame with a roller to Herzog.

Perritt allowed only two hits up to the ninth inning. In the second, Konetchy blew himself to a single with two out, but was forced at second. Wickland tripled with one down in the seventh, but Poll put a little more steam on the ball and fanned Smith, after which Konetchy lifted to Burns.

Rawlings opened the ninth inning with a single to left. Herzog flied to Thorpe and Powell popped to Fletcher, after which Rawlings was permitted to pilfer second and third unmolested. Wickland walked and Smith banged a single past Rodriguez on which Rawlings scored. Konetchy brought the game to a close with a short fly to Burns.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	5	1	3	4	0
Young,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	5	1	3	2	1
Thorpe,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Holke,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Rariden,c	4	1	0	5	1
Rodriguez,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Perritt,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	33	4	9	27	7

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rawlings,ss	4	1	1	3	4
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Powell,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Wickland,rf	3	0	1	0	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	13	3
Kelly,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	5	5
Nehf,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	31	1	4	27	21

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, 2; Burns, 2. Three-base hits—Thorpe, Wickland. Stolen bases—Rodriguez, Rawlings, 2. Sacrifice hits—Young, Holke. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 2; Nehf, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Young.) Struck out—By Perritt, 4; Nehf, 5.

CARDS SWAMPED BY CUBS.

League Leaders Take One-Sided Contest by 14 to 0 Score.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Chicago swamped St. Louis today, winning a one-sided game 14 to 0, making it three straight from the visitors. The locals outplayed their opponents throughout, Tyler permitting only two hits while Carter gave one.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	2	2	2	0
Hollocher,ss	3	2	1	1	4
Mann,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	2	2	12	0
Paskert,cf	5	1	1	1	0
Deal,3b	4	1	2	1	1
Zeider,2b	3	1	0	2	1
Carter,p	3	0	0	0	1
Killifer,c	1	1	0	5	0
O'Farrell,c	2	0	0	0	0
Tyler,p	2	1	1	0	3
McCabe,2b	1	2	1	1	0
Total	38	14	13	27	10

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Heathcote,cf	4	0	0	4	2
Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	5
Grimm,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Distell,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Paulette,2b	2	0	0	2	3
Betzel,2b	1	0	0	2	0
McHenry,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Heall,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Gonzales,c	2	0	0	3	0
Brock,c	1	0	0	0	1
Sherdell,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	0	3	24	14

Errors—Heathcote, Grimm, Distell.

Chicago	1	0	0	7	0	5	1	0	—14	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Grimm, Merkle, Mann. Three-base hit—Mann. Home run—Flack. Stolen bases—Zeider, (2); Deal, Killifer. Sacrifice hits—Hollocher, Flack. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sherdell, 6. Hits—Off Tyler, 2 in 6; Carter, 1 in 3. Balk—Sherdell. Struck out—By Tyler, 5; Sherdell, 1. Winning pitcher—Tyler.

Giants' Games to Start Earlier.

By the popular vote of the fans who have attended the Giants' games at the Polo Grounds the games hereafter will begin at 3:30, the same hour that the Yankees have adopted, instead of 3:45 as formerly. Of all the votes cast 72 per cent. were in favor of the 3:30 o'clock start. Nine per cent. of the votes favor a 3 o'clock opening.

Dodgers Buy Pitcher.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Sale of Pitcher Dick Robertson to the Brooklyn Nationals and Outfielder Ed Edmondson to the Minneapolis American Association Club was announced today by the New Orleans Southern Association Club.

Eastern League.

New London, 3; New Haven, 1.
Providence, 4; Worcester, 2.
Providence, 2; Worcester, 1.
Hartford, 6; Springfield, 2.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 2; Nashville, 0.
Nashville, 4; Little Rock, 1.
Chattanooga, 4; Memphis, 1.
New Orleans, 10; Atlanta, 0.
Birmingham, 12; Mobile, 4.

EMPRESS IN FRONT AT AQUEDUCT RACES

James Butler's Thoroughbred Gets Long-Delayed Victory —Close Finishes Many.

After Empress had scored a long delayed victory for James Butler, in the second race at Aqueduct yesterday, there was a series of close finishes to keep the large crowd in a fever of anxiety. George W. Loft's Fleeing Sheik, which captured the Canarsie Selling Stakes for two-year-olds, had a fair margin, as under a hustling ride by Troxler, the son of Delhi got home a length ahead of R. H. McCarter Potter's home bred colt Blairgowrie. P. A. Clark's Lion d'Or, the favorite, was pinched off and the best he could do was to finish ninth in a field of eleven.

The first real thriller was in the handicap for mares at a mile, in which nine high-class performers tried conclusions. The weights had been adjusted so nicely that nearly all received consideration, with the Cleveland Stable's Dorcas, 3 to 1, closing a slight favorite over Commander Ross's Priscilla Mullens. Starter Cassidy has seldom lined up a more fidgety or fussy lot. Dorcas was particularly anxious to get into the fray and used up much energy before the break, which in all probability lost her the race.

With the exception of Water Lady, all got away to a good start, and though Priscilla Mullens showed in front for a few strides, she was quickly outrun by Dorcas, which opened a gap of two lengths at the end of the back stretch. The Marrone Stable's Hanovia was next to last at this stage, but when there was a general closing up in the stretch she began to move up on the outside. Priscilla Mullens and Battle both threatened in the stretch, but Dorcas fought them off, only to fall a victim to the great rush of Hanovia in the last sixteenth. Rice landed the Marrone entry first by a head in the smart time of 1:38 4-5.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 3-5.

Ima Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. m., 5 years, 118 pounds, by Abe Frank-Tex Anna, 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 3 to 10, (G. Byrne) 1
Assume, John Leonard's b. g., 4, 119, by Disguise-Chancery, 2 to 1 and even, (R. Troxler) 2
Achilles, John Sanford's b. c., 4, 123, by Star Shoot-Veil, out for third, (L. Lyke) 3
War Machine, Star Spangled, Chillum, Golden King, Aanchen, and Bully Boy also ran. Salvarra and O'Donovan scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds, selling, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:39 1-5.

Empress, James Butler's ch. f., 106 pounds, by Superman-Proud Duchess, 5 to 1, 9 to 5, and 7 to 10, (A. Shuttin-ger) 1
Charlie Leydecker, Edward McBride's b. c., 111, by Jack Atkin-Polly D., 2 to 5 and out, (L. Ensor) 2
Common Law, Morton L. Schwartz's ch. f., 8, 99, by The Commoner-Brief, 3 to 1, third, (R. Troise) 3
Kirstie's Cub, Anna J., Golden Glow, Col. Cluff, and Mackenzie also ran. Whippoorwill, Frederick the Great, and Ben Gow scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Canarsie Selling Stakes, for 2-year-olds, by subscription of $25; starters to pay $25 additional, guaranteed value $2,000; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Fleeing Sheik, G. W. Loft's ch. c., 117 pounds, by Delhi-Runaway Girl, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (R. Troxler) 1
Blairgowrie, R. H. Potter's ch. c., 106, by Knight of the Thistle-Belle of Request, 5 to 2 and 7 to 5, (L. Lyke) 2
*Tom Boy, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 102, by Celt-Sand Dune, 5 to 2, third, (L. Ensor) 3
Teddy Rousseau, Balustrade, Frances Star, Purling, War Zone, Lion d'Or, *Auntie, and County Kerry also ran. Thistledown scratched.
*Coupled as Carman entry.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares, 3 years old and upward, handicap, by subscription of $10 each, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:38 4-5.

Hanovia, Marrone Stable's ch. m., 6 years, 113 pounds, by Fair Play-Miss Hanover, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (T. Rice) 1
Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. m., 5, 115, by Tildrim-Wawte, even and 1 to 2, (F. Robinson) 2
Priscilla Mullens, Commander J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 4, 119, by Armeath II.-Princeton Girl, 3 to 5, third, (L. Lyke) 3
Battle, Columbine, Kate Bright, Celte, and Mary Maud also ran. Water Lady left at post. Elfinhart scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $800, one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Minto II., C. Fellowes's b. g., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Sandridge-Miss Ronald, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (J. Bell) 1
Cadillac, Commander J. K. L. Ross's ch. c., 4, 116, by Toddington-Winnie G., 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (L. Lyke) 2
G. M. Miller, R. T. Cassin's b. g., aged, by Lissak-Subdue, 2 to 1, third, (L. Ensor) 3
Woodthrush, Kingfisher, Amalgamator, Highland Lassie, Past Master, Austral, and Poor Joe Jeo ran. Violet, Little Cottage, Hondo, Pierre-A-Feu, Golding, Babette, Captain Ray, Sunny Hill, Nebraska, Corydon, Dan, N. K. Beal, Napoleon, Matin, and Hayden scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-old fillies, non-winners of $1,000, purse $600, four and a half furlongs. Time—0:53 2-5.

Pen Rose, Triple Spring Farm's b. f., 110 pounds, by Sweep-Hanrose, 18 to 20 and out, (H. Erickson) 1
Terentia, W. Coe's ch. f., 110, by Cicero-Queenlet, 2 to 5 and out, (C. Fairbrother) 2
Stickling, H. P. Whitney's b. f., 110, by Broomstick-Starling, 7 to 5, third, (F. Robinson) 3
Ambassador III., Lady Vulcain, Indian Spring, Jacobel, and Di also ran. Flyaway, Little Maudie, Little Bessie, and Cyra scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

HIGH PRICE FOR YEARLING.

Samuel D. Riddle Pays $6,000 for Colt at Durland Sale.

Stylish-looking and richly bred thoroughbreds were mixed with a large number not so promising at the sale of yearlings held by the Powers-Hunter Company at Durland's last night. The result was a great variety in prices ranging from $75 up to $6,000. The latter amount was paid by the Pennsylvania sportsman, Samuel D. Riddle, for a chestnut colt by Peter Quince-

TRADE QUOTAS FIXED IN WAR SAVING DRIVE

Classification Like That of the Rainbow Division in Liberty Loan Campaign.

150 INDUSTRIES INCLUDED

Names and Addresses of Chairmen of Various Committees Also Made Public.

A classification of the 150 trades and businesses in the Pioneer Division of the New York War Savings Committee on the basis of the quotas of War Savings pledges expected of them in the present drive was announced yesterday. Here is a list of the committees, with their quotas and the names and addresses of the Chairmen:

Class A—$750,000 and Up.

Committee.	Quota.
Manufacturers and Dealers Iron and Steel Pipe, Heating Specialties and Apparatus, Plumbing Fixtures and Supplies. Charles H. Simmons, John Simmons Co., 110 Centre St.	$8,000,000
Hardware and Allied Trades. Daniel T. Mallett, 253 Broadway.	6,000,000
Department and Retail Drygoods Stores. Jesse I. Straus, R. H. Macy & Co., 34th St. and Broadway.	5,000,000
Wholesale and Retail Drugs. William Jay Schieffelin, 170 William St. Andress William P. McConnell, Secretary Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway.	4,000,000
Machinery, Machine Tools, &c. H. E. Seaman, E. W. Bliss & Co., Adams and Plymouth Sts., Brooklyn.	4,000,000
General Retail Groceries. T. H. Roulston, T. H. Roulston, Inc., 100 9th St., Brooklyn.	3,000,000
Hotels. Fred Sterry, Plaza Hotel, 5th Av. and 59th St.	3,000,000
Art Dealers, Publishers, Art Printers, and Allied Trades. S. Lang Newman, 106 W. 29th St.	2,500,000
Cloaks and Suits. Samuel W. Moskowitz, 1,382 Broadway.	2,300,000
Printing, Binding and Supplies. William Green, 627 West 43d St.	2,400,000
Railroads. Ira A. Place, V. P., Law Department, N. Y. Central Lines, Grand Central Terminal.	2,250,000
Railway Supplies. George A. Post, President, Standard Coupler Co., 30 Church St.	2,250,000
Cartage, Trucking. Simon Hess, President, 126 Liberty St.	2,000,000
Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco. A. M. Eisig, 154 Grand St.	2,000,000
Confectionery, Confectionery Supplies. M. L. Morgenthau, The Mirror, 431 Hudson St.	2,000,000
Insurance. William J. Wilcox, 8 So. William St.	2,000,000
Restaurant. Williams Childs, Jr., Childs Co., 200 5th Av.	2,000,000
General Stationery. Henry W. Rogers, Wilbur G. Hastings, 82 Fulton St.	2,000,000
Realty. Laurence McGuire, Real Estate Board of New York, 217 Broadway.	1,800,000
Interior Furnishings. John Sloane, W. & J. Sloane, 5th Av. and 47th St.	1,750,000
Brewers. Colonel Jacob Ruppert, 90th St. and 3d Av.	1,700,000
Retail Butchers. Charles Grismer, 45 5th Av., Brooklyn.	1,700,000
Wholesale Butchers. Irving Blumenthal, United Dress Beef Co., 1st Av. and 44th St.	1,700,000
Men's Furnishings. A. C. Knothe, 129 6th Av.	1,000,000
Barbers. James P. Carey, Grand Central Terminal.	1,530,000
Furniture Trade. Embury Palmer, Palmer & Embury, 119 West 40th St.	1,500,000
Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power. Frank W. Smith, 130 East 15th St.	1,500,000
Telephone Service. Ford Huntington, New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St.	1,500,000
City Transportation. D. W. Ross, Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway.	1,400,000
Laundries. Joseph G. Wallace, J. J. Wallace, 230 East 58th St.	1,400,000
Rubber and Rubber Goods. Homer E. Sawyer, V. P., U. S. Rubber Co., 1 790 Broadway.	1,275,000
Wines, Spirits, Liquors, &c. H. I. Browne, 29 Broadway.	1,250,000
Baking, (including bread, rolls, cakes, biscuits, &c.). Max Strasser, 411 4th Av.	1,000,000
Clothing Manufacturers. Charles W. Endel, Cohn, Endel & Co., 100 5th Av.	1,000,000
General and Engineering Contractors. F. L. Cranford, 149 Remsen St., Brooklyn.	1,000,000
Electrical Contractors, Engineers, Electrical Inspector, Maintenance, &c. Frederick W. Lord, Lord Electric Co., 105 West 40th St.	1,000,000
Lawyers. Edwin P. Grosvenor, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 40 Wall St.	1,000,000

Class B—$200,000-$700,000.

Retail Clothing. Nathan Lemlein, Vogel & Co., 107 East 125th St.	$700,000
Domestic and Foreign Forwarding Express. George C. Taylor, American Express Co., 65 Broadway.	650,000
Underwear. Robert Reis, Robert Reis & Co., 889 Broadway.	625,000
Jewels, Optical Goods, &c. To be appointed.	600,000
Boots and Shoes. John J. Slater, John J. Slater & Co., 415 5th Av.	500,000
Butter, Eggs, and Cheese. Harry Hemis, Harold L. Brown & Co., 325 Greenwich St.	500,000
Fancy Goods, Notions, Novelties, &c. James A. Smith, Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Broadway and 19th St.	500,000
Ice Dealers. J. W. Scott, Burns Brothers' Ice Corporation, 103 Park Av.	500,000
Linens and White Goods. John E. Rounsaniere, 80 Worth St.	500,000
Motion Picture Exhibitors' League. Henry Cole, 1,584 Southern Blvd.	500,000
Motion Picture Exhibitors' League. Samuel Berman, 2,075 86th St., Brooklyn.	500,000
Woolens, Worsteds, Trimmings, Linings, &c. Morton H. Meinhard Morton H. Meinhard & Co., 215 4th Av.	500,000
Steamship Lines and Allied Industries. Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, Lanterns, Toys, Oriental Goods, and House Furnishings. Lee Kohns, L. Straus & Sons, 42 Warren St.	500,000
Electrical Apparatus. H. A. Halligan, Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway.	400,000
Consulting, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical Engineers. Frederick C. Noble, Room 1,275, 50 Church St.	400,000
Oils. R. B. Benson, Tidewater Oil Co., 11 Broadway.	400,000
Pianos, Musical Instruments, &c. M. J. DeRochemont, Lafargue Piano Co., Cypress Av. and 134th St.	400,000
Chemicals. Linwood Hendrick, Room 808, 51 Chambers St.	350,000
Lumber, Cabinet Woods, &c. Russell J. Perrine, Johnson Brothers Co., 45 Classon Av., Brooklyn.	350,000
Poultry and Game. A. Silz, A. Silz, Inc., 416 West 14th St.	350,000
Manufacture and Wholesale Shoes. Frank S. Flagg, McElwain, Morse & Rogers, 23 Hudson St.	350,000
Plated Silverware. (To be appointed.)	350,000
Upholstery. C. R. Clifford, Clifford & Lawton, 373 4th Av.	300,000
Dentists. Herbert Lock Wheeler, 580 5th Av.	300,000
Plate Glass and Windows. R. T. Conley, 322 Hudson St.	300,000
Hatters. To be appointed.	300,000
Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, Flavors and Raw Materials. Louis Spencer Levy, 80 Malden Lane.	300,000
Accountants, Auditors and Business Appraisers. Charles Ludlam, Haskins & Sells, 30 Broad St.	250,000
Cleaners, Dyers, &c. Charles E. Heal, Barrett, Nephews & Co., 334 Canal St.	250,000
Costumes, Dresses, Waists, &c. John Allen King, King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.	250,000
Cutlery. Charles H. Paine, The American Cutler, 29 Vesey St.	250,000
Flour, Hay, Grain, Cottonseed, &c. James Ward Warner, Produce Exchange Annex.	250,000
General Wholesale Groceries. Sylvan L. Stix, Seaman Bldg., Hudson and North Moore Sts.	250,000
Postal Telegraph Service. Edward Reynolds, Postal Telegraph Co., 253 Broadway.	250,000
Postal Telegraph Union Service. Newcomb Carleton, President Western Union Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway.	250,000
Carpets, Rugs, &c. H. C. McElroy, McElroy Syndicate, 212 5th Av.	225,000
Architects. Fred P. Hill, 260 Madison Av.	200,000

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Metals, Sash, Doors, and Trim. John W. Rapp, Chairman, Empire Art Metal Co., College Point, L. I.; address C. G. Norman, Secretary; Norman & Seton, Winfield, L. I.	$150,000
Paper Boxes. E. H. Rogers, 142 East 32d St.	150,000
Coal, Coke, &c. Thomas S. McLane, Jeremiah Skidmore & Sons, 5 East 44th St.	150,000
Felts, Rags, Burlaps, Clippings, &c. Benjamin D. Riegel, Riegel Sack Co., 8 West 40th St.	150,000
Hosiery and Knit Goods. James Jamison, Jamison & Co., (Jas.,) 366 Broadway.	150,000
Paper, Cardboard, &c. Paul E. Vernon, Paul E. Vernon & Co., 32 Reade St.	150,000
Photographers. E. J. Core; 70 Landscape Av., Yonkers.	150,000
Coach and Cab Transportation. W. Bundy Cole, Town Taxicab Co., 229 West 94th St.	125,000
Men's Neckwear. James R. Keiser, James R. Keiser, Inc., 305 4th Av.	125,000
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Advertising. Charles Presbrey, Frank Presbrey, & Co., 456 4th Av.	100,000
Caps. Charles S. Merton, Charles S. Merton & Co., 210 5th Av.	100,000
Country Produce and Fruits. Wayne M. French, Sim Shuttleworth & French Co., 204 Franklin St.	100,000
Decorators. John Sloane, W. & J. Sloane, 5th Av. and 47th St.	100,000
Engines, Boilers, &c. Hosea Webster, Babcock & Wilcox Co., 85 Liberty St.	100,000
Laces, Embroideries, &c. Leonard Stein, 935 Broadway.	100,000
Sewing Machines. C. R. Scarborough, Pres. New Home Sewing Machine Co., 45 East 17th St.	100,000
Children's Wear. (To be appointed.)	75,000
Leather Gloves. B. F. Meyer, Louis Meyer & Son, 110 5th Av.	75,000
Publishers. F. A. Stokes, Pres. F. A. Stokes Co., 443 4th Av.	75,000
Sporting Goods. H. Bordman Spalding, V. P. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126 Nassau St.	75,000
Motor Vehicles and Accessories. Chas. W. Larson Oldsmobile Co., 100 West 64th St.	80,000
Suspenders, Belts, Garters, &c. Edwin M. Silverman, 249 West 107th St.	70,000
Gas and Electric Fixtures. Leopold Plaut, Black & Boyd Mfg. Co., 17 East 47th St.	60,000
Veilings, Rufflings, &c. Benjamin Van Ralite, E. & Z. Van Ralite, 83 5th Av.	60,000
Wall Paper Manufacturers. Henry Burn, Robert Graves Co., 109 Madison Av.	60,000
Auctioneers. John J. Morris, Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway.	50,000
Wholesale & Retail Booksellers. Herbert S. Baker, Baker & Taylor Co. 354 4th Av.	50,000
Customs, Foreign Forwarders Brokers. Stephen Van Hoesen, H. F. Downing Co., 47 Pearl St.	50,000
Chain Stores. W. T. Grant, President W. T. Grant Co., 28 West 23d St.	50,000
Colors, Dyestuffs, &c. Ellwood Hendricks, Room 808, 51 Chambers St.	50,000
Cotton Exchange. Arthur Lehman, 16 William St.	50,000
Flags, Banners, &c. Louis Annin Ames, Annin & Co., 99 Fulton St.	50,000
Hides, Leather Belting, &c. Max J. Rossbach, Max J. Rossbach & Bros., 55 Frankfort St.	50,000
Jobbers, Provisions, and Provision Specialties. Frank W. Lyman, Armour Co., 52 10th Av., New York.	50,000
Photographic Supplies. Charles H. Huesgen, Herbert S. Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d St.	50,000
Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, &c. James H. Post, E. H. Howell, Son & Co., 120 Front St.	50,000
Umbrella Trade. Charles Follmer, Follmer, Clegg & Co., 114 5th Av.	50,000
Warehousing, Storage, Wharfage. W. E. Hahn, President New York Dock Company, 44 Whitehall St.	50,000
Lithographing. Stanley M. Cook, 52 East 19th St.	40,000
Masonry Materials. Francis N. Bowland, Candee, Smith & Howland Co., 26th St. and East River.	40,000
Corsets, Brassieres, &c. Nelson Gray, Corset Manufacturers' Association, 131 East 23d St.	34,000
Steamheating. Walter McDougall, Treasurer Baker, Smith & Co., Inc., 576 Greenwich St.; Henry B. Gombers, Secretary Master Steamfitters' Association, 50 Union Square.	33,000
Paints, Varnishes, &c. John Lucas, John Lucas & Co., Inc., 521 Washington St.	30,000
Firearms, Munitions, &c. F. C. Peters, E. I. du Pont, de Nemours & Co., 120 Broadway.	25,000
Stained Glass. Charles Lamb, 26 6th Av.	25,000
Fresh Fish. W. H. Corneli, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., 137 Beekman St.	20,000

The foregoing classification is similar to that made by the Advisory Trades Committee or "Rainbow" Division in the last Liberty Loan campaign.

STAGE FOLK AT CAMP UPTON

A Ball to be Given for Players Who Are to Entertain.

A number of well-known actors and actresses will go to Camp Upton on Saturday and will remain until Sunday to give an entertainment in the Liberty Theatre there. A ball will be given in honor of the players on Saturday night, and on Sunday a luncheon and a baseball game will precede the entertainment in the evening. The affair is under the direction of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who is being assisted by Lieutenant T. Steelman Bain.

In addition to the players who will spend Saturday at the camp, others will go on Sunday to take part in the entertainment. Among those who are scheduled to appear are Fritzi Scheff, Marjorie Rambeau, Dorothy Jardon, Dorothy Dickson, and Car Hyson, Clifton Crawford, the Dolly Sisters, Fannie Brice, Ann Pennington, Carl Randall, Constance Binney, Vivienne Segal, Harry C. Browne, John Charles Thomas, Frisco, Eddie Cantor, and Bessie Wynn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Margot Kelly will make her appearance in "Oh, Lady! Lady!" next Monday night. She will play the rôle of the Parisian modiste.

"The Magic Fiddle," a comic opera, with book and lyrics by Alonzo Price and music by Tony Buffano, was produced for the first time in Hartford on Monday night by a stock company at Parsons's Theatre. In the cast were Louise Allen and George Leon Moore.

A musical comedy, entitled "The House That Jack Built," by Edward Childs Carpenter and Victor Herbert, has been acquired by Klaw & Erlanger. It will be produced in New York early in the season.

Jessica Brown, the dancer seen here in "The Cohan Revue," will be added to the cast of the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolics next Monday night.

Charles Ruggles has been engaged for the leading juvenile role in "The Passing Show of 1918," soon to be seen at the Winter Garden.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOUSE REPAIRS & REMODELING

Now is the time to make repairs, including remodeling your bathroom. Plumbers are not rushed with work and prices will not be lower for a long time. Now your work will receive better care than in the busy season. When placing your order do not fail to specify the

Church White Sheet Celluloid Covered Seat

The most dependable seat made. Fully guaranteed and absolutely sanitary. Can be secured from all first-class plumbers. Made by the C. F. CHURCH MFG. CO., makers of high-grade bathroom supplies, Holyoke, Mass.

ROBERT EDESON TO MARRY THIRD TIME

Actor, Just Divorced, and Miss Mary Newcomb, Actress, Get License in Newark.

Robert Edeson, the actor, and Miss Mary Newcomb, an actress, obtained a marriage license on Monday in Newark, it was learned last night, and were to have returned to Newark yesterday to be married by Mayor Gillen at the City Hall. The couple had not returned to Newark last night, but it was said unofficially by some of Mr. Edeson's friends in this city that they had already been married.

The New Jersey license was taken out in the name of George R. Edeson, and the address, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, was the hotel in New York where Mr. Edeson makes his home. Miss Newcomb said that she resided at La Grangeville, N. Y., and gave her parents' names as Josiah Newcomb and Sophia Newcomb. She was seen on the New York stage during the last season in one of the leading rôles of "Sick-a-Bed," and prior to her stage career had been well known up-State as a suffrage worker.

According to the Marriage License Bureau record, Mr. Edeson was divorced on June 5 last from Mrs. George Eliot Porter, daughter of the late Linn Boyd Porter, the novelist. Mr. Edeson's first wife, Ellen Burg, the actress, died in 1906. Edeson first appeared on the stage at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, in 1881. He joined the Empire Theatre stock company in 1904, and after acting for three years with Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," he appeared in 1899 in London. He went to England again in 1907 as star in "Stronghearf."

Mr. Edeson's country home, Stronghearf House, is at Sag Harbor, L. I., and it was said last night that he and his bride planned to spend their honeymoon there.

200,000 GREEKS TO FIGHT.

Forces Will Soon Reach This Figure and Will Be Increased Later.

PARIS, June 25, (Havas Agency.)—Greece will soon have more than 200,000 men under arms, according to a statement given by the Greek Legation here to the Matin. Additional troops beyond this number are to be called to the colors at an early date, it is added.

The notable work accomplished by the Hellenic Kingdom since its entrance into the war a year ago this month, and the achievements of Premier Venizelos in restoring public confidence and effectively guarding the interests of the country, are pointed out.

BRUSH GAINS IN RECOUNT.

Mayor Leads by Six Votes in First Nine Districts Counted.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—In a recount of the ballots cast in the Mount Vernon municipal election last November to determine the election contest action begun by ex-Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, Justice Seeger in the Supreme Court today gave Mayor Edward F. Brush a lead of six votes in the first nine of twenty-seven election districts. Mayor Brush retains a majority of one, after deductions are made for the clerical errors claimed by the contestant.

The recount is proceeding slowly, and Justice Seeger said that he would be unable to complete the recount this week. Mayor Brush took office on Jan. 1 on a certificate of election by about seven votes, and his opponent immediately instituted quo warranto proceedings.

MAY RENAME RUE ROYALE.

All Paris Anxious to Call a Street for President Wilson.

PARIS, June 25.—Now that the proposal to name a street or avenue in Paris after President Wilson has been definitely introduced in the Municipal Council and referred to the committee which handles such questions, there is great rivalry among the councillors, every one of whom is anxious that a thoroughfare in his ward should be thus honored.

Many support the choice of Rue Royale, arguing that the name is now inappropriate and that the street itself is appropriae, as it leads to the Place de la Concorde. To name this street after Mr. Wilson, they say, would be a suitable honor to the President who sought to establish universal concord by a society of nations.

NEWS SERVICE TO OUR ARMY

300 Words to be Cabled Daily from Washington to Paris.

PARIS, June 25. Representatives here of the American Committee on Public Information have requested that 500 words of American news be cabled daily from Washington for distribution to the American Army. The news will be received in Paris and then bulletined to the various units of the American Expeditionary Forces for the purpose of keeping the troops in touch with happenings at home.

All arrangements have been completed here for quick transmission throughout the American Army.

500 MUSIC TEACHERS MEET.

12-Year-Old Girl Pianist the Surprise of Convention's Concert.

Between 400 and 500 members of the New York State Music Teachers' Association attended the opening of the organization's thirtieth annual convention yesterday at the Hotel Majestic. There were a few changes in the day's schedule owing to the nonarrival of Hollis Dann of Cornell, as well as of G. C. Stock and Ernest Hutcheson, among the promised speakers. The surprise of the afternoon concert was a 12-year-old pianist, Matilda Locus of Los Angeles.

Today's luncheon of the delegates will be followed by a conference on the subject, "How Far Is Music Essential During This War?" Among the speakers will be W. R. Spalding of Harvard and also Francis Rogers, recently with the army in France. Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who will discuss "Thirty Years' Treatment of Singers," has been invited to bring as guests several opera stars from the Metropolitan.

The final session tomorrow will be devoted in part to election of officers, including President Frank Wright, renominated; W. H. Carter of Rochester for Vice President, and for Members of Council, May Laird Brown, Mrs. W. R. Hedden, Mrs. E. E. Perfield, Dr. F. Morris Class, and C. Whitney Coombs. Eddy Brown, the violinist, is unable to appear at the closing concert Thursday night, and the artist in his place will be Samuel Gardner.

Paris Is Put In the Army Zone.

PARIS, June 26.—President Poincaré today signed a decree declaring the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, within the army zone.

LAUD BRITISH INSTRUCTORS.

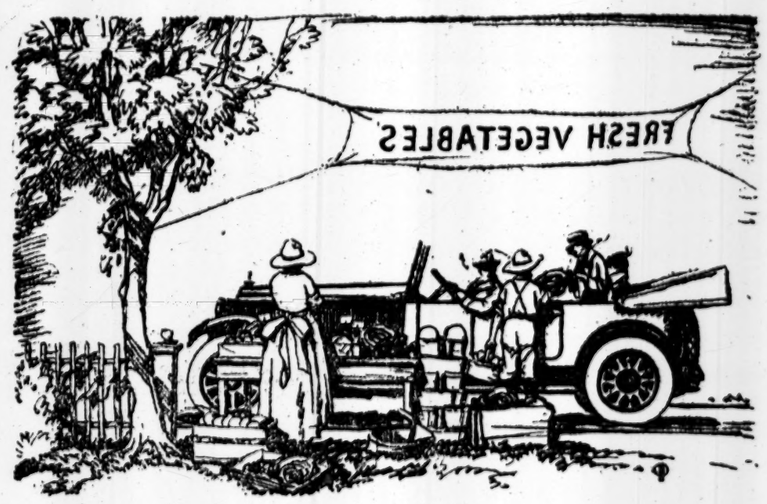
Our Officers Impressed by Their Work at the Training Camps.

LONDON, June 25.—J. I. MacPherson, Under Secretary for War, answering a question in the House of Commons today, said that the numerous reports received of the work and conduct of the officers and noncommissioned officers of the British Training Mission in the United States have invariably been excellent, and speak of the men as showing not only zeal and keenness in their work but as being examples in every way of what soldiers can be.

The report of the Inspector General of the United States Army, according to Mr. MacPherson, stated that he and his inspection officers had been much impressed by the work of the British officers in their camps.

MOVING PICTURES

LYRIC THEATRE
42d St., W. of Broadway. Prices 25, 50, 75c, $1. Commencing Next Sat. Mat., June 29, 2:30 P. M.
Rev. Paul Smith's Spectacular Photodrama in Seven Reels
THE FINGER OF JUSTICE
Filmdom's First Fact Dramatization of the Countless Tragedies of the World's Women of the Third Estate, Including an intimate revelation by the author of the social conditions that impelled the production.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
At a dramatic moment of his crusade for a cleaner city in San Francisco last spring, more than 400 women of the streets called upon the Rev. Dr. Smith and through a leader asked: "After you have deprived us of our only means of subsistence, *WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH US?*"
SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW.



USE PACKARD TRANSPORTATION TO BUY FARM PRODUCTS AT THE FARM

TRANSPORTATION will decide the war. If America's railroads prove adequate to their gigantic task, her shipyards, factories and training camps will do the rest.

But the railroads are sorely put to it. Every ounce of freight you save them is one nail in the coffin of Autocracy.

And so we urge you to buy farm products at the farmer's door—fresh, wholesome and cheap. Your Packard can carry tons of foodstuffs in a season, and if it does carry those tons the railroads will not have to—nor will the farmer have to spare his precious labor to deliver them.

By using it so, you also make him more productive.

The man who owns a motor car today can do an inestimable service with every mile of travel—*if he will.*

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Automotive Transportation Engineers
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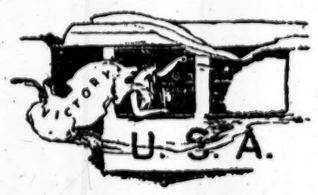
Packard
TWIN SIX
SAVES · FREIGHT · CONGESTION



Ask the man who owns one

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. Last 2 Weeks AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat., July 4th, 2:30. Rock-A-Bye Baby MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat., July 4. MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN EYES OF YOUTH

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & July 4. MAYTIME PLAY WITH MUSIC. With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS. John T. Murray—Carolyn Thomson.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE, 11:30. CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE. DOLLY SISTERS | Have You Seen THE DOLLYS? | GEORGE WHITE

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & July 4th 2:30. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2. Popular Mat. Today. Reg. Mat. Sat.

BOOTH The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & July 4th at 2:30. SEVENTEEN SIXTH MONTH.

SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & July 4 2:15. BLANCHE BATES in GETTING TOGETHER HOLBROOK BLINN with PERCIVAL KNIGHT and Lieut. Gitz Rice.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15. Pop. Mat. Today 50c to $2. ALL SEATS AT BOX OFFICE. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. ALL SEATS FOR THE NEXT 4 WEEKS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. NO TICKET AGENCY OR HOTEL TICKET PROFITEERING After the Show SEE Afore This Theatre ZIEGFELD 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

SEE! THE RAINBOW GIRL NOW Klaw & Erlanger's Big Musical Comedy Hit GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.

GEO. COHAN'S M. B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE KISS BURGLAR A SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. GOING UP The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Presents himself in HITCHY-KOO 1918 with LEON ERROL IRENE BORDONI CHORUS OF FORTY UNDER 20

CORT 48TH ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. FLO-FLO "Liveliest Musical Show in Town."

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. TODAY. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with FLORENCE MOORE.

Isadora Duncan Dancers
Mme. Frances Alda, Segour de Luca of the Metropolitan Opera, Mr. Cardo Liten, the Belgian Tragedian in a Garden Fete at the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pratt, Glen Cove, Long Island. SATURDAY, June 29, at 4:15 P. M. For the Italian War Relief of America. Music by "The Little Symphony Orchestra." George Barrone, Conductor. Tickets for sale by Miss Doane, 18 W. 34th St.

CITY COLLEGE STADIUM 137th St. and Amsterdam Ave. EVERY EVG. 8:30. OPEN AIR CONCERT DIFFERENT PROGRAM EVERY NIGHT. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 90. Arnuld Volpe, Conductor. GRAND OPERA CHORUS & SOLOISTS. Soloists Tonight: MARY JORDAN, ILYA SCHKOLNIK. 5,000 SEATS AT 25c. Reserved Seats 50c and $1 at Ticket Agencies, Stadium and Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 29 West 42d St. Soldiers and Sailors Free. In Case of Rain, performance in College Hall.

Choice SEATS For The "FOLLIES" at "Dave" Mandel's Ticket Office, 206 W. 42d St. Bryant 5869. 4 Doors East of New Amsterdam Theatre.

ITALIAN FESTA New York Public Library Terrace Thursday & Friday, June 27 & 28 Afternoons and Evenings For Italian Blinded Soldiers By the Permanent Blind Relief Fund. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Ashley & Allman, Maurice, Samuels & Co., Lew & Molly Hunting, and Six Others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. STELLA MAYHEW, NONETTE, LA BELLE TITCOMB REVUE, oths. Daily Mats. 25c-$1 and VAN & SCHENCK RAY SAMUELS.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96 ST. TAYLOR HOLMES, ROONEY & BENT, JULIETTE DIKA, VANDERBILT & GERHARD.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE FOLLIES CHOICE SEATS OBTAINABLE AT JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38 St. PHONE GREELEY 4189.

New Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. MOLLIE KING, Mr. & Mrs. Jimmy Barry, Melnotte, Kelly & Lucy, Herman Timberg & Co., etc.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 129th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing. Now Open.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. HELLO AMERICA! with Lewis & Dody

LAUD BRITISH INSTRUCTORS.

An Extraordinary DANCING FESTIVAL. CARNEGIE HALL, June 27-28-29, at 8:30 P. M. Isadora Duncan, Dancers AND George Copeland, Pianist. New Chopin Program. Popular Prices. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. 25c to $1.50. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

STEEPLECHASE THE FUNNY PLACE. Ocean & Pool Bathing, Dancing, Roller Skating & 35 other attractions.

MOTION PICTURES.

A. M. KENNEDY'S SYMPHONY Theatre, Broadway at 95th St. ALL THIS WEEK THE U. S. MARINES in "THE UNBELIEVER." THE GREATEST SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA In the World. Program of Exceptional Merit. PRICES Afts., 25c. Children, 10c. Nights, 50c. Loges, 60c. Boxes 80c, Including War Tax.

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-40c. Loges $1. "FLYING WITH the MARINES." All Feature Bill. Rivoli Orchestra.

RIALTO Times Square 20-30-40c. MME. PETROVA in "Tempered Steel." Soloists at Rialto Orchestra.

PARK THEATRE Columbus Circle, 59th St. Continuous 2 to 11 P. M. 25c, 50c. CARLYLE BLACKWELL, MONTAGU LOVE in the 5 Reel Parisian Masterpiece STOLEN ORDERS KITTY GORDON, JUNE ELVIDGE

Plaza Madison Ave. at 58th St. WILLIAM S. HART in "The Hell-Hound of Alaska," Delmar's Under-Sea Studies, Flagg's Girls You Know.

44TH ST. THEA. Twice Daily 2:10 & 8:10. Evs. 25c to $1.50. Mats. 25c to $1. D. W. Griffith's Supreme Triumph Hearts OF THE World

STRAND Pauline Frederick in "Her Final Reckoning," "Camp Upton Boys in B'WAY & 47th ST. London." Orchestra.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3993. HONOR'S CROSS with Rhea Mitchell. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

SAVOY Continuous 9 A. M. to 1 A. M. WM. S. HART 34th St. & B'way. in SELFISH YATES.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG, "The Claw"

Tea Rooms.

MRS. COPELAND Announces she has opened A TEA ROOM at 16 East 43d Street, Next to Hotel Manhattan. Real food at a fixed price. WEDNESDAY DINNER: Chicken a la Conservative.

OLD CHELSEA 51 West 16th Street New York City. DINE OUT OF DOORS. In a Summer Garden of unique distinction in interesting "old" New York. Lunch 40-50c; Dinner 75c; Sunday Dinner 1 P. M.

THE MARGUERITE 49 West 39th Street. Club Breakfast. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Luncheon, 40-50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 65c. Roast Chicken Sunday; Chicken Pot Pie Wednesday; Baked Chicken Pie Friday.

THE PICCADILLY, 220 West 72d Street, near Broadway. Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Chicken and Waffle Dinner every Monday & Thursday. Delicious home cooking.

THE MARY FANT 26 West 45th Street, Just off 5th Ave. Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, $1.00. Steaks and chops Mon., Wed. and Fri. Chicken and waffle dinner Tues. and Thurs.

TASTY-TUCK-AWAY 209 West 56th Street. Open every day. Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner, Supper. Special Table d'hote Dinner or Southern Supper, $1.00.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 35TH STREET, 2 Doors, Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea House in New York. "Chief" at the Coffee Grinding in Garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 58th St. Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon, Dinner, 50c. Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.50.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 22 E. 45th St. SPECIAL Home-made cookies Shortbread and Scones.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Luncheon, Tea, Dinner. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 50c.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 49th Street. Luncheon, 60c. Madison & 5th Av. Afternoon Tea. Dinner, $1.25.

LA FRANCE, 48 East 28th Street. Phone for reservation. LUNCH AFTERNOON TEA DINNER (DAILY).

The RUSSIAN 37 West 37th Street. Dinner Sun. 6 to 9 P. M. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea. Dinner. Russian Cooking.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 58th Street. (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

TRY THE COSY, 149 West 57th Street. Sun. Dinner, 12:30-2 P. M. Luncheon, 50c; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, $1.00.

THE CROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE, Between 32d and 33d. Luncheon, 45c; Dinner, 65c; Sunday Dinner, 75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. ONLY PLACE OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA.

HEATHERDELL 13 E. 43d St. (Open Sundays) Luncheon, 35c; Dinner, 5-8. TENNESSEE HAM MY SPECIALTY.

THE GREEN TEA POT 13 EAST 36TH STREET. Luncheon 60c. Roast Chicken Dinner $1.00.

THE ADELAIDE, 7 West 58th St. at Fifth Ave. Luncheon, 50c; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 75c.

THE MAYFLOWER 23 West 39th Street. Open Sundays. BREAKF

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918.

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GERMANY AND HER ALLIES.

The statesmen of the Entente Powers will not quarrel at all with the leading affirmations of Foreign Secretary VON KUEHLMANN in his latest speech to the Reichstag. Nobody asks or expects Germany to "bind herself to any pledges in regard to Belgium." It would be a vain thing to exact pledges from a false and perjured Government. They would be worthless. But Germany is going to set Belgium free, Germany is going to keep her hands off Belgium. Good behavior toward the Belgian people whom she has so foully wronged will be enforced upon her by commands that she will respect and obey. How in the world could the Foreign Secretary look the Reichstag in the face and talk about pledges to Belgium?

England, France, Italy, and the United States will accept without reservation Dr. VON KUEHLMANN'S aspirations for the future of Germany and her allies. "We wish for the German people and our allies," he says, "a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history." He has in mind history as it was written at Brest-Litovsk; history that rent and parceled Russia, and delivered the fragments into German control; history that robbed Rumania for the benefit of Bulgaria, that delivered over to the Turks for administration in their peculiarly gentle manner new territory to the east of the Black Sea; history that, it was hoped, would assure the power and dominance of the Prussian monster, no matter what might happen to him in the west. History, we must remind the German Foreign Secretary, is the world's chief example of perpetual motion. Brest-Litovsk was but a grotesque episode. The treaties Germany has made with Russia and with Rumania are not determinations, they are mere notes scribbled upon the moving scroll.

A firmer hand and a truer, and with a mightier sanction, will soon write the chapter of history which will draw the boundaries within which Germany and her allies will have to live, move, and have their being, if they are to live at all. They are not going to have an "independent existence" in the sense that a Hohenzollern or any other autocrat will have the power to marshal their forces for war upon peaceful peoples, in the sense that they are to be left free to seek power and dominance through the subjection of other nations, through the slavery of men who have the right to be free. Within a reasonable time Dr. VON KUEHLMANN and his imperial master and the Reichstag and all Germans are going to be made to see that this world was not made for exploitation by Germany. The book of history yet to be written will not be to their taste, but it will be one they must accept.

But why this unconscionable deal of talk by Dr. VON KUEHLMANN about Germany's allies? We had supposed they were a band of brothers, united by enduring ties of common interest, that disharmony was unknown in their councils. Yet here is the German Foreign Secretary laboriously assuring the Reichstag that the change of Ministry in Bulgaria is not of evil import, although Premier RADOSLAVOFF, who is out, "has been a pillar of our alliance." His successor makes good promises, but Germany's real guarantee of the loyalty of Bulgaria is "the exalted personality of the great statesman who wears the Bulgarian crown." FERDINAND will be loyal to Germany, nobody doubts that, but even he will be unable to sustain the souls of the Bulgarian people in that bitter moment when the sacrifices and the trials of war shall overpass their endurance. Nor do the Foreign Secretary's assurances about the touching fidelity and loyalty that characterize the alliance with Austria-Hungary make it any easier for the people of Vienna to endure the pangs of hunger, they will not stay the flight of the Austrian armies that have met defeat in Italy. And poor, helpless Turkey absolutely in bondage to Germany, what is happening to her that the Foreign Secretary finds it necessary to tell the Reichstag that the differences between her and Bulgaria about the division of territorial spoil really amount to nothing? It seems there is to be a conference in Constantinople to consider these troublesome questions. That in itself is an evidence that they are troublesome. The occasion and the matter of Foreign Secretary VON KUEHLMANN'S speech inevitably awaken curiosity as to his reasons for making it.

THE INTOLERABLE FEDERAL TAX LAW.

New York pays a disproportionate share of the Federal taxes, and most of the institutions in New York concerned with the machinery of the collection of the taxes are represented in the protest against the law presented at Washington on Monday. The protest is a model in form and temper. In over two columns of reasoned objection not a word is said about the rate of taxation or its burdens. The protest is lacking in novelty, for most of the criticisms were made before the law was enacted. The demonstration of their truth only adds weight to the restatement of the trouble. It cannot be said to be exhaustive when it omits such an objection as the discriminating taxation of earned incomes as compared with the unearned, and the taxation of salaries as war profits.

Also there is much to be said in favor of not putting such a heavy tax on inheritances as to compel their sacrifice to pay the tax. By no means does this exhaust the list of omissions, and it would be easy to name other objections equally well taken. So compact a document is best left to speak for itself, while attention is directed to the underlying cause of the trouble. The tax was levied by those who did not know the intricacies of business and who imagined that a statute could revolutionize economics. In that it is on a par with the anti-trust and anti-railway laws. All three laws were inspired by sentiment rather than by economics. Their aim may have been praiseworthy. The point is not disputed for the sake of argument. But they all attempted to enact what ought to be in defiance of what was and must continue until corrected by degrees, unless a worse thing is to be invited. All three laws wrought their own undoing. They were impossible, and the tax law not the least so.

There is no greater defect in a tax law than uncertainty, and there never was such an uncertain tax law as Mr. KITCHIN'S, of which he still is proud. Yet yesterday Washington telegrams reported that the Government is losing millions by the evasion of the law with the assistance of experts who know how to make technical objections which the Treasury cannot resist, and is compelled to make refunds. The same difficulty confronted those who sought to comply with the law rather than to evade it. THE ANNALIST tells of one concern which hired a lawyer, an accountant, and a tax expert to calculate its tax due, and all three disagreed. The result was a compromise payment, in the manner no doubt too familiar to too many. There need be no such trouble if the law is animated by an attempt to raise revenue rather than to reduce profits, or to punish or redistribute wealth. There are well-known principles of taxation and ample precedents in our own history and in the practice of other nations under the conditions of this war. It was not bravery to prefer methods of innovation. If Mr. KITCHIN is large-minded enough to discard his prejudices and profit by experience, he may perhaps draw another tax law. If not, he may be compelled to accept the work of another.

THE NINTH GERMAN LOAN.

Earlier in this month it was announced that Germany's eighth loan was successful, and now a vote of credit for the ninth loan is asked. This will raise the German war debt to 139,000,000,000 marks, but that will not prevent the loan being all taken. Rather, it is an assurance of it, for the more paper there is afloat in Germany the easier it is to exchange one piece of it for another. Floating paper loans is like falling off a roof. There's no trouble about the falling. The trouble is in the stopping. That Germany will come to a full stop sooner or later is seen even by Germans. Thus a professor at the University of Berlin was quoted in THE TIMES of yesterday as saying that the taxes even now do not cover the interest on the loans, and that it was expected to pay only 2 per cent. interest on the 5 per cents., funding the difference of 3 per cent. by additions to principal.

That is repudiation between Germans, which is something that Germans will feel more than repudiation of obligations to others. With 3 per cent. constantly added to the principal of an unpayable debt, Germany's condition can only go from bad to worst. That Germany's debt is unpayable appears from the neutral quotation of the mark. Yesterday the mark was quoted at 33.45 in Amsterdam. That is below the franc at 34.67, although normally the franc is 11 points below the mark. Germany is not paying gold marks. The significance of that discount is therefore that Germany is not expected to meet its promises to pay. How could it be expected to pay when its professed reliance for solvency was in an indemnity to be extorted from those who are likelier to take Germany's bond to keep the peace than to pay an indemnity? The total German revenue before the war was $850,000,000. Total receipts this year are $1,800,000,000. But what is that against an officially estimated budget after the war of $3,250,000,000?

The notion that Germany is financing the war by loans rather than by taxation is correct in substance. Yet Germany has increased its taxes by $1,825,000,000, and would increase them more if it could. It is even taxing beer. But beer is hardly obtainable by the poor, while the rich are swimming in champagne, according to reports from Berlin. To be sure, champagne costs thrice what it did before the war, but that does not prevent the consumption of three times as much. The taxes on coffee and tea also are raised, but only substitutes can be bought. The theatres and race tracks are crowded, while the poor are wearing paper clothing and living meatless "weeks." Meanwhile the Deutsche Bank pays 14 per cent. dividends and in 1917 did a business of 50,000,000,000 marks over the previous year.

How is it possible to doubt that German finance is a sham, like its democracy? The reality of our democracy is shown by the fact that our rich are growing poorer so far as our taxes can manage it, and our poor are growing richer by high wages. In the birthplace of socialism, in the depth of war distress, the German rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. It can only be a question how long the poor will stand it, or how soon the inflated riches of the war wealthy will collapse. Nevertheless, there is no reason to expect that there will be any difficulty about the ninth loan, or the tenth, or the eleventh. The trouble with the German loans is the same as that with our tariff in BLAINE'S time. It will be remembered that he smashed his silk hat on the committee's table and declared that there was nothing in the proposals to make a market for a single barrel of pork. In like manner, the German loans do not assist in supplying goods and services. Billions of marks do not supply man power for the farms, the factories, or the front. Germany is doomed through its finance, and its finance is doomed by the severest economic pressure ever put on any people.

LLOYD GEORGE ON RUSSIA.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S observations on Russia are not the least weighty passages in a speech that touches on many momentous concerns of the war, and they are even more interesting by their implications than by their assertions. "It is just and equitable to "stand by Russia, if Russia wants us "to," he begins with an apparent reserve whose purpose seems to be the heightening of the conclusion to which he points. Evidently he prefers the method of cautious understatement until all the Allies are united in favor of degermanizing Russia, until the United States shares entirely the view of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

We have heard from a hundred sources that "the Russians are begin- "ning to realize what German mili- "tarism means." "Beginning" is Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S diplomatic expression in regard to a feeling that has broadened and spread among the Russian people since the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and began before that charter of Russian surrender was signed. The delegates of a sane and moderate and patriotic Russian party, the Constitutional Democrats, ask America to succor Russia against the German process of dismemberment and strangulation. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE "has been informed," he says, "on very good au- "thority, during the last few hours, "that hatred for the Germans is sink- "ing deeper and deeper into the minds "of the Russian population, especially "in the parts occupied by the Ger- "mans. My informant tells me that "Russia is readier than ever to par- "ticipate in any movement to drive "the Germans from Russian soil." He continues: "These things are full of "hope, but there are difficulties of ac- "cess to Russia. The only country "having access on a great scale is "Japan, but on this subject I doubt "whether I can do good by saying "anything." The meaning of these statements and the explanation of this reticence is clear. Till all the Allies agree on an expedition—economic, political-military—to aid the Siberians, those vigorous populations with many of the characteristics of our Western pioneers, in resisting the Bolsheviki and the wandering marauders and spreading westward toward the Urals order and self-government, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE must speak guardedly.

He gives the cue, however, when he refers to the Czechoslovaks in Siberia "congregating to come over and fight on the allied side." There is the skeleton of an allied army in Siberia. Part of it has reached Vladivostok. Part of it has cut off communication between Asiatic and European Russia. General SEMENOFF'S army and various Russians on the coast or in Manchuria should be joined with it. If Russia is "difficult of access," surely it is no harder to send support to the Czechoslovaks in Siberia than to take them to the western front, as was the original purpose; in fact, it is a good deal easier. Reinforce the Czechoslovaks and other friendly forces in Siberia, manifest by a joint help the united determination of the Allies to prevent anarchy and Bolshevist autocracy in Siberia, and the movement for orderly freedom will widen from the Pacific westward. It will not stop at the Urals. It will hearten the European Russians, "residue Russia." It will start a quick-spreading fire of revolt against a ruinous and an oppressive régime, with all the absolutism of Czarism. It will check the designs of the Germans, teach them that the Allies mean business, compel the diversion of German troops to the east.

"If Russia wants us to," says Mr. LLOYD GEORGE with a polite irony. There have been calls enough for our aid. Does the citizen whose house is afire want the firemen? Would the man who is being bludgeoned welcome a policeman?

GUNS FOR OUR ARMIES.

A statement made by Mr. MILLER of Minnesota in the House of Representatives when the Fortifications bill appropriating $5,000,000,000 for guns and ammunition was up for passage reflects a state of mind not uncommon in this country among people who do not visualize the uncertainties and hazards of the stupendous conflict in which the United States is engaged. Mr. BORLAND of Missouri, Chairman of the Fortifications Sub-committee, had informed the House that the Government was planning to build "an American Krupps" on an island in the Ohio River below Pittsburgh; whereupon Mr. MILLER said: "If this "plant cannot be constructed in time "to help win the war, the expenditure "is not justified."

Representative MILLER, we believe, has visited the western front, and he may have come away with the impression that a war so costly in human life and treasure would not last much longer. That would naturally be the civilian view. Military men who have studied the great wars of the past could cite instances of combatant nations keeping the field when victory was the forlornest of hopes and when their resources had fallen almost to the vanishing point. In our own history there is a conspicuous case. The fate of the Confederacy was settled on the field of Gettysburg in the first week of July, 1863, but LEE'S army did not surrender until April 9, 1865, when his soldiers were supporting existence on parched corn and the South was in a state of economic ruin.

Germany has not yet fought her Gettysburg, and, whatever privations her people may be suffering, their economic condition is not that of collapse. Moreover, the military party has justified its leadership by performance, and is in complete control of the Government. In speculating upon the duration of the war, however confident the Western Allies are of ultimate success, German psychology is a factor that must always be considered. The military party believes it is winning the war, and therefore whatever checks and reverses may be in store for it there seems to be no avoiding the conclusion that to set a limit to the war, assuming the triumph at last of the Western Allies, is to indulge in a foolish pride of opinion. Lord KITCHENER declared that the war would last for at least three years: it will soon be in its fifth year, and sane optimism can see no overthrow of the German military power until the United States shall exert its enormous resources upon the battlefield. Short of the crushing of Germany, there can be no peace unless she anticipates defeat by offering terms acceptable to the champions of civilization, but how visionary such a consummation seems!

Therefore America would trifle with her destiny and be careless of the great responsibility she has assumed toward her allies if she failed to plan and prepare for a long war. America is raising armies of millions of men. Rifles and machine guns can be found for them without serious difficulty; equipping these armies with field guns and heavy artillery is another matter. We have borrowed ordnance from France as she could spare it, but the very fact of being under such an obligation calls for a mighty effort to complete the equipment of the American forces without delay. "Our field artillery program," says Representative BORLAND, "contemplates the raising and equip- "ment of three armies, each consist- "ing of 1,375,000 men, an aggregate "of 4,125,000 men, of which at least "3,000,000 should be combatant," and he adds:

> I may say the program of field artillery is more complete, more varied and stronger in every line than any field artillery program with which any existing army has been equipped, including the German Army itself.

With the addition of the new ordnance plant to our present resources it will be eighteen months before the heavier guns are turned out in quantity. Meanwhile our reliance must be upon purchases from the French, paid for chiefly in needed raw material. If the war should end before Jan. 1, 1920, a good deal of the appropriation for ordnance could be turned back into the Treasury; if victory should still be in doubt, that doubt would be resolved in favor of the Western Allies by American troops equipped with more guns than any foreign army ever put into position on a battlefield. The United States makes war to win, and cannot play the niggard in equipping its forces.

ENEMY SUBMARINE BASES ON THIS SIDE.

The Navy Department's offer of a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the discovery of enemy submarine bases "on this side" of the Atlantic is a counsel of caution. Apparently it does not signify official belief in the existence of a single German base anywhere from the broken coast of Maine to the Florida Keys and the lagoons of Louisiana. Yet there seems to be a lurking suspicion that the enemy may have agents, somewhere along the coast or elsewhere, engaged in furnishing him with supplies. It was at the suggestion of "some of the Admirals" that Secretary DANIELS was moved to offer the reward; to civilians only, of course. It might be said that the Secretary is "taking no chances." Consider this statement by him:

> We have no information that there is any submarine base on this side maintained by the enemy, but if such a base does exist, we are very anxious to obtain the information. Nor do we have any reason to believe that there is a secret base on our shores. Still, we think it well worth while to make this offer, in the hope that it will result in an even keener lookout on the part of the civilians and others along shore.

Evidently the offer is open to the West Indies, Mexico, and the Spanish Main, as well as to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The distinction in the Secretary's statement between "on this side" and "on our shores" should be noted. A thousand dollars is a good deal of money to a dusky fisherman or a beachcomber. Our own people will hardly need the incentive, although they may not be indifferent to the earning of such a reward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Glorious Promise Is Broken.

In the pocket of an Austrian officer captured by the Italians at the beginning of the great drive just brought to a close so disastrous to the drivers, there was found a proclamation issued by Kaiser KARL on the eve of the battle in order to incite his armies to do their uttermost. And among documents of its class this one was unique.

Invariably, hitherto, except, perhaps, when a commander has been addressing a band of acknowledged brigands, it has been the custom to make a more or less thrilling and more or less plausible appeal as to heroes glad to do, and if necessary to die, in the service of a noble cause. Usually there have been heavy drafts on the dictionary for sonorous adjectives, and the reward promised for victory won has been deathless fame and a nation's gratitude. But Kaiser KARL wrote about none of these things. He may or may not have wanted to follow precedent, but something, presumably an Austrian's knowledge of Austrians, warned him that to be effective he would have to use persuasion of a different sort. At any rate, he did it, for, to give his men courage and hope, in plain and simple language he reminded them of all the loot they had taken when they first invaded Italy, and told them that, if again they wanted to have good white bread and good red wine, and strong new shoes to go therewith, all they had to do was to take them from the well-supplied Italians in the towns beyond the Piave.

And now! Instead of living high in Italian towns and villages, the unhappy Austrians have been forced back—such of them as have escaped death or capture—into the desolated region over which their former raid was made. There is no white bread to be found in it, no red wine, and the strong shoes have all been worn out. Still worse, the road they have taken leads back into their own land, where everybody is hungry except those who are starving or have already been starved to death.

This is a contingency for which the Kaiser's proclamation made no provision. Of that negligence his soldiers justly can complain and probably they will.

Battle News Direct from the Air.

War correspondents in the field not infrequently have bemoaned the restrictions to which they are subjected by the military folk, but their grievances of this sort seem in all the armies to be less nowadays than they were in the earlier campaigns, and the well-accredited writers who can be trusted not to break rules or disobey orders now seem free to do about what, and to go about where, they please. At any rate, they are no longer compelled to remain far in the rear, but have the valued privilege of sharing not a few of the excitements and dangers they describe.

This change was strikingly illustrated yesterday in the dispatch of WARD PRICE, sent from the Italian Headquarters. When a war correspondent is allowed to take passage on one of a squadron of bombing planes, and from it as a moving observation post is enabled to study the Austrian lines and to watch the effect of high explosives dropped thereon, he at least can complain no more of difficulties put by army officers in the way of his doing his work.

That the favor accorded might have turned out to be that of getting killed apparently did not occur to him. No evidence of such a thought, certainly, was given by his account of what he saw.

Proud of Iowa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Westerner" deserves credit for calling the attention of your readers to the patriotic action of the Governor of Iowa in suppressing the use of the German language in print or speech in that State.

As a native of Iowa I am proud of the State, although as a Democrat I experienced a considerable degree of political loneliness during my residence there. If you will examine the history of Iowa, you will find she has always been patriotic, safe, and sane. Almost alone among her sister States west of the Mississippi, she has never lost her bearings or pursued false doctrines. Greenbackism, free silver, and other economic fads never carried her astray. She has always stood for a united nation and an honest dollar. Such men as Grimes, Kirkwood, and Allison molded and led public opinion within her borders, and if the quality of statesmanship she has sent to Washington in recent years is not quite up to her old standard, the State remains and always will remain loyal and sound to the core.

C. E. PHELPS.

New York, June 21, 1918.

THE TEST AT CANTIGNY.

A Tribute to American Officers and Men by Francois Flameng.

François Flameng, the celebrated French painter, an officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Institute, has written the following letter to an American friend:

General Headquarters of the 10th Corps.
June 1, 1918.

Dear Friend:

Although much fatigued after fifteen nights with hardly any sleep, (the boche airplanes bombarding us continuously,) my work having become almost impossible under the avalanche of obus destroying the roads and smashing the villages, I cannot resist the pleasure of telling you of the admiration and joy of the French army corps where it is my good fortune to be hospitalized, at the splendid conduct of your compatriots in the affair at Cantigny.

Seeing them work with so much energy, so much intelligence, good listeners, questioning and studying all the time, our chiefs had soon discovered the rare quality of the American soldiers. But what would be the practical value of the officers and staff? That was the question. Well, the answer came quickly. Under the constant bombardment, buried in the cellars of ruined châteaus and houses, all officers, Generals, Colonels, Majors, and juniors, did their duty calmly, eagerly, with an intelligence always alive. It was soon realized that they were model officers, active, hard working, capable of assimilating with extraordinary rapidity the experience and methods of our old armies. It was a tremendous satisfaction, and at once absolute confidence and mutual esteem were established, affection followed, and then admiration. There is not a French soldier, from poilu to General in Chief, who does not speak of the American troops with emotion. Eyes and hearts smile at their courage, their devotion to duty, their disinterestedness. This is the reason that we were not without anxiety for your début—not that there was any possible doubt of your courage, of your contempt of danger, but because one was moved to see such good friends face death for the first time, because their lives seemed even more precious than ours. We Frenchmen have become accustomed to give our blood without stint. To die is nothing, our beloved "patrie" France is everything for the poilu.

Therefore, when at 7 o'clock in the morning we watched for American troops to leave the front trenches, in that most dramatic of moments when the soldier goes to death and glory, we had our hearts in our mouths * * * but there was a shout of unanimous admiration when they leaped out quickly in as perfect order as on parade, faced the formidable barrage fire, and disappeared in the dark smoke of obus bursting on all sides. Soon we saw them coming up to the village and taking it so brilliantly that it seemed as if an irresistible force impelled these soldiers fighting for right and justice. * * * The proof was conclusive; the American soldier was truly a great soldier, and one could be sure that whatever counterattacks might come, he would stand like a rock against which the enemy waves would be broken. I cannot tell you our joy, for you are the hope of the world, you are the future, you will bring us victory, and also because you personify to our people the highest feelings of honor and generosity.

When, on the dangerous roads near the front, I meet an American poilu covered with dirt and dust, loaded with his arms and heavy equipment, sweating and trudging along without a murmur, nay, whistling and singing, I see again the splendid specimens of humanity I used to meet with in New York, in Chicago, everywhere in America, and when I think that this American poilu is one of them, that he has left everything, family, affections, comfort, all his interests, to come across the ocean and take his part in this sacred fight, I cannot restrain my emotion, and I want to express to that lone soldier the gratitude I feel and which no human words can express.

Dear friend, it is too wonderful. The coming of America into this war will ever remain as the most beautiful and noblest action in the history of the world. You were not obliged to come. Why do you do it? Why that gigantic human effort of yours, why so many sacrifices freely consented? Simply and solely to save the future of civilization and the liberty of man.

FRANCOIS FLAMENG.

Mr. Bryan Shocks Prohibitionists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Augustus T. Hutchins in a letter in THE TIMES indulges in certain strictures upon William J. Bryan and his suggestion of tapering off on the production of beer and wine.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York has previously repudiated Mr. Bryan's leadership. I was personally present and heard this tapering-off suggestion of Mr. Bryan's, which was a decided shock to his radical prohibition friends, who criticised what we in New York have said about Mr. Bryan's leadership on the prohibition question.

In view of the fact that Mr. Randall, the only Prohibition Party radical member of Congress, in language which cannot be interpreted any other way, accuses Mr. Bryan of collusion with the Democrats to defer action on war prohibition until after the election in the Fall, it would seem that our suggestion, for which THE TIMES, "more in sorrow than in anger," slapped us on the wrist, to the effect that Mr. Bryan's prohibition activities were not divorced from partisan purposes, has been amply justified by Mr. Bryan's own actions and utterances.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.

New York, June 24, 1918.

A BALLADE OF THE FALLEN.

Trumpet and drum, and marching feet,
(Out of the past their echoes flow!)
Banners that flaunted through the street,
Bright eyes, tear-wet, that gazed below. . . .
Visions of glory and of glow,
Light hearts of youth that dared the fray—
Lost in the mists of long ago,
Where are the boys who marched away?

Far o'er the sea, their ghostly fleet
Rocks at its moorings, to and fro;
There, where the fen and becan meet,
Proudly their column moves, and slow. . . .
Memphis and Thebes lie low, lie low;
Carthage is fallen, and far Cathay—
Where are the hearts that knew their throe?
Where are the boys who marched away?

Young eyes that gazed beyond defeat
Sleep by the Tiber and the Po. . . .
Ah, dreams that hallow battle's heat,
From Flodden Field to Alamo! . . .
Under the poppies or under the snow,
Silent they wait the Last Great Day—
Desert and steppe and torrent know
Where are the boys who marched away!

Lord, now the silver trumpets blow,
Calling us to our battle-day. . . .
Grant us to look on high, and know
Where are the boys who marched away!

LUELLA STEWART.

BRITISH FEDERATION AND IRELAND.

America's Interest in the Successful Working Out of a System Similar to Ours.

By MORETON FREWEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seven years ago the writer was elected to a Munster seat in Parliament on a "single plank" platform of a Federal Constitution for the British Islands, Ireland to have "Statehood" just as Ohio has, and in some similar system. I had lived long enough in the United States to be clear that wherever democratic forms of government obtain, there the determination to exercise the State right cannot with safety be denied. The late Lord Acton, perhaps the subtlest mind of our time, wrote: "In view of increasing democracy a restricted Federalism is the only check upon concentration and centralism."

It is one of the saddest accidents in history that we in these islands did not follow along the lines of your American Constitution; to have done so fifty years since would have discovered for us a prosperous and contented Ireland, and from time to time during that half century, as the fruit ripened on the limb, the daughter States of the empire would have fallen into our Federal ranks in much the same way your Territories have. Federal home rule, of course, is no new idea. Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator," wrote to Thomas Davis: "Since I have come to contemplate the specific differences, such as they are, between simple repeal and Federalism I do at present feel a preference for the Federative plan." In 1877 your Minister to this Court, Edwards Pierrepont, called on Lord Beaconsfield and left this note of the conversation:

> I asked him if he had any plan for the better government of Ireland. He said in reply he had no perfected plan, but a general idea that if he had to deal with the situation he should propose to place Ireland in a similar position to that held by New York in the Federal Government.

When Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule bill it proved to be a bad bill; indeed, its origin was, from our Federal standpoint, tainted, for as his great friend the late Lord Wolverton told the writer, in 1885, "Mr. Gladstone does not believe in the Federal principle of Government." We here recalled that in the crisis of your fate Mr. Gladstone had said: "Jefferson Davis has made a nation." Thus the anti-federalism of his bill of 1886 occasioned the "Liberal Unionist" secession, which had deferred the Federal settlement of the question until today. When speaking on the first-reading stage of Mr. Gladstone's bill Mr. Chamberlain said:

> I shall look for the solution in the direction of the principle of federation. * * * It appears to me that the advantage of a system of federation is that Ireland might under it really remain an integral part of the empire. The action of such a scheme is centripetal and not centrifugal, and it is in the direction of federations that the democratic movement has been most advanced in the present century.

And today in the very heart of this vast world crisis the great wheel has come full circle at last. Tories who have fought home rule for Ireland all their days declare that even were there no Ireland they would go ahead and draft a Federal Constitution for England, Wales, and Scotland. It is utterly impossible that a single Legislature can cope with the political, financial, and economic reconstruction of these islands and of our empire in all the aftermath of such a war as this.

And let me add this: I have always considered that the Irish question is not for Great Britain a "domestic question" at all. That a question which is so interwoven with the political structure of your two parties, and which so intrudes itself upon the problem of good government for all your great cities—that such a question is hardly less an American question than an English question.

But more than this, the Irish question is another and a very interesting instance of the great "irredentist" movement, so new and so strange in modern political philosophy. Just as Italy follows with entire sympathy those of her race who in Austria and elsewhere are not under her flag, just as our irredentists took us into South Africa because our "Uitlanders" were grievously taxed and unenfranchised; just as the Russia of former days exercised a sort of spiritual autocracy as far as her great Greek Church ramified far beyond her flag, so also it seems to me not only inevitable but right that the United States, which contains the majority of the Irish race, should be duty-bound to the Irish minority, which is in the cradle of that race here.

And now that our statesmen are actually drafting a Constitution for a federation of four, or possibly of five, States, I hope that no pedantic scruples on either side of the ocean will prevent our great ally, the parent of all federations, the country of Roger Sherman, of Washington and Hamilton, from helping us with ideas the result of a century of magnificent and successful experience—the only success democracy has thus far achieved anywhere.

But in quite another spirit let me write these words: Whatever wrong England may have done to Ireland, infinitely bitter and ample has been the retribution. If we taxed her and ruined her industries in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Ireland sold her vote in 1875 in order that a radical "Government of gamblers and adventurers" should by the use of those votes plunder all our propertied classes, destroy our ancient Constitution, and maintain in power a Government which bared England's throat to the knife of the Hun butcher just as when a lamb is led to the slaughter pen. If we tributed Ireland of a dollar, Ireland has amerced England of a thousand. And now Ireland, or rather the young bucks in Ireland, with a psychopathic elation such as founded Zion under the prophet Dowie, in place of fighting the great Battle of Freedom is shouting for an independent Irish republic. Sir, the day on which you turn over Rhode Island to be a submarine base for Huns, that day we will not turn over Ireland for any like purpose. If Ireland desires "Statehood" she can have it, but secession—not in a million years. In vain is that net spread in sight of the bird. In the first year of the war Count zu Reventlow and the Berlin Foreign Office, through Count Bernstorff's hydra-headed agency, sent a circular to the various Irish societies in the United States which contained for England these words of warning, even though they were not necessary:

> Germany is fighting for her own existence; she is fighting also for the liberation of the world. The great day of liberation will surely come. The conditio sine qua non is the destruction of Britain's maritime supremacy. For as long as Britain rules the waves humanity must remain her slave. This is a fundamental truth, and another fundamental truth is that Britain's maritime supremacy cannot be destroyed until Ireland is a free country. So long as Ireland remains a British colony, or rather a British fortress, Britain can at any time shut off the whole of Northern and Eastern Europe from all access to the ocean, even as by means of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Aden she can close the Mediterranean. Ireland is the key of the Atlantic.

If Ireland is "the key" for our trade out and home, is she any less the key for all America's trades to and from Europe? Has not our "Uncle Sam" something pretty emphatic to say as to the custody of that key? MORETON FREWEN.

London, June 5, 1918.

PROPAGANDA FOR RUSSIA.

Need for Work for the Saving of the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of today, "Propaganda in Russia," you have hit the nail on the head. Yes, let all Russians living in this country, loyal to their old fatherland and free to dispose of their time, go immediately to Vladivostok and Murmansk, the "two doors to Russia," and let them start preaching the salvation of their country from the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish enemies.

Here is a true test of the Russians' loyalty to Russia. Enough of the theoretical discussions. It is high time to bring about the salvation of Russia. The Russians who are naturalized American citizens should take along American passports as a safe conduct in the disorderly country. And the Russians who have no right to American citizenship should be furnished by the Russian Consulates with certificates to the effect that they are law-abiding Russians going home for lay missionary work, for the salvation of their country from foreign enemies. These Russians should join the American Red Cross units working in Russia, to whom they could render invaluable service because of their knowledge of the language.

If the Russian colony here cannot find among themselves such men, or cannot supply them with necessary means, then let that colony be forever silent, remembering the old Slav oath: "Da boodet mnye stydno." (Let it be to my shame.) PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., June 24, 1918.

Prohibition and Revenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just as the pacifists raised their voices against our participation in the war, with disregard of the conditions which made it unavoidable, so the prohibitionists today are demanding a "bone-dry" law, in evident indifference to the economic harm which would result therefrom.

The question of whether or not such a development would be beneficial to the morale and well-being of our people is at this time comparatively unimportant, but attention has already been directed to the probable unfavorable effect upon the spirit of the multitudes of mechanics who are now straining their efforts in the country's war construction work.

Prohibition of consumption would mean a loss to the Federal Government of possibly $700,000,000 in excise taxes, and incalculable loss in excess profits and income taxes through the practical confiscation of the available stores of spirits.

The advocates of this measure would do well to bear in mind that the productive power of the country is not unlimited. The total annual income of the country is said to approximate $40,000,000,000, but whatever the actual amount may be, that is all there is from which to finance the country's needs.

From present indications the Federal budget alone for the coming year will be upward of $24,000,000,000, which must be paid for largely through taxation. The cost of our war activities is naturally very excessive in comparison with that of our allies, and no one can foretell the effect upon our industrial machinery of the constantly expanding expenditures should the war continue for a protracted period.

ALFRED G. BERNHEIMER.

New York, June 20, 1918.

WAR ON TURKEY.

The Views of Those Interested in American Missions There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no missionary known to me inside or outside of Turkey who would not agree with all Mr. Cardashian says in his article "The Case for War Against Turkey," printed in last Sunday's TIMES, except where he states that the American missionaries are opposed to war on the ground that it would destroy missionary property and injure missionary work. I have never heard that reason given as holding an important place in the consideration of the subject. Every missionary known to me or from whom I have heard feels in regard to the present Turkish Government, its atrocities, its misrule, its unfitness to stand as a nation among nations of the world, as everybody else feels who is eager for the United States to make a declaration of war against Turkey. If the results of such a declaration of war would eventuate in the overthrow of Turkey, the expulsion of Germany from that area, and the saving of the bleeding remnant of the non-Moslem races in the country, I am confident that every missionary now within or outside of Turkey as well as every friend of missions in that country would clamor for such a declaration of war. I doubt whether many, if any, would protest if but one of the three above mentioned objects could reasonably be expected to be realized by such a declaration of war.

The question is one that cannot be settled upon sentiment or prejudice or blind passion, but must be considered in the light of facts and possibilities.

Those who urge an immediate declaration of war against Turkey ought to be able to show wherein and how such a declaration now could change the present deplorable situation except for the worse. Colonel Roosevelt says: "Don't hit a man unless you have to and then hit him hard." You certainly do not have to hit a man or anything else until it is possible to hit him. How can the United States hit Turkey now or what conceivable good could be secured now by making up faces at Turkey or calling her names?

JAMES L. BARTON.

Boston, June 24, 1918.

A Year for a Sane Fourth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest that the authorities in the various cities of the country go strong this year on a Fourth of July that will be sane, safe, and saving? In the first place, we should keep the number of fires at an absol

MORE THAN 900,000 GIVE THRIFT PLEDGES

Managers of War Savings Campaign Expect City's Quota of 2,000,000 to be Passed.

BIG INCREASE IN SOCIETIES

Decided Quickening Noticed at Every Booth—Hungarian-Americans Join the Drive.

More than 900,000 persons in this city have signed pledge cards to buy War Savings Stamps, and the campaign to enroll 2,000,000 thrift recruits took a forward move yesterday that led the managers to predict that the city's quota would be passed. There is now a signed pledge card holder in New York for every soldier overseas.

The number of pledge societies increased since Monday night from 4,000 to 5,029. Some of these societies have 1,000 members. The statisticians on the committee have figured that the average number for each society is 100, and that this would place the club members at 502,900. It was estimated that the number of individual pledge signers had increased from about 325,000 on Monday to 398,000 yesterday.

"Investment in War Savings Stamps is looked upon by the Government as evidence that the investor has refrained from the purchase of nonessentials to the amount represented by his investment and has turned over to the Government the purchasing power of his money for war use," said F. W. Allen, War Savings Director for New York City, in giving out the figures for the day. "The success of the War Savings plan involves the enlistment of the entire nation in the army of war savers, with no exemptions. It is the only war service which gives every individual an equal opportunity to save and serve at the same time; to realize the advantages of individual thrift; to prepare for the economic adjustments that will come after the war; and to take his or her place in the unified army of loyal Americans who are backing the boys abroad."

At every booth in the city there was indication of a general quickening of activity yesterday. At the noonday meeting held at Liberty Bank in Madison Square Garden, the members of the National League for Women's Service obtained hundreds of signatures. Long before the speakers made their appearance many persons had signed the pledges. The speakers during the day included Mrs. Frank Wright Baldwin of the Red Cross, Bernard J. Fagan of the Children's Court, and Rutger Jewett.

At a luncheon given by Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, the agents of the Fidelity Life Insurance Company pledged themselves to obtain pledges for $500,000 before Friday. Henry Rosen, who has obtained fifty limit club memberships of $1,000 each, and who pledged himself to obtain as many more, offered a diamond set medal to the agent who obtains the largest sum during the drive. Commissioner Wallis offered another medal for second prize.

At a meeting of the American Hungarian War Savings Committee it was reported that thirty savings societies had been formed among the Hungarian population of the city. It was also announced that an American Finish War Savings Committee, headed by Warner Nyquist, has been formed to work among the 15,000 Finns in this city.

When the drafted men from Board 89 marched down Park Row, the Savings Stamp sellers took advantage and sold hundreds of the stamps. When the line, headed by a military band, came opposite the Savings Stamp tent in Printing House Square, a halt was made. A soldier who had been asking the passersby to buy War Savings Stamps used the coming of the draft men to urge War Savings Stamps buying.

It is estimated that there are between 100,000 and 200,000 additional pieces of mail in the form of letters and pledges handled by postal employes each day. Postmaster Patten yesterday urged letter carriers in this city to speed up the delivery of these War Savings Stamp pledges, so as to facilitate the work of tabulation and prevent undue congestion of the mails.

War Savings societies have been formed by the employes of the American Uniform Company, 381 Sixth Avenue, 200 persons; Sonnenborn & Co., 12 West Twentieth Street, 1,800, and Weinstein & Beecher, 36 to 54 West Twenty-fifth Street, 200. Most of the work of organization was done by Rabbi Barnet Siegel, who has devoted much time to explaining the drive to the Jewish workers.

There is to be a speeding up all along the line for the remainder of the June drive. Thirty of the biggest bond houses in the city yesterday offered their star salesmen for the whirlwind end of the campaign.

There is to be a big rally in front of the Bank of the United States, 77 Delancey Street, tomorrow evening. A meeting of the War Savings Stamp Committee of the Department of Charities will be held tomorrow in the Municipal Building.

STILL BUYING LUXURIES.

German Buying of Champagne, &c., Makes Newspaper Complain.

AMSTERDAM, June 13, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Despite widespread distress, enormous sums of money are being spent in Germany on luxuries and amusements, the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin complains.

It says that the consumption of champagne, which amounted to 10,000,000 bottles a year before the war and dropped to less than 5,000,000 bottles in the first year of the war, in 1917 rose to 20,000,000 bottles, although the prices ranged from 300 to 400 per cent. higher.

The newspaper also points to the crowded theatres and the great increase in betting at the race courses.

Dance for Comfort of Ill Soldiers.

A subscription card party and dance for the comfort of soldiers at General Hospital No. 1 will be held at the Hotel Majestic this evening. A committee of girls from Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, will manage the dance.

Clean the Crevices

Don't think—because your teeth look white and pearly—that your mouth is CLEAN. Food hides in tiny crevices—underneath the gums—decays the teeth. The standard dentifrice

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WASHINGTON INSISTS ON REPLY BY TURKEY

Third Inquiry Sent About Reported Sacking of Hospital and Occupation of Consulate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The American Government is insisting on a reply from the Turkish Government to its messages of inquiry regarding the report that the American missionary hospital at Tabriz, Persia, has been sacked by Turkish troops, and whether it is also true that the American Consulate in that city has been occupied by the Ottoman forces sent into Persia.

Two inquiries having been made of the Turkish Government, the State Department today requested the Swedish Government to communicate with the Swedish Minister at Constantinople, through whom the two previous inquiries were made. The American Government has not disposed to forget the reported sacking of the American missionary hospital and occupation of its consulate, and on the answer to be made by Turkey may depend the issue of peace or war.

The matter was first reported to the State Department last week by the American Minister at Teheran, who sent the news as "a report," and before acting in the matter the State Department desired to obtain the facts and an explanation from the Ottoman Government.

It was admitted in a high official quarter this afternoon that the third message of inquiry sent today could be interpreted as meaning that the United States meant business. The Government also inquired through the Spanish Minister at Teheran regarding the Tabriz affair, but has received no response.

ARMY COLONEL DISMISSED.

Officer at Camp Gordon Accused of Perjury and Immorality.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The dismissal of Colonel Amos H. Martin of the 157th Depot Brigade, after trial by military court-martial at Camp Gordon, Ga., was announced today by the War Department. Colonel Martin was accused of perjury at the trial of another officer and of gross immorality. He was convicted on both charges, but in reviewing the sentence President Wilson reversed the finding of the court-martial as to the latter.

Colonel Martin was a regular army officer, and was graduated from the Military Academy after appointment from Pennsylvania.

C. A. TAUSSIG WEDS TODAY.

Naval Commander's Brother to Marry Miss Demaris Risner.

The wedding of Charles A. Taussig, a son of Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., retired, of Jamestown, R. I., and Miss Demaris Risner, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Risner of Knoxville, Tenn., will take place at 6:30 this evening at 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, and the bride's father, who is lecturing on the Chatauqua Circuit, is coming from the Far West to solemnize the marriage. Emzy Risner will give his sister in marriage, and her sister, Miss Ouida Risner, will be her maid of honor. Mr. Taussig's brother, J. Hawley Taussig of Philadelphia, will be his best man.

Mr. Taussig was in the Marine Corps during the Spanish-American war. He was graduated from Cornell in 1902, and in 1905 from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Cornell and Harvard Clubs and the Bar Association of New York, and is now practicing law in this city. His brother, Commander J. K. Taussig, now on the Pacific Coast, was formerly on the Wadsworth and commanded the first fleet of torpedo destroyers sent overseas to join the British patrol vessels in Irish waters.

Miss Risner has just been graduated from the Teachers College of Columbia University.

WED TO LIEUT. CAMPBELL.

Miss Bessye Knox Woodard Married by Bridegroom's Father.

Miss Bessye Knox Woodard, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Woodard of Raleigh, N. C., and Lieutenant Hurst Vincent Campbell, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas H. Campbell of Columbus, Ohio, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Campbell, the bridegroom's father, officiated.

C. Cude, an old friend of the bride's family, gave her in marriage, and Miss Margaret Fuller was maid of honor. Felix Orman acted as best man.

A reception followed at the Hotel Netherland, where the bride makes her home for part of the year. Lieutenant Campbell is in the United States transport service, and has seven days' leave for his marriage and honeymoon.

MARRIED IN FRANCE.

H. H. Van Cleef, Red Cross Worker, Wed Mrs. Alys S. Anthony.

The cable has brought the announcement of the marriage on June 20 at Cannes, France, of Harry H. Van Cleef of this city, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Spencer Van Cleef of Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. Alys Scott Anthony of Cannes. The bride, who has lived abroad ten years or more, was the widow of James Anthony, a classmate at Cornell of Mr. Van Cleef, and who died about two years ago. She was a Miss Scott.

Mr. Van Cleef has been engaged in Red Cross work abroad for a couple of years. His first wife obtained a divorce from him last year.

Schultz-Roberts.

The marriage of Stanley Schultz of 450 St. Nicholas Avenue and Miss Gladys L. Roberts took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Alban's Church, 162d Street, the Rev. Maurice Picard performing the ceremony. It was a hurried war wedding, as the bridegroom leaves for Spartanburg, S. C., this morning, and none except the families were present. The bride, in a white satin and georgette costume topped by a white hat to match and carrying pink roses, had Miss Lena Hoagland of Elizabeth, N. J., as her maid of honor, and the bridegroom's brother, Leonard Schultz, was the best man.

Heiman-Stein Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Stella Stein, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Heim of 143 West 119th Street, and Nat Heilman, Jr., will take place tomorrow at noon at the Columbia Club, in West 118th Street. Mr. Heim is Treasurer of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

Miss Lucille M. Sternau Engaged.

Mrs. Sigmund Sternau of the Belnord, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucille M. Sternau, to Edwin C. Welskopf, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Welskopf of Chicago, Ill.

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FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY IS SPLIT

Majority of Deputies Back American Attitude Toward German "Comrades."

THOMAS HEADS NEW WING

"Socialists of the Right" Oppose Internationalism Until Germany Is Defeated.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25.—The French Socialist Party has been split in two by the definite refusal of forty-one members of the group to take part in any international Socialist congress to which Germany forms a party.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the recent visit to Paris of American labor representatives an effort was made by a large section of the French Socialists to induce the Americans to agree to a proposal for an international congress at which they could meet the Kaiser's Socialists. The American delegates flatly declined to accept the proposal in any form until Prussian militarism had been crushed.

There was temporary dismay in the French Socialist camp, where internationalism has been more a fetich than perhaps anywhere else in Europe. Then one section of the party announced its entire agreement with the Americans, and a few days later forty of them signed an address to Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the Swedish Socialists, in which they placed on record, with a view to his approaching visit to England, their disagreement with any proposal for the revival of internationalism so far as Germany was concerned.

The announcement, a day or two ago, of his adhesion to this group by Albert Thomas, formerly French Minister of Munitions, has now given a leader to the new party, which will be known as the Socialists of the Right.

The split marks the definite severance of patriotic French Socialists from all connection with the internationalism which has for so long tainted the whole party and brings the best elements of advanced political thought in this country into line with the vast majority of British and American labor men. Incidentally, with the accession of M. Thomas to the leadership of the new party is removed one of the danger spots in French parliamentarism in regard to the prosecution of the war.

In an interview published in the Echo de Paris he says:

"As long as the German Socialists do not reply to the memorandum of London, which sets forth the objects of the war as outlined by Wilson and Lloyd George, no conference with them will be possible. American Socialists, in agreement with the Federation of Labor, have agreed to support this memorandum. The allied workers have such power when united that the Germans must give way."

After saying that he has not broken with the other Socialists who have not yet given their adhesion to the new party, M. Thomas says that his object is to reconstitute in all its strength the Socialist majority party of 1915 in order to lay down, in view of the circumstances of four years of war, a policy conformable to the ideals of national defense and action which were so clearly manifested in the Socialist world at the moment when France was attacked.

"What I wish," he says in conclusion, "is to define with the help and collaboration of all the new Socialist program and new Socialist theories which must necessarily conform to the new economic situation in view of all the circumstances set up by the war and the immense revolution the war has caused."

M. Thomas appears to have seized the opportunity not only to throw internationalism overboard, but to give the whole Socialist Party a distinctly new orientation.

Thomas Faction Is in the Majority.

The Organized Socialists now have fewer than eighty members in the Chamber of Deputies and the forty-one under the leadership of M. Thomas therefore represent a majority. The Chamber is legally composed of 602 Deputies, and of these the Socialists numbered 102 when the war began. Now the total number of members voting rarely exceeds 450.

The Socialists held themselves pretty well together on the principles of the Internationale until passports were refused by the French Government last August to their delegates selected to attend the Stockholm Congress. This M. Thomas thought was a mistake, particularly as the delegates had been instructed to demand, first of all, that the Congress fix the responsibility for the war.

Of late M. Thomas has been advocating peace by the defeat of Germany. The treason of Lenine and his lieutenants, the betrayal of Russia at Brest-Litovsk, the reaction of the German Socialists, and the shelving of the Reichstag resolution of July 19, and, more than all, the declarations of President Wilson and the proclaimed attitude of Samuel Gompers have caused more and more French Socialists to group themselves around M. Thomas and adopt his new uncompromising position.

PAY HONOR TO MADDEN.

Postal Men Toast Congressman Who Won Salary Increase for Them.

With music, marching, and speech-making, 3,000 postal employes welcomed to New York yesterday Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago. The welcome was an expression of appreciation for his successful efforts in obtaining an increased wage for postal employes. More than 1,000 carriers in uniform and about an equal number of civilian employes met the Congressman when he stepped from a train in the Grand Central Station. A committee escorted Mr. Madden through the lines of cheering men to a gayly decorated automobile. As he took his seat the New York Letter Carriers' Band struck up a martial air and the welcoming delegation fell into line.

The line of march was west on Forty-second Street to Eighth Avenue, south in Eighth Avenue past the new Post Office, through Thirty-first Street east to Fifth Avenue and then along the avenue to the Waldorf-Astoria. One feature of the parade was the service flag of the New York postal employes. It contained 1,082 stars. Another was a large truck with the sign, "Postal Clerks' Thrift Stamp Car."

Last night Mr. Madden was the guest of honor at a reception in the New Amsterdam Opera House.

FAVORS TAXING LAND IN NEW REVENUE BILL

Ex-Congressman Kent Also Thinks the Butler Should Be Taxed Out of the Pantry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A Federal tax on land was advocated by William Kent of California, member of the Tariff Commission and former member of the House of Representatives; Jackson H. Ralston, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., and H. H. Willcox, a Pittsburgh oil man, today before the Ways and Means Committee, which is engaged in framing a new war revenue measure. Mr. Kent and the others suggested that this was about the only source of taxation not touched by the Federal Government and that it formed a just and proper form of taxation, not only in war time, when all means of taxation were being resorted to, but should be established as a policy for normal times.

Mr. Kent said he hoped that the committee would increase the tax on incomes in the new law enough to drive into productive industry personal employes of wealthy men who are now nonproductive and, in effect, are nonessentials in productive life. This statement, coming from a wealthy man, was greatly enjoyed by those members of the committee who are urging a large increase in the income taxes as well as in excess profits.

"There should be no such thing as a butler, or a footman, or a chauffeur," said Mr. Kent. "Men of wealth have a large fringe of unproductive retainers such as house servants, men employed on steam yachts, and similar luxuries. I should like to see the income tax so high that this class of employes would be dropped by wealthy men and driven into productive channels.

"Taxes have two functions, for the purposes of my discussion," Mr. Kent went on. "One is to raise revenue, and the other remedial or corrective. In applying the remedial idea of taxation, it should be along the line of driving people into production, and this should include the idea of also making land productive. I am, therefore, in favor of taxing land.

"I believe that at least one-third of the cost of the war should be raised by taxation, if it can be done without destroying production, and hope to see every means taken that will produce that result. Our population in this country was badly distributed before the war, and since the war this condition is worse. This bad distribution means less production.

"In view of the war and tremendous dislocation of the population, one of the greatest problems we have to face that will grow out of the war is to outline a great Federal land policy. I believe we ought to tax land and other natural resources, so as to prevent holding them for speculation and stimulate their development."

Mr. Kent expressed the hope that the finances of the country would be safeguarded by the committee, so that all danger of insolvency or repudiation of Government securities would be avoided.

Mr. Willcox suggested that a land tax should be adopted as a definite policy.

Gibbs L. Baker, a lawyer of Washington, the committee of accountants representing fire insurance companies, urged that the law be amended so as to permit insurance companies to deduct their unpaid losses before making their income tax returns.

BOOKS OF DRY DOCK CORPORATION SEIZED

Federal Authorities Seek Evidence That Young Men Evade Draft Law by Working There.

United States Marshal Bollschweiller, United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch, and officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau entered the offices of the Tietjen & Lang Dry Dock Corporation in Hoboken yesterday and seized books, papers, and payrolls for the purpose of investigating reports that young men of military age had found refuge from the draft by entering the employment of the dry dock company. The secretaries of two draft boards in Hoboken have complained that several shipyards had been used to afford shelter from military service for men who should have been called to the colors. Other information has been collected by officers of the Naval Intelligence Department.

It was asserted yesterday that a large number of young men, who appeared to be doing work which would ordinarily call for salaries of not more than $20 or $25 a week, were receiving $50 to $60 a week. The investigation which resulted in the raid was carried on mainly by officers in the Naval Intelligence Bureau, who entered the plant as workmen, kept a close watch on what was going on, and made regular reports of what they learned.

George J. Raymond, General Manager of the company, admitted yesterday that his books had been seized, but refused to say whether or not he knew the reason for their seizure. It was reported that several hundred young men of draft age had been summarily turned out of employment at the plant. Mr. Raymond refused to discuss whether there was any ground for this statement. He maintained silence when he was asked if it was true that evaders of the draft had been employed in the yards of his company and about the alleged inflated wages.

SHOW GIFTS FOR TROOPS.

Treasured Musical Instruments on View at Mrs. Rouland's Reception.

Mrs. Orlando Rouland, wife of the artist, gave a small reception at her home, 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, at which musical instruments that have been given through her to the men in the United States army and navy, were shown. Instruments ranging from a piano to a Hawaiian ukulele have poured into the Rouland studio, and from there have traveled over all the country. One violin which is to go to a blind soldier bears a card which reads: "This violin was made by my grandfather in Scotland one hundred years ago."

A guitar was sent by Frances Starr, who wrote, "This is the guitar I used in the 'Rose of the Rancho,' in playing, 'The Careless Heart.' I hope that whoever gets it will have as much pleasure and good fortune as it brought me." Jazz band instruments have been furnished to armored trains, base hospitals, aero squads, war vessels, and convoys. More than thirty instruments will go to the hospital ship Comfort. The response to the request for musical instruments has been unprecedented, and the gifts are still coming in, but the demand is greater than the supply.

FOR WIDER OCEAN BOYCOTT.

British Seamen Ask the French to Join in Banning Germany.

PARIS, June 25, (Havas Agency.)—French seamen are requested to join with British mariners in a boycott of Germany in a letter written to the Matin by Joseph Havelock Wilson, leader of the seamen of Great Britain. The letter includes a copy of a telegram sent by the British seamen to President Poincaré, which says that the British are determined to fight to the bitter end to bring "just punishment on the boche."

It has been decided to exclude all Germans from crews and to carry no German goods. This action is in retaliation for the "shameful assassination of 15,000 noncombatant seamen."

Mr. Wilson recalls that the British seamen some time ago decided to boycott Germany until two years after the close of the war, adding one month for each additional crime against noncombatants. The length of the term of boycott now reaches sixty-eight months.

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS, COPPER MINER, DIES

Chairman of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Expires at His Home in Spuyten Duyvil at 80 Years.

NOTED AS PHILANTHROPIST

Ex-Head of American Institute of Engineers Gave Radium Valued at $375,000 to Hospital.

Dr. James Douglas, former President and lately Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Phelps, Dodge & Co., copper mine owners, died yesterday at his home in Spuyten Duyvil in his eighty-first year. He resigned the Presidency of the corporation last year because of ill-health. Dr. Douglas was noted as a philanthropist and mining engineer, and was rated one of the foremost metal and mining authorities in the world. He was also a historian and writer of note.

Probably his largest gift, though he had made many donations for educational and charitable purposes, was three and three-quarters grams of radium, the value of which had been estimated at $375,000, to the General Memorial Hospital in this city. The radium has been used in the treatment of cancer and other diseases, and was the product of many years' work of the National Radium Institute on carnotite ores.

Dr. Douglas was born in Quebec, Canada, and was graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, in 1858. For his work in hydro-metallurgy he later got a degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill University.

In 1875 Dr. Douglas came to the United States, and, going to Phoenixville, Penn., took charge of a copper plant. Before this he had been Professor of Chemistry in Morrin College, Quebec. When he left Phoenixville he became identified with the copper industry in Arizona, New Mexico, and Sonora, Mexico, and the railroads of the Southwest and Northern Mexico.

He was President of the Copper Queen Mining Company, which later was acquired by the Phelps-Dodge Company. In 1908 these interests were placed under the control of the corporation of the same name, capitalized at $50,000,000. Dr. Douglas and his associates controlled the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad and allied lines, or more than 1,000 miles of railroad.

John L. Tonnele.

John L. Tonnele, a member of an old New York family and the owner of extensive real estate in this city, died on Sunday at Lake Mahopac in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Tonnele many years ago was a prominent resident of the Washington Heights section. He was Treasurer of the Washington Heights Free Library and a Director of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. He was also an elder of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, which he had attended for many years. Mr. Tonnele's home in this city was at 48 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Aaron Buchsbaum.

Aaron Buchsbaum, a member of the Board of Trustees of the West End Synagogue, and a wholesale butcher who operated a chain of shops in various parts of the city, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home in White Plains in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Buchsbaum was a member of many Hebrew charitable organizations. He was born in Europe, and came to this country as a boy. His home in this city was at 353 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES G. TAYLOR, formerly a builder in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 753 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

JAMES B. McGUIRE, a lumber merchant and manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there in his fifty-eighth year.

DANIEL J. MURRAY, 51 years old, former member of the New Jersey Assembly from Bayonne, N. J., died on Monday at his home in that city.

SOLOMON DE JONGE, an old resident of Newark, died on Sunday in his ninety-first year. He was born in Holland and came to this country in 1852.

Mrs. MARY GENEVIEVE HARMER, wife of William H. Harmer, advertising manager for Abraham & Straus, died on Monday at her home in Brooklyn.

CHARLES W. WILKINSON, 53 years old, a consulting engineer for the Flatbush Gas Company, died on Monday at his home, 295 Midwood Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. MARGARET C. MARTENS, 34 years old, wife of August D. Martens, a Brooklyn grocer, died on Sunday at her home, 98 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY RITTER, for many years with the Hartmeier Furniture Company of Paterson, N. J., died at his home there Sunday in his ninety-sixth year.

School Commissioner SUMTER L. BEEGLE of Orange, N. J., 50 years old, Vice President of the Orange Board of Education, died suddenly on Monday in West Orange.

Mrs. DELIA V. REED, wife of Matthew S. Reed, and a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years, died on Sunday at her home, 173 Lee Avenue, in her sixty-seventh year.

CHARLES H. HODGES, who had been connected with the Claims Department of the Erie Railroad, died on Sunday at his home in Hawthorne, N. J., in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. AUGUSTUS C. KESSINGER, 72 years old, wife of A. C. Kessinger, President of the Rome Sentinel Company, died suddenly at her home in Rome, N. Y., yesterday.

Mrs. SARAH J. WESTERVELT ACKLEY, widow of John T. Ackley, died at her home, 620 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in her seventy-eighth year. She left two sons and two daughters.

CHRISTIAN NOTH, 42 years old, a member of General Wayne Council, No. 48, Jr. O. U. A. M., and of Court Newton, F. of A., died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 1,717 Hartman Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARETTA COLYER, wife of Jacob Edgar Colyer, a retired feed merchant and a Director of the Fulton Grain and Milling Company, is dead at her home, 45 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year.

JOHN L. MITCHELL, a retired Brooklyn lawyer, died at his home, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 74 years. Mr. Mitchell was born in Troy, N. Y., and at one time was attorney for the Brooklyn Sabbath Observance Society.

Mrs. IDA F. MIX, formerly active in benevolent work in Brooklyn and one of the first directors of the old Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, died at her home, 401 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 71 years old and the wife of William A. Mix.

Mrs. FANNIE MIRIAM SHERMAN, a daughter of Captain William D. Newman, U. S. N., and the sister of the late Captain William B. Newman, U. S. N., and of Captain L. H. Newman, U. S. N., died on Monday at her home, 311 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

JOHN C. ANDRESEN, one of the oldest manufacturers of furniture and cabinets in Brooklyn, died yesterday in the German Hospital after an operation. Mr. Andresen was born in Germany seventy years ago, and was one of the founders of the First German Baptist Church in Manhattan.

CHARLES SING STEPHENSON, 48 years old, a lawyer in this city, and a son of Colonel William W. Stephenson, a lawyer, who was at one time a member of the New York State Legislature, died at his home, 1,212 Glenwood Road, Flatbush, on Monday. He was a graduate of Yale College and the New York Law School.

LANSING SUMMONS PRISON CONFERENCE

Invites Germans to Confer at Berne—Swiss Offer to Receive the Invalided.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Germany has been asked through Spanish diplomatic channels to send representatives to Berne, Switzerland, to meet American representatives there on Aug. 5, in order to discuss the maintenance, treatment, and exchange of prisoners. In response to a proposal from the State Department, the German Government recently signified its agreement in principle to such a conference.

The United States has also asked Germany to permit a Swiss commission to visit German prison camps to determine what American prisoners may be classed as invalids and released for interment in Switzerland. Reciprocal privileges are promised. The State Department made public today a communication from the Swiss Government consenting to receive invalided Americans and intern them until the end of the war.

It was announced that the proposal to the German Government regarding invalided prisoners was sent through the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin on June 15 and that no reply had been received up to this time.

A schedule of what the United States would regard as disabilities warranting repatriation of prisoners or their internment in a neutral country has been forwarded to Germany, and the request has been made that immediate internment in Switzerland be permitted in the cases of those Americans who obviously would come under any schedule agreed upon. All of these questions will be discussed fully at the proposed conference at Berne, if it is arranged.

The Swiss note replying to the original American proposal, addressed to Minister Stovall, says:

"It is with particular satisfaction that we learn by your Excellency's note of May 9 that the Government of the United States has conceived the idea of interning American soldiers in Switzerland who have been prisoners of war in Germany, in case such there are. It is hardly necessary to assure you, Mr. Minister, that your compatriots would find the best welcome in Switzerland, for the authorities and all the population would congratulate themselves to be able to give under this form a new proof of their friendly sentiments to the great sister Republic, America.

"Your Excellency, who knows well the present economic difficulties of our country, will understand on the other hand that the number of Americans to be received will depend essentially on the general situation of Switzerland as well as on the number of interned from other countries who may be in our territory at the time when the internment of Americans should start, but you can be sure that we will do everything in our power to conform to your desire in all cases.

"We are very touched with the generous offer to put at that time at our disposition provisions from the 'American Prisoners' Central Committee,' which we would accept certainly with gratitude. To avoid all misunderstanding, however, we believe we must observe even now that this help from the point of view of nourishment cannot be sent directly to interned Americans, the Swiss Federal Government adopting the principle that the interned should be treated as far as concerns their rations in all foodstuffs on exactly the same footing as the Swiss population.

"I have add that the competent Swiss authorities will be happy to lend their help for the nomination of Swiss doctors in an understanding with the German authorities for the repatriation or internment of American prisoners of war."

SEE WORK OF SPY IN WRECK.

Officials Believe Engineer of Troop Train Was Drugged Before Accident

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—With the admission that Engineer Alonzo Sargent, in charge of the empty troop train which crashed into the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus train near Gary, Ind., last Saturday, resulting in a loss of eighty-five lives, was asleep at the time, Federal agents are at work in an endeavor to run to earth a spy who, it is alleged, drugged Engineer Sargent. The theory that Sargent was drugged was advanced today when it was learned that the fireman of the train, Gustav Klauss, had been arrested after being exonerated at the inquest.

The Coroner's action in arresting Klauss was unexplained, although it was said that an effort would be made to trace his movements and those of the engineer prior to the time they left Michigan City with the troop train. The fact that they were ordered out for service on a troop train, it is said, substantiates the theory that a spy might have drugged them.

Following the inquest, Acting Coroner Green ordered the arrest of Sargent and Klauss upon the charge of murder, and they were lodged in jail at Hammond.

The bodies of fifty-three of the dead were brought to Chicago tonight in charge of a committee of the Showmen's League of America. They will be buried tomorrow at Woodlawn Cemetery.

FIGHT SUBWAY ASSESSMENT

Seventh Avenue Realty Owners Want Entire City to Share.

The Board of Estimate, at a special hearing yesterday, heard the protests of 500 taxpayers against the assessments levied upon them for public improvements incident to the dual subway construction. The protests especially dealt with the extension of Seventh Avenue and the widening and extension of Varick Street. The petitioners wanted the assessments put on the entire city.

M. J. Mulqueen appeared as attorney for the taxpayers. He questioned the wisdom of taking Seventh Avenue as a route for the subway system when, he said, the line might just as well have been placed in Hudson Street, which, he said, was of sufficient width to have obviated the necessity of resorting to Seventh Avenue, where scores of buildings had to be torn down to make way for the construction work, and this in turn imposed added burdens on the taxpayers. The board reserved decision.

BUCKLAND NEW HAVEN HEAD

Ex-Vice President Succeeds E. J. Pearson, Now Federal Manager.

Edward G. Buckland of New Haven, formerly Vice President and general counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, was elected President of the corporation yesterday, succeeding Edward J. Pearson, who resigned to accept the appointment of Federal Manager of the property.

Mr. Buckland has been connected with the legal department of the New Haven since 1898, and is 52 years old.

JUSTICE DAVIS OPERATED ON

Rests Easily in Roosevelt Hospital After an Attack of Appendicitis.

Justice Vernon M. Davis, it was learned yesterday, was operated on in Roosevelt Hospital on last Thursday for acute appendicitis. Justice Davis, according to his physician, Dr. Thomas H. Russell of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, was suddenly taken ill at his home in Amagansett, L. I., and rushed to Roosevelt Hospital.

Justice Davis was ill with typhoid fever two years ago, and during last Winter had pneumonia. At the hospital last night it was said Justice Davis was resting comfortably and that his condition had greatly improved.

JOHN K. GOWDY DIES AT 74.

Ex-Consul General at Paris Was Former Indiana Politician.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., June 25.—John K. Gowdy, 74 years old, United States Consul General at Paris under the McKinley Administration, died at his home here today. It was said he was the first American Consul and officer to receive the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

John K. Gowdy was born in Rush County, Ind., and when fifteen years of age ran away from home and joined the 5th Indiana Cavalry. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of his county and was re-elected in 1872. Eight years later he was chosen Chairman of the Republican County Committee and ten years later was made Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He was appointed Consul General to Paris by President McKinley.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEWIS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis (nee Anna Friedelson) of 120 West 123d St. announce the birth of a daughter, June 24.

Engaged.

WOLFF—BRANN.—Mrs. Gussie W. Brann of 280 Convent Av. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miriam E., to Harry L. Wolff of Perth Amboy, N. J. Reception at the Biltmore, Sunday, June 30, 3 to 6. No cards.

HILL—ERSKINE.—Mary Erskine to William F. Hill.

LIPMAN—ALPER.—Ruth Alper to Clement J. Lipman.

Married.

McKEE—TRUSLOW.—On Saturday, June 22, 1918, at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. John Dallas, Katherine Aikman, daughter of Susan V. A. Dunning and the late Edward L. Truslow, to Elmore McNeill McKee, First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, N. A.

SHULTZ—ROBERTS.—Tuesday, June 25, 1918, at St. Alban's Church, New York, Gladys Louise Roberts to Stanly Shultz.

TEETER — HOWATT. — Mr. Joseph Perrin Howatt of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announces the marriage of his daughter, Catharine Florine, to Mr. Bertram Smith Teeter at the Hotel St. George, Saturday, June 22.

VAN CLEES — ANTHONY.—On Thursday, June 20, 1918, at Cannes, France, Alys Scott Anthony to Harry H. Van Clees.

GRINTON—SMITH.—June 22, Marguerite A. Smith to Harry M. Grinton.

MOSHER—ROGERS.—June 22, Julia H. Rogers to Raymond L. Mosher.

Died.

ACKLEY.—Suddenly, on June 23, 1918, in her 74th year, Sarah J., (Westervelt,) widow of the late John T. Ackley. Services at her late residence, 520 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, June 26, 1918, 11 A. M. Interment private, Woodlawn Cemetery. Goshen (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ANDRESEN.—On Tuesday, June 25, 1918, suddenly, John C. Andresen, beloved husband of Louisa J. Andresen. Funeral services Thursday at 3 P. M. at Second German Baptist Church, Evergreen Av. and Woodbine St., Brooklyn. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

BERND. — Entered into rest June 24, 1918, Louisa Bernd, (nee Berndt,) dearly beloved mother of Madeline L. and Margaret V., widow of Paul W., and sister of Caroline Brandt and Ferdinand Berndt, in her 47th year. Funeral from her late residence, 791 Ocean Parkway, Thursday, June 27, 10 A. M. Take Brighton Beach R. R. to Brooklyn Bridge, to Avenue H; walk six blocks to right.

BROWN.—Joseph T., on Tuesday, June 25, 1918, at his home in Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, former Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral notice hereafter.

BUCHSBAUM. — Aaron, at White Plains, Monday, June 24, dearly beloved husband of Caroline Strauss Buchsbaum and father of Abraham A., Florence, Lawrence, Hannah Hydeman, Bertha Bandler, and Lillian Korn. Funeral services on Thursday, June 27, at 10 A. M., at the West End Synagogue, 138 West 82d St.

BUCHSBAUM.—The Sharaay Tefila Sisterhood records with sorrow the passing of Aaron Buchsbaum, trustee of the West End Synagogue. Members of the sisterhood are requested to attend the funeral from the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. MAX L. LEVENSON, Pres.

BUCHSBAUM. — Members of Congregation Shaaray Tefila are requested to attend the funeral of our late trustee, Aaron Buchsbaum, at the West End Synagogue, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MORRIS A. MAGNER, Pres.

BUCKLY.—Julian A., on Monday, June 24, 1918, at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, in his 48th year.

BUFFETT.—On June 24, at his Summer home, Kings Park, L. I., William Theodore Buffett of

ADVANCE MILK PRICE FOR MONTH OF JULY

Federal Commission Adopts Schedule That Adds a Cent a Quart to Grade A.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATORS

Groceries and Bakeries Temporarily Closed—Cold Storage Butter Profits Fixed.

The Federal Milk Commission yesterday afternoon fixed the prices for milk for the month of July, making an increase to the consumer in Grade A, bottled, in quarts from 15 cents to 16 cents, and in pints from 8 cents to 9 cents. Two other changes were made in the prices to the consumer, loose milk, ten gallons and over will be 9½ cents instead of 10 cents, and for ten gallons and under 10½ cents instead of 10 cents. The price of milk to the producer has been increased from $1.80 a hundred pounds to $2.25 a hundred pounds on 3 per cent. milk on the 150-mile zone.

Other prices remain the same as for June and are as follows: Grade B, bottled, quarts, 13 cents; pints, 7 cents. Grade B, bottled, to stores, quarts, 11½ cents, to be sold by stores at 12 cents; pints to stores, 6½ cents, to be sold at 7 cents. The stores will be allowed to make a profit of 1 cent a quart on loose milk, buying at 8 cents and selling at 9 cents.

Five establishments were ordered closed by the Federal Food Board because of violations of Food Administration rules. The Pechter Baking Company's main establishment at Cherry and Madison Streets, one of the largest bakeries on the east side, was ordered closed for one week, beginning at midnight, Sunday, June 30. William Pechter appeared for the firm, and one of his contentions was that he used more than ... per cent. substitutes in rye bread, therefore considered that he might use less in his white bread. However, he was informed by the board that this was a misinterpretation of the substitute rules.

Gustav Johnson, a grocer, of Whitney Avenue, Elmhurst, will be required to close on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, having been found guilty of charging 14 cents a quart for Grade B bottled milk, instead of 12 cents.

Morris Pecht, baker, of 59 East Ninety-eighth Street, was ordered to close Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for violating the substitute rules.

Alfonso Esposito, also a baker, of 2,410 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was ordered to close Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for using an insufficient amount of substitutes.

Jacob Ulberg, a grocer, of 228 Rivington Street, was found guilty of combination sales and selling an excessive amount of sugar to a customer, and must close his store for a week, beginning Sunday midnight, June 30. Mrs. R. Syrop of 170 Rivington Street testified that she was compelled to buy nine pounds of coffee in order to get twenty-five pounds of sugar.

Special butter regulations were announced yesterday. These are designed to prevent speculation in butter, and to make the route from the producer to the consumer as short as practicable, and also to limit the profits on cold-storage butter.

Dealers licensed to sell cold-storage butter hereafter must sell it at a price based on the actual cost, and not on what it would cost to replace it. They may not add to the cost price of fresh butter more than 1 cent a pound on carloads, 1¼ cents on lots between 7,000 pounds and a carload, and 1½ cents on sales of 700 to 7,000 pounds, and not more than 2¼ cents on sales of less than 700 pounds. If held in storage for not less than two calendar months the dealers are permitted to add not more than 1 cent per pound to their selling profit. An additional profit of one-fourth of a cent a pound is allowed for each calendar month thereafter, though the total profit cannot exceed 4 cents a pound. It is pointed out that these margins do not mean the dealer can go the limit, for if he keeps within these figures and makes a profit he is violating the Food Control act.

If a manufacturer performs the services of a wholesaler or jobber his transactions come under the rules governing men in those lines of business. Certain resales are allowed, based upon service commensurate with the profit. The special butter rules follow the general trend of the cheese rules recently issued.

It is understood that the Food Administration is considering a plan for one or more sugarless days a week, in order to conserve the 350,000 tons of sugar that will be necessary, according to present estimates, to supply the deficiencies abroad. The plan for sugarless days will receive the consideration of Mr. Hoover and his associates before any definite action is taken.

DEFEAT CITY MARKET PLAN.

Aldermen, by One Vote, Fail to Give Consent, but May Do So Later.

The Board of Aldermen, by just one vote, refused yesterday to accede to the request of Market Commissioner Jonathan C. Day for $300,000 with which to start the business of buying and selling food and fuel for New York City. The request was acted upon favorably by the Board of Estimate some time ago, but the concurrence of the Aldermen was necessary to make it effective.

The request came before the board in the form of a resolution. It was put to a vote and the result was 54 votes in favor and 12 against. President Alfred E. Smith of the board ruled that the resolution had been defeated, inasmuch as the corporation Counsel had held that 55 votes were necessary to carry the resolution through.

As soon as it was announced by President Smith that the resolution had been defeated Vice Chairman Moran moved that it be reconsidered. This was done and the resolution was made a special order for the next meeting of the board. It is expected that at this meeting the money will be voted. The seven Socialist members voted for the resolution, but the absence of some of the Democratic Aldermen was given as the reason for the defeat of the resolution.

HOOVER SELECTS ZABRISKIE

Sugar Administrator to Enforce Stringent New Regulations.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Food Administrator Hoover has selected G. A. Zabriskie of the milling division of the Administration to become Sugar Administrator and direct enforcement of drastic new sugar regulations, which are to be announced shortly, effective July 1.

It was learned today that Mr. Zabriskie probably would work out a zoning plan for distribution somewhat similar to the coal zoning plan now in operation. It will be the aim to regulate distribution so as to have beet sugar consumed in beet country and cane sugar in cane country.

Mr. Zabriskie before coming to the Food Administration had charge of flour distribution for the Pillsbury flour mills. It is understood that he will continue his work with the milling division of the Food Administration in addition to his duties as Sugar Administrator.

King George Honors Alfred Noyes.

A cable from London says that among the latest war honors conferred by King George a decoration has been given to Alfred Noyes, the English poet, now at Princeton University, for services in the cause of the Allies. The decoration to Mr. Noyes is that of Commander of the British Empire, one of the new war honors which are only given for services rendered in direct connection with the war.

ZIONISTS PLAN BIG ARMY.

Assert Jewish Legion in Palestine Is Only Nucleus of Great Force.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.—The Jewish Legion of 8,000 men now fighting with the British in Palestine is only the nucleus of a Jewish legion ten times as great, that is to be become the national standing army of the coming Jewish Republic. This became known today at the meeting of the legion committee of the Zionist convention.

Dr. A. A. Newman, Chairman of the Central Zionist Committee of Philadelphia, declared also that every Jew who had enlisted in the legion from the United States pledged himself to remain in Palestine for the rest of his life.

Major Brooman-White, chief British recruiting officer in this country, told the committee that he had learned unofficially that more than 50,000 American Jews are now in Egypt on their way to join General Allenby's forces. Plans were devised whereby the enlistment of American Jews will be increased three-fold if this country should declare war against Turkey. The Chairman of the committee said that at the end of the year there will be 50,000 Jewish boys in training in this country to beat the Germans first and then proceed to Palestine to form the standing army of the country when it becomes a nation.

Included in the $3,000,000 appropriation which the present convention will be asked to make, for this year's development in Palestine are the building of three great harbors, the restoration of half a dozen cities, the erection of a university on the Mount of Olives, and the purchase of thousands of acres of land. Jews in other parts of the world will be asked to make up the remainder of the $8,000,000 necessary for the work.

Most of today's work centred about the plan of the Zionist leaders to change the Constitution so as to make the Zionist organization of America into one integral body molded upon the lines of a great national government, instead of being divided into many subsidiary societies or social groups. The reorganization was outlined by Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Rabbi Wise, and other leaders.

Every delegate to the conclave has subscribed to a code of laws for the new Palestine that will provide:

All land to be owned and controlled by the citizens of the country.

Political, civic, and religious equality for all citizens.

Constitutional prohibition of property speculation or financial persecutions.

Government ownership of natural resources and public utilities.

Reteaching of Hebrew as a nation's language.

Formation of a league of nations in the near East which shall include Palestine, Armenia, and Syro-Arabia, organized irrespective of religion in the cause of complete democracy.

AGAINST WIDENING STREETS

Broadway Association Wants Plan Deferred Until After War.

The Board of Directors of the Broadway Association yesterday made public a letter containing resolutions which they had forwarded to Mayor Hylan, asking that violations on buildings affected by the widening of streets in the Times Square section be not enforced during the war. The association stated that heavy expenditures necessary to correct violations would not be in accord with the Administration's request to refrain from unnecessary expense and use of materials.

At the City Hall it was said that the request had not come officially to the attention of the Mayor as yet. Inquiries at the Bureau of Buildings were referred to the office of Borough President Frank L. Dowling. A statement given out there was to the effect that the violations had been placed in following the street-widening plans adopted four years ago by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The streets to be widened are from Thirty-eighth Street to Forty-sixth Street, Madison Avenue to Broadway, and, according to the Borough President's office, contracts for the work were let on Oct. 30, 1917, and under the agreements the city must go ahead with the work or lose the amount of the contract.

Italian Hospital Seeks Aid.

A campaign to raise $100,000 in aid of the Italian Hospital, 617 East Eighty-third Street, will be made on June 29. Men and women dressed in Italian national costumes will solicit funds all over the city. Canvassers will also call at homes and business houses requesting subscriptions for the charity. Celestino Piva, President of the Italian Hospital, said yesterday that benefit performances will be given at all the Italian theatres in the city in aid of the fund. He said that money is urgently needed to keep the institution going until the end of the year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 25.—Twenty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $681,500, were chartered today. The include:

Arthur Knapp Eng. Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; chemicals, ammunition, and tools; H. A. Hustedt, A. Knapp, S. M. Arbus, 411 West 115th St.

The Typographic Service Co. of New York, Manhattan, $75,000; P. J. Perrust, F. N. Phillips, J. J. Cassen, 1,492 St. Lawrence Av.

Miniature Philharmonic Orchestra, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Gilbert, M. J. Gurnberg, S. S. Hoffman, 1,037 Madison Av.

Philip Hoffman Realty Corp., Manhattan, $230,000; P. Hoffman, L. M. and G. Ehret, Jr., 3 East 93d St.

West Indies Films, Manhattan, $12,000; J. J. Godcy, L. J. and J. A. Canalizo, 146 Liberty St.

The Realty Club, Sea Cliff, $10,000; D. J. Hageman, C. Combs, F. H. Maidment, Sea Cliff.

Central New York Motor Truck Co., Syracuse, $10,000; E. A. Jacobs, M. E. Loomis, S. K. Fuller, 165 Broadway.

Victory Silk Mills, Queens, $15,000; B. Rogers, J. Prager, S. S. Citron, 309 Broadway.

Cocheo Bros., Manhattan, furniture and upholstery, $50,000; V. and F. and P. Cocheo, 782 West 178th St.

Teknagram Films, Manhattan, $10,000; J. F. Leventhal, E. D. Parmelee, M. Filscher, 23 East 26th St.

Houston Cap Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. R. Louis, J. Danziger, U. S. Adler, 35 Nassau St.

Richard Riker Son Corp., Manhattan realty, $5,000; H. C. Intemann, J. M. Lee, E. H. Gilbert, 49 Broadway.

M. and I. Realty Co., Manhattan, $100,000; M. and B. Blanck, I. Harris, 324 West 101st St.

The Manchester Guardian U. S. Agency, Manhattan, motion pictures and general advertising, $10,000; F. S. Webb, R. Helfgott, W. W. Ulman, 204 West 129th St.

North and South Construction Co., Albany, $100,000; F. J. McNamee, Mac McC. Harris, C. L. Gray, Kansas City, Mo.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Yesey Amusement Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Black and White Cab Co., Manhattan, $833,330 to $500.

North Atlantic Motors Selling Corp., Manhattan, $225,000 to $52,500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Johnstone, Ortman Co., Manhattan, to Gilbert L. Johnstone Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Charter Const. Co., Manhattan.

Brentmore Realty Co., Manhattan.

Costa Samios, Manhattan.

The Kayser Hat Co., Manhattan.

O. J. Laravie & Co., Albany.

Thomas McNamara Co., Brooklyn.

The Burchell-Johnston Corp., Manhattan.

Royal Shirt Co., Brooklyn.

Columbia Conditioning Co., Manhattan.

Shepard Dairy Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, June 25.—Charters filed:

Gary Airship Co., $2,000,000, J. C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Rice Mills Product Co., milk, cream, and dairy products; $100,000. F. D. Buck, J. J. Jells, M. L. Horty of Wilmington.

Gardner-McIvins Co., to make anti-corrosives, &c.; $100,000. P. B. Britsch, Brooklyn; C. A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Gwinhurst Development Co., real estate; $100,000. E. G. Cook, W. M. Lupton, G. L. Townsend, Jr., of Wilmington.

American Trading Co. of France; $100,000. J. C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

The Castle Foundry Co.; $100,000. G. Brown, W. W. Pratt, L. E. Roberts, all of New York.

National Minerals Co., Wilmington; $100,000. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Steigler of Wilmington.

American Trading Co. of Mexico; $10,000. J. C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

George C. Holloway Co., jobbers; $2,000. F. R. Haskell, S. C. Seymour, J. V. Pimm of Philadelphia.

HONOR BADGES GIVEN TO 87 SHIP WORKERS

Presentation Is Coupled with Double Launching of Wooden Vessels at Kearny, N. J.

7,000 WITNESS THE EVENT

The Congaree and Coweta Add 7,000 Tons to the Government's Emergency Fleet.

In the presence of 7,000 spectators, including Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Department of the East, and Captain Denier of the French Navy, a member of the French High Commission, a double launching of wooden ships of the Ferris type took place yesterday at the yards of the Foundation Company, Kearny, N. J.

The ships were the Congaree and the Coweta. It was the occasion of the first presentation of honor badges distributed by the U. S. Shipping Board to workmen employed in shipbuilding. Eighty-seven employes of the yards who worked on all the four wooden ships launched in the yards received the badges.

The badges consisted of four copper bars with the names of the Coyote, the Accona, the Congaree, and the Coweta inscribed on the bars. Each additional ship that the employes work on will mean the addition of another bar. From the lowest bar is suspended a shield on which is inscribed, "U. S. War Service-shipbuilding." A ribbon of the national colors keeps the entire badge in place.

"This badge is as truly a badge of honor as is that given to our boys in France," said Philip Hiss, special representative of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in making the presentation speech. Mr. Hiss said that the ship workers were performing the most important duty of any division of the home army, because it had to do with the sending of men, food, and munitions to Europe.

The Congaree was named by Mrs. W. G. Hudson, wife of the District Supervisor of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the sponsor for the Coweta was Mrs. Robert E. Torrance, wife of the Mayor of Kearny. As the Coweta slid down the ways into the Passaic River one of the blocks became loosened and struck a workman, but his injury was slight, and after being attended in the company hospital he was sent home.

Twenty civil war veterans from the New Jersey Soldiers' Home were taken to the yard in automobiles and were interested spectators of the launching. The vessels are 281 feet long, 26 feet deep, 46 feet beam, and 8,500 tons deadweight capacity.

FIX COTTON FREIGHT PRICES

War Board Allows $7 a Hundred Pounds on Shipments to Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The War Trade Board today called the attention of shippers and others concerned to a new ruling of the board, effective immediately, which provides that hereafter all licenses for the exportation of raw cotton to Spain shall be issued only upon the condition that the cotton shall be carried from the United States to Spain at a freight rate not exceeding $7 a one hundred pounds gross weight, including primage.

Shippers must conform with the following procedure: On every shipment of raw cotton to Spain the shippers' export declaration which accompanies the goods to the Customs Inspector on the dock shall have attached thereto the original dock permit or a true copy of same bearing an indorsement signed by the steamship company to the effect that the rate of freight to be paid on that particular shipment will not exceed $7 a one hundred pounds, including primage.

NEW O'LEARY TRIAL TODAY.

Same Counsel as In First Case Will Conduct Proceedings.

The second trial of John J. O'Leary, who is under indictment charged with having entered into a conspiracy to aid his brother, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the Sinn Fein agitator, to escape from the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, will begin at 10:30 this morning in the Federal court.

The first trial came to an abrupt end on Monday when it was discovered that one of the jurors was himself under indictment in the Federal court, the offense charged being concealing assets in a bankruptcy action. Colonel Thomas B. Felder will again represent O'Leary, while Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes will be in charge of the prosecution.

CITY BREVITIES.

The graduation exercises of the 1918 Continuation Classes of Best & Co. were held yesterday in the Educational Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. H. Ball, President, presented diplomas for the course to twenty-five young women. Mrs. Anna H. Wilcox, Supervisor of the classes, told the forty-one young women the added responsibility which was now theirs.

Joseph Haas, a bartender) 35 years old, of 1,481 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, a German who came to this country five years ago, leaped in front of a subway train at Broadway and 110th Street late yesterday afternoon. Haas was knocked to one side of the track and received a lacerated scalp and a possible fracture of the skull. He had told Patrolman John Hourty that he had just received word from Germany that two brothers and other relatives had been killed in the war. He was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital.

William Sheridan of 1,215 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, an elevator inspector in the Department of Buildings, was convicted last night of attempted extortion by a jury in the Kings County Court, Judge May presiding. The complainant was Jacob Stock, who has an automobile repair shop at 1,007 Atlantic Avenue.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND DREYFUSS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tues., July 2, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 4217 Broadway, between 178th & 179th Streets, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fully equipped meat market, fixtures such as marble ice boxes, marble counters, meat blocks, oyster stand, fish stand, scales, cashier's box, meat racks; also Receiver's right, title and interest in and to lease of said premises.

JEREMIAH S. STORMS, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MENZIES PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 26, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, chairs, typewriter, bookplates of "Call of the Bells."

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.

CHARLES J. BRECK, Attorney for Trustee, 27 William Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25379.

Notice is given that WILLIAM FRENDER, trading as WILLIAM'S CLOTHES SHOP, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL COURT.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.

US‹Sheninger Bros.(2)
Miller‹Leh Val RR.
Sniezier‹C RR N J.
Chem Prod Co of Can ‹Herman & Herman.
Sharkey‹C RR N J.
Akeal Mach Corp‹Ocks.
Tefilitsky‹Rus-East Asiatic SS Co.
English‹D,L&W RR.
Wilder‹Penn RR.
Nelson‹Penn RR.
Roskoasz‹C RR of N J.
Steele‹Glorieux.
Wetherell‹CNY, (2.)
Am Zinc, &c., Co‹Wells & Co.
Hannevig‹Standard Shipbuilding Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 338, P. O. Bldg.
10 A. M.:

US‹Brooks, (on trial.)
Criminal, 10:30 A.M.:
US‹Rudolph.
Same‹Goldstein & ano
Same‹Szymanalis.
Same‹Knapp & ano.
Same‹Doherty.
Same‹Kayakki.
Same‹Israel.
Same‹Tiano & ano.
Same‹Anderson.
Same‹Badelameno.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

US‹Esko.
Motion calendar, 2 P. M.:
US ex rel Greenberg‹Comdr Camp Upton.
Re Morris Stein.
Re F G Bullard et al.
Parry‹Crickett SS (2)
Chapelle‹Londoner.
Shapiro‹Engel, Interchange, Ltd.
Griffiths‹Herbert et al.
Am Eng Co‹Met By-Products Co.
Danks‹Gordon.
Sun Coal Co‹Dellard et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division, First Department.

DECISIONS.

Re Peerless Iron Works.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham H. Sarasohn, pltf., v. People's Theatre Co., defs. Henry C. S. Stimpson, as receiver, &c., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted authorizing the receiver to pay to the referee his lawful fees as referee, and to pay the attorney his disbursements for advertising and printing. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Beckie Blinder, respt., v. Third Avenue R'way Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Kavanaugh, respt., v. the same, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Laura Mason, respt., v. the same, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Kavanaugh, respt., v. 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Michael Jallan, respt., v. Union R'way Co. of N. Y. City, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Schickstein, respt., v. Third Av. R'way Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James Rockefeller, respt. v. Union R'way Co. of N. Y. City, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. Caine, respt., v. Reuben Conen et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Rafferty Cont. Co., respt. v. Weehawken Dry Dock Co, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Barne, respt., v. Same, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion (Smith, J. dissenting.) Order filed.

Robert L. Davis, respt., v. Southwestern Surety Ins. Co. et al., aplts.—Order modified as stated in order, and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellants. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry Fellin et al., respts., v. D. M. Balsam Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the date of the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Samuel S. Mendel et al., as exors., &c., respt., v. Imperial Osage Development Co. et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard Bloch, aplt., v. Bert S. Manes, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel T. Banes, aplt., v. Roy A. Rainey as exr., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. Boylan, respt., v. Isaac A. Bermant et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard Carle et al., respts., v. Vitagraph Co. of America, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Pekin Restaurant Co., respt., v. Publicity Leasing Co., Ind., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Wallace MacWilliams, respt., v. Mary Hoeston et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Hirani H. Lamport, decd.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Marcel Darmano, aplt., v. Frederick W. Wellage, as recr. at al, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Christina Kehoe, respt., v. Adolph H. Hopke, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

185 Broadway Holding Corp., aplt., v. Ensign Improvement Co. et al., defts. John B. Chambers, purchaser, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, pltf., v. same, defts., impld. with Abraham Smith, aplt. John B. Chambers, purchaser, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles W. Holloway, respt., v. Walter A. Gulle, Jr., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Felix Braun et al., aplts., v. the Stockinger Photo Engraving and Printing Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ellen C. Musgrave, aplt., v. Christopher J. Musgrave, indv. and as admr., &c., et al., respts.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. No opinion. Order filed.

New York Motion-Picture Corp., respt., v. Arteraft Pictures Corp., impld., &c., aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. No opinion. Order filed.

Matter of Theodore I. Schneider, aplt., v. University of the State of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nanuet Amusement Co., respt., v. First Nat. Exhibitors Circuit of the Northwest, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Wheat Export Co., aplt., v. Penn. R. R. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Marguerite E. Sprague, aplt., v. Shirley E. Sprague, respt.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and counsel fee of $100 granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Francis V. Carpenter, respt., v. Mabelle Shapleigh, impld., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph S. Acker, v. Samuel V. Blackstone. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

John E. Gerlach Realty Co. v. Placid Realty Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless aplt. comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People ex rel. Amelia Jaeger v. John T. Waldren et al., as Surveyors, &c., et al.—Motion to dismiss writ granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Morris Lieberman v. David Mayer Brewing Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

America E. A. Manarine v. Vincent Manarine.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People ex rel. Robert Adamson as Fire Comm'r. v. Edward P. Miller et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Marie L. Wilson v. Otto J. Schultz, Jr.—Application denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated.

William M. Farley v. Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Edward S. Burke v. William A. Williamson et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

John F. Doyle et al. v. Vlomont March.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Julian Hartridge v. Penn. R. R. Co. et al. —Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Imperial Products Co., Inc., v. Capitol Chemical Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

East 48th St. Realty Corp. v. Max Gutschneider, Inc.—Application granted. Order signed.

Thomas F. Brennan et al. v. Louis C. White.—Application denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order signed.

Isidor Berthet et al. v. Charles S. Spiegelberg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Saranac Land & Timber Co. v. James A. Roberts as Controller.—Motion granted. Questions certified. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion granted, questions certified. Order filed.

Matter of Frederico Videgaray, decd.—Motion granted upon conditions stated in order. Order filed.

Matter of Frank Leslie, decd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Archibald Palmer, as Trustee, &c., v. Paul Scheftel.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of City of N. Y. re East 238th St.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Hope D. A. Guald et al. v. Bernard Ratkowsky.—Motion granted, question certified. Order filed.

Matter of Laura North Richards, decd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Fannie L. Strouse, decd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Irving J. Wolf v. Aetna Accident and Liability Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frank H. Hubbard v. Syenite Trap Rock Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frederick A. Reed et al. v. Inter-City Power Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William F. Hamilton v. Leon H. Rouse, as Prest., et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Clarke Cont. Co. v. City of N. Y.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Zurich Gen'l Accident and Liability Ins. Co., Ltd., v. Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. and Brooklyn.—Motion granted; order of May 24, 1918, vacated; order appealed from modified on the authority of Fidelity and Casualty Co. v. Seagrist, (79 App. Div. 614.) Order filed.

Kate Simon, an inft., v. Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for resettlement granted. Order filed.

Matter of Joseph D. Carroll, decd.—Motion denied, without costs. Order filed.

The Barrett Co. v. Jules E. Bernard et al. —Motion for stay granted; apits. to be ready to argue the appeal on Oct. 11. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Joseph D. Carroll, decd.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Vitagraph Co. of America v. Anita Stewart et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Peter Laskofsky v. Pocahontas Consol. Collieries Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

George Batton Co. v. Pompeian Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order filed.

Irving E. Burdick v. Fairmount Film Corpn.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Frederick H. Clarke, an attorney, —Respondent disbarred. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Elbert S. Boughton, an attorney. —Application for issuance of a commission granted; the commission to be an open one, not upon written interrogatories. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ochberg‹Knick Ice Co
Cotner‹Thompson.
Re De Leon.
Wilner‹Johnson.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co. (Heymsfeld.)
Dan‹Knick Ice.
Cosmopolitan Bank‹Kahn.
Rubinstein‹Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Nitzel‹same.
Rhein‹Peseo.
Guaranty Trust Co‹Calvin Rty Co.
People ex rel Sprenger ‹Dept of Health.
Spokane‹Mason & Manger.
Mandracchia‹Frost.
Levine‹Schumann.
McKenney‹O'Connor.
Preferred Mortgage Co‹Kahn.
Mosaahlades‹Petri.
Fennell‹Fennell.
Henry‹Roehrs.
Valenson‹Dinkelspiel.
Smith‹Fitch.
Garcia‹Azteo Asp Co.
Fearn‹Lannin Rty Co.
Devlin‹Travis.
Bendow‹Park & Tilford, Inc.
Brooks‹O'Brien, Moriarity Co.
Whitlock‹Murphy.
Rye‹Rye.
Bess‹Mathews.
Dicciano‹King Sales.
CNY‹Tofano.
Gregor, McGregor Frame‹Herschopf.
Wheeler‹Wheeler.
White‹Slayback.
Mitchell‹Hudson.
Nistal‹Nistal.
Dunham‹John Wanamaker.
Friedman‹Blauner.
Ravavalia‹Mapp.
Karten‹Fred.

Village Garage, Inc‹Farrell.
Stirr‹Stirn.
Ide‹Glover.
Schiff‹Minsker Rty.
Dumas‹Dumas.
Sabkowsky‹Bigard.
Sampe‹Wartels.
Menkes‹Lo Presto.
Guido‹Barker Asphalt Pav Co.
Glur‹Bernard.
Gregory‹Mecca Rty.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank‹Knight.
Brown‹Beal.
Matlowsky‹Foreda.
A B C Export Co‹Horary.
Hartley & Cole Truck Co‹Bethlehem Truck NY List Pub Co‹Frank.
Ballot‹Y, Susq & Western RR.
Re CNY, (Eastern Boulevard.)
Leo Feist, Inc‹Columbia Graphophone Co.
Harris‹Harris.
Sorvillo‹Rogers Peet.
Ridley‹Fox.
Re California Vintage Co, Rock.
Friedman Con Co‹Searich.
Berthelm‹Luckhurst.
Hart‹Hart.
Raw Silk Trading Co‹J & G Eagle.
Keller‹Plick.
Kalilski‹Lersner.
Margilensky‹B H RR.
Sebok‹Leinwander Cafe & Rest, Ins.
CNY‹Donovan Co.
Gregory‹Dean.
Hillyer‹Imbrie.
Re Jacobson, (Willis.)
McIntyre‹Southmayd.
Shedd‹Naylor.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Re E 177th St.
Re Man Ry (Jackson.)
Schulz‹Schulz.
Equit Trust Co‹Kingsley.
Thayer‹Collins.
Lethbridge‹Miller.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Kruger‹Kruger.
Wingate‹Wingate.
Clark‹Clark.
Saperstein‹Saperstein.
Jackson‹Jackson.
General calendar.
Dunn‹Dunn.
Samarelli‹Samarelli.
Undefended divorces:
Oppenheim, Rohan, Bernstein, Bierbrier, Bischoff, Becker, Medve, Reynolds, Barnum, Kaiser, Lewis, Hein, Even, Katz, Zinker, Buchanan, Blaney.
D'Averna, Vokurka, Richmond, Fredericks, Mayka, Rosenkranz, Kiar, Novacek, Janota, Stoye, Flanders, Becker, Wilson, Bratton, Monrose, Sasport, Galliane, Vinton, Voorhis, Sollins, Samuels, Allen, Jackson, Carabee, Renner, Winston, Schnitzspahn, McMullen, Goldstein, Breiding, Le May, Veize, Degenhardt.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Allen‹Young.
Cont & Com Nat Bank of Chicago‹J. H. Parker Co.
Bernheimer & Schwartz Pils Brew Co‹Cryan.
Silver, Inc‹Maxwell.
Clear.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Markowitz‹Forshay.
Cohen‹Chodorov.
Goldberg‹Wright, (2.)
O'Neill‹Manahaw.
McWilliams‹same.
Walsh‹NY Rys.
Arnowitz‹same.
Siering‹Rollins.
Burke‹Wright Garage, Inc.
Post‹Parcel Post Delivery Co.
Gavallo‹D M Levy Estates, Inc.
Schechter‹Fox.
Gigler‹CNY.
R Hymowitz‹Held.
H Hymowitz‹same.
Frankel‹NY Edison.
Peck & Peck, Inc‹Cooks.
Logan

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATISTE Wanted.—White, any quantity for cash. D 105 Times.

BEAVER Wanted.—Kerobi Blumenthal's, Mad. Sq. 3564.

BOLIVIA AND SILVERTONE Wanted.—S. & H., 6728, 7356, 7850 or similar; Read's, Bochman's and Holden, Leonard's silvertone; cash. Meadow & Strassman, Madison Square 8484.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy Botany 315 black, colored; for cash. Farragut 9380.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 serges 9, 99, 1464, 11433, 0936. Madison Square 8598.

BURELLA Wanted.—09057 or similar, all shades, for cash. Farragut 613.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Open for white Salt's and Flagler's. Gramercy 6518.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on better grade Fall coats and suits from 9 A. M. to 12 A. M. 33 West 34th St., Room 501.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS WANTED.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on smart new Fall coats. 52 West 27th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber, placing stock orders on chicken coats. 15 West 26th St., third floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Fall coats. 5th floor, 34 East 10th.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottldener, Franklin 4133.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock order. 6th floor, 413 W. 33d St.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade. 122 West 26th St., tenth floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Wide wale, brown, green, burgundy, navy. Louis Rosenheim, 119 West 24th St.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—All colors. Jacob Auslander & Son, 160 5th Av.

COTTON GOODS and WOOLENS Wanted.—All kinds remnants and seconds bought for cash. Forsyth 9083.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—6x6o, 56x60 nainsook; also flesh lingerie. Peerless, 547 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CARD, Duo-tone Wanted.—Holden Leonard 611-702; all colors. Farragut 2616.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber, looking at better satin jerseys and serge dresses, will furnish our own material, your cloth; will also place stock orders. Call mornings, 9 A. M. to 12, 303 5th Av., room 512-13.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better satin, jersey, and serge dresses. Call all week with samples after 11, fourth floor, 14 East 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on serges and satins, for Fall. Majestic, 120 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on serge dresses; bring samples. 38 West 20th, 9th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 830 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 georgette and silk, also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Wool or cotton, silkaline flags. Room 35, 2 West 15th.

FRINGES Wanted.—In quantity. Bilt-More Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—In the raw; also wash satin; quantity only. Madison Square 4533. William Black, 303 5th Av.

HEATHER CLOTHS Wanted.—American 12033, 09058, Burella and dark suiting mixtures. Call Greeley 5980.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Children's socks, with straight tops, in stripes and solid colors, cotton or silk, all sizes. Phone 6114 Rector, or call with samples, Room 1539, 17 Battery Place.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Khaki color 34, 52-inch, any quantity; immediate or future delivery; spot cash; call or submit samples. Irving Ferman, 239 4th Av.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Khaki color preferred; 15 to 16 oz. only; any quantity. Eastern American Woolen Co., 832 Broadway.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Black lightweight; also all colors broadcloth and heavyweight burella. Louis Baumann, 12 East 32d.

KHAKI Wanted.—3-4 or 6-4, 15 ounce or over; open for quantity for cash. Berlow & Settel, 21 West 3d St.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton, for army uniforms; any quantities. Room 1613, 354 Fourth Av.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Open for green cotton warp Panamas. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th. Farragut 8207.

PANAMA Wanted.—228 black; quote prices and terms. L. Levy, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

PANAMA Wanted. — Black chiffon Panama wanted for cash. Halpert Bros., Farragut 8054.

PEAU DE CYGNES and MESSALINES Wanted.—In all shades. Broder, 48 West 25th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Striped plush and Mianus Metlamb, also Chase's Pannete. Chelsea 6018.

POMPOM, Serge Wanted.—American 0816; colors; and U. S. 235. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS Wanted.—Whitman 767, 774, B. P. L. or H. P., colors brown, green, burgundy, taupe. Goldberg & Eisen, 118 West 22d. Chelsea 2709.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for Jamestown's 6591 black, 54-inch. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th. Farragut 2228.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, 066077; spot cash. Store, 41 West 25th St.

POPLIN WANTED.—Whitman's 227. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th St. 2228 Farragut.

SATIN AND PEU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Open for large quantities; bring sample pieces. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th.

SATIN AND CHARMEUSE Wanted in 40 inches, in large quantities; black. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 50 and 54 inch storm serges, black and navy, and 2002 Juilliard's kersey black and brown. Mueller, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 97, 87, 4002, and Whitman's 1210; quantity no object; spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 W. 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 3043.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman 1210; spot cash, Store, 41 W. 25th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Large quantity for spot cash. J. Blumenthal Bros., 14 W. 24th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, any quantity. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks that you have no use for; small or large quantities. 8867 Mad. Sq.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; small or large lots; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted. Can use tender, streaky, and seconds in silks. A 83 Times.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity, Brickley Cohen 438, Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7559.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Velours, American heavy weight pompoms, cash. Mad. Square 9887.

SILVERTONE, Velour and Broadcloth Wanted, for cash. Phone Mad. Sq. 5961.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Will pay cash. Madison Square 5345.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for all colors; spot cash. Farragut 8883.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 8023.

SUITS Wanted.—500 Spring suits, cash, jobs only; no objections to light colors. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on snappy style suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS WANTED.—Large jobber now placing orders on snappy new Fall suits. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on suits; call all afternoon. 4th floor, 32 West 22d St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits. 12 West 27th, 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 126 W. 26th, 7th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and colors; also moire, black and colors, and Duchess satins, small and large quantities. 4th floor, Kaye Building, Madison Av. and 50th St.; use 50th St. entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 1168.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Taffeta, messaline, and satin, in all shades. M. Weisman & Son, 118 West 22d.

TWEED Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy; all colors. Farragut 8868.

VELOUR and BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. wanted for cash. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavyweight Burgundy, taupe for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Green, light weight velour, in exchange for other colors. Farragut 622.

VELOUR DU NORD AND POMPOM Wanted.—0816 and Bollvia all shades. Gramercy 1074.

WOOL Wanted.—Long fold, 18½-19½c per yard. Seymour Manufacturing Co., 31 West 21st.

WOOL Wanted.—Jersey, black only; lightweight. Telephone 8650 Madison Square.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Chase, Pannette, or Glazette, or Mamus brown, green, navy, or burgundy. Louis Rosenheim, 119 West 24th St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ZIBELENES Wanted.—Chase, Dorset, glazette, pannete, or similar; any quantity; spot cash. Harry Kipzinger & Co. Greeley 2030.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person sending an advertisement to The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AUTO DUSTERS.—Close out cheap; Fall coats ready. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

BATHING SUITS.—Women's cloth; closing out; reduced prices. Kenilworth, 7 East 17th St.

BEADS.—Embroiderer has 200 kilos white chalk beads, $5.25 kilo. Knickerbocker 1029.

BEAVER CLOTH.—Blumenthal trimfur, for immediate delivery. Gram. 6121.

BEAVER PLUSH, 27-50 inch width, cheap. Phone Hydol, 5264 Madison Square.

BEAVER.—Chase's Furwove nutria reasonable. Farragut 9762.

BEHRING SEAL.—Salts, $4.85. Chelsea 1911.

BELTING.—Job to close out 1½ and 2 inch. 122 East 25th St., Room 607.

BLANKET BATH ROBES.—40 dozen ladies' sizes reasonable. Brown & Son, 50 W. 17th.

BOLIVIA CLOTH for sale; Fall colors. 1826 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA.—Heavyweight velour, serges, poiret twill. Farragut 9805.

BROADCLOTH.—Colors, velours, heavy and lightweight; poplins to close. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany, Columbia, Stevens, Sera Milla, velours, $3.50. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTH, 315, assorted colors, to close. Chelsea 493.

CAMISOLES.—Silk, closing out about one hundred dozen. Kenilworth, 7 East 17th.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHECKS.—Black and white, 54 inches, all cotton; also 50-50. Gram. 5129.

COATEES AND STOLES. — Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—McKenney's, Newhouse, Flagler's, Bachman's, Windsor; cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS. — Smart styles in broadcloth and velour coats of the better kind; popular prices. L. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job of Fall garments; also job of wash skirts. D Davis, 17 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $8.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—50 Fall samples, plush and cloth; will sell cheap. Farragut 3428.

CORDUROYS.—All shades and wales; cash; no reasonable price refused. Mad. Sq. 3926.

COTTON GOODS.—For sale, 10,000 yards of D. F., 12 ounces, khaki duck remnants; very low price. M. Weinstock, 45 Lispenard St. Franklin 1850.

COTTON GOODS.—Sateens, twills, taffetas, fancies, under market. Room 915, 1,261 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 385 Broadway. Franklin 3305.

COTTON GOODS.—Printed shepherd plaids, quantity; also voiles and ginghams, below market. United Mills, 142 W. 26th St.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—1,500 yards for sale. Madison Square 5396.

CRASHES, Mohairs, and Beach Cloth suitings for sale; reasonable prices; a call will convince. Room 1105, 44 East 23d St., New York City.

CREPE DE CHINES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.02½. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses to close out at a price; also 5,000 silk and serge at popular prices for immediate delivery. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, satin serges and georgettes; few hundred to close out; styles up to the minute; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, also Anderson's and Scotch imported ginghams, immediate delivery. Glocknet, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Clearance sale silks, foulards, satin, georgette, jerseys, serges, washables, khaki, including special stouts. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, to close out, georgettes, taffetas, jersey, satin; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Large assortment of the better class cotton dresses for immediate delivery. Robt. L. Davis, Inc., 31 East 32d St. Van. 4188.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute styles, in cotton and satin, for immediate delivery. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $8.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Children's dresses, sizes 2-6, 6-14, snappy models, to close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—1,000 georgette, taffeta, satin, organdie and voile; immediately delivered. Call 1,182 Broadway; Room 904.

DRESSES.—First-class assortment navy beaded georgetten and taffeta dresses; large sizes on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Ratines for immediate delivery; also cotton to close out. Bild-More Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 fancy and plain colored organdies, at a price. Rivera Dress Co., 2 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—500 samples of cotton dresses to close out at a price. Greenberg-Wiener, 31 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Colored voile, desirable styles, interesting prices. Star Dress Mfg., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs 1,800, variety of styles, $5.50. Pauline, 36 West 33d. Madison Sq. 9859.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash and silk dresses at big reduction. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, close out at sacrifice. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. velour and Garfield, 4666, gabardines; all colors; price reasonable. Mr. Schaffel, Madison Square 4020.

DUVET-DE-LAINE, F. & H., all shades; closing at $3.85. Room 406, 320 5th Av. Madison Square 1895.

FLAGS, American, all silk, at very reasonable prices. Freydberg, 160 5th Av. Gramercy 676.

FURS.—Muff beds for sale, cheap. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th St.

GABERDINES—Garfields, 4666, 5 navy, 10 mouse, 5 rookie, 4 burgundy, 3 green, 2 black; $2.75 net. D 85 Times.

GABARDINE.—All wool, navy, 40 pieces. Madison Square 1627.

GLOVES.—Fabric dress gloves, men's and women's; immediate delivery; exceptional values to jobbers and big buyers. Koffler, 366 Broadway. Franklin 659.

JERSEYS.—Wool jerseys to close out at a price. Madison Square 1864.

KERSEY.—Gera Mills Jupiter, all colors; pompom, American 12075; poplins, 90610, all colors, and 0696, serge, Scotia 0302; poplins, navy, 25 pieces. Farragut 9498.

KHAKI.—4,000 yards cotton warp, No. 53 Holmes. Lester Co., 216 Greene St.

KHAKI KOOL.—Will sell Mallinson's, in sport shades, below cost. Spring 4400.

MALINES.—White and colors; remnants; 7 cents; perfect. H. Gladstone Co., 684 Broadway.

MELTONS.—010, B 10; thibet 9, W 98, 114; use 30th St. entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 1168. Gramercy 2523.

NIGHTGOWNS, &c.—Large quantities of flannel nightgowns; also percale and gingham aprons and petticoats. O 227 Times Downtown.

OVERCOATING—Plaid backs, blue flannel, serges, velours. Alden Woolen Co., 100 Greene.

OXFORD SUITING.—Very fine, all wool cloth, will sell reasonable. Audubon 5006.

PANAMAS.—36 and 54 inch; all wool and cotton warps; plain and chiffon Panamas; also 54-inch black Venetians. Franklin Woolen, 11 E. 22d St.

PILE FABRICS for sale; 75 pieces Salt's Arcadian lamb at $3.25, 50 pieces Timme's black caracul at $2.25, 20 pieces chinchilla trimming at $3.50, 30 pieces H. & H. No. 1286 at $1.90, 10 pieces Chase's beaver at $3.75, 84 pieces black Pearson's cotton plush at $2.25, 10 pieces Salt's beaver $7, 15 pieces 50-inch imitation kit coney, $5, 70 pieces C. M. A. cotton plush, black, pekin, green, and burgundy, $2. D 103 Times.

PIQUES.—27-inch and 36-inch, 150 pieces. H. Elson, 11 West 26th St. Farragut 9683.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

PLUSHES.—Cotton Timme, all high shades, 54 inches. Einhorn, 112 Mad. Av. Mad. Sq. 4152.

PLUSHES.—H. & H., Peerless, also heavyweight velours, kerseys; cheap. Greeley 1120.

POIRET TWILL. — Gera Mills 50236, all shades, $3 net; also serges, 10707 navy, $2.90 net. 2138 Madison Square.

POIRET TWILLS AND SERGES.—High grade, light weight. Gram. 5129.

POMPOM.—12075, brown and taupe; reasonable. Chelsea 8081.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—On 60-day terms; 90610, all colors, $2.95; 09070, $2.95; 0609, $2.70; Arthur Joels 0500, $2.50; 812, $2.45. Farragut 90, Goldberg.

POPLINS. — American, Saxonias, Dobson, Seldens, Andrews, Whitmans; also storm serges. Greeley 1121.

POPLINS.—Whitman 774, navy. Farragut 3990.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, brown, burgundy, taupe; reasonable. Address A 68 Times.

POPLIN.—Black and navy, also cotton warp velour. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna navy, black, gray; 77½c. net. Farragut 2381.

RAIN COATS.—200 Oxford cashmere, 2 plaids, men's, to close out cheap. Franklin 2291.

SALT'S beaver fur for sale. Telephone Farragut 2656.

SATIN.—1,000 yards; Terry cloth, 3,000; cheap. Brown & Son, 50 West 17th.

SEAL PLUSH.—Immediate delivery. Phone 5264 Mad. Square. Hydol.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 528, W. F. T. 54289, 7120; big variety of Gera French serges, Jamestown 7302; Lorraine 3605; also Foiret twills, poplins, Panamas, and broadcloths. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—938, W. F. X.; 54221, 54289, 3865, 764, W. F. T.; 3850, 7512, 7120, 11433, 809, 7713, 9288., 528, 104, Amesbury; 4002, C. S.; also velours and kerseys. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gram. 4475.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, storm and French serges, all widths; also velours, poplins, and Oxfords. Franklin Woolen, 11 E. 22d St. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES.—6002, 6301, 7301, 94, 211, 7614, 3, 54289, 9056, 6122, 7120, 780, 528, 519, 11433, 809, 0936, 1464, 9, 230. L. Finkelstein & Son. Spring 6311-6312.

SERGES Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Will submit upon request sample of serges, coatings, velours, poplins; prices and terms right. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGES.—104, 50 pieces, navy, 270. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—French and cotton warp real cheap; all makes. Phone 5264-5 Madison Square, Hydol.

SERGES.—Huebshman 41-103, 7 pieces of navy, sponged, $2.85 net cash. Madison Square 3091.

SERGES.—For dresses, 50-inch, low price, for cash or trade acceptance. Write A 69 Times.

SERGES.—54289, $2.45; 7120, $2.55; cash; navy. Phone between 8 and 10, Stuyvesant 4147.

SERGES.—11433 botany, 100 pieces. Gramercy 3614. M. Milstein, 24 East 22d.

SERGE 4059, $1.55 net; 54289, $2.50 net. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—4059, 4000, 54292, 6120, others; low prices, long terms. 2285 Farragut.

SERGES.—Storm 7614, 3, 7301, 0301, 41-1, 94, 1210. Chelsea 3899.

SERGES, C. F. L., all navy; cheap for cash. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—235 and 0936, also American poplin. Greeley 3183.

SERGES.—09070, American, navy. Madison Square 10170.

SHANTUNG and heavy tussahs for sale, cheap. Mad. Square 8287.

SILKS.—Of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONE.—Andrews, 32 pieces, $4.25; Arthur Joel's, $4.35; American velour, 0359, at $3.55. 320 5th Av., Room 406. Mad. Square 1895.

SILVERTONES.—Will sell for cash good assortment Fall shades. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES AND POMPOMS for sale. I. Arbus & Son. Farragut 3334.

SKIRTINGS, plaids, stripes, checks, all wool and cotton warp, big varieties, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SKIRTS.—Plain taffetas and fancy plaid silks; also discarded samples of skirts. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTS.—Silk cloth and wash skirts; best styles and value; immediate delivery. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—100, all wool, velour checks, to close out; also striped silks. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American popins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—To close, 5 dozen imported linen skirts. Rivera, 2 East 20th St.

STRIPS.—Moie, 3-inch, crushed, below cost. Phone 5264 Madison Square, Hydol.

SUEDE.—Like for sale color taupe, drab, castor, and mole. Mad. Sq. 2608.

SUITINGS.—Oxford Suitings, Strathmore, five pieces reasonable. Farragut 438.

SUITS.—In all-wool Oxford, in the newest tailleur sport, travel, and chicken models, $21.50 up. Sprayregen & Marks, 158 West 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade in all prevailing material. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suit, all colors; immediate delivery. Max Fensterstock, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS, TAFFETA.—75 suits, 2 models, all colors; sacrifice at low price. Davidson & Garson, 25 West 26th St.

SUITS.—100, cloth, checks, and colors; sacrifice at low price. Davidson & Garson, 25 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Boys' Palm Beach Knickerbocker suits for immediate delivery. Jacobs & Cohn, 840 Broadway.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $17.50 values cannot be beat; call to see. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; jersey silk. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 26th.

SUITS-COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

TRICOTINES.—Garfields 4718, $3.75 net, 5 Burgundy, 3 navy, 3 black, 3 tan, 5 brown, 6 Peking, 1¼ Copen., 1 gray, 3 green 6½ taupe. C 144 Times.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSAHS and Shantungs.—Heavy, all-silk domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

TWEEDS.—Fisher & Kennedy, style 3400, all colors. Mad. Sq. 4152.

VELOURS. — Coatings, taupe, burgundy, navy, brown, green; immediate delivery; good values. Quaker Woolen Mills, (Levensohn, Satz & Fuhrman,) 251 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 2118.

VELOURS.—K 544 and 18009, navy, brown, green, black, and burgundy; Pearson's plush, style 8041; Thayer Woolen Co., style 9000. Phone Stuyvesant 81.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—Heavyweights, all wool, burgundy and taupe, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, desirable shades; immediate delivery. Quaker Woolens, (Levensohn, Satz & Fuhrman,) 251 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 2118.

VELOURS.—Forstmann & Huffmann, all colors, $3.75 net; Fisher & Kennedy tweeds, 3400, all colors, $3.50 net. Madison Square 7425.

VELOURS.—Will sell reasonable, Kelly 3000, Fall shades; also close out Ethan Allen 5428-2 oxford suitings. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS—American, 0360, and other heavyweight velours; large quantity; excellent colors. Madison Square 1864.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight American, Kelly 3000, 701, Kelly Rafter's kerseys; cheap. Greeley 1120.

VELOUR AND POMPOM, all shades; also 90610 and Chase's beaver. Gramercy 1807.

VELOURS.—S. & H.; also Garfield velour 5038, Stephen serges. Farragut 9337.

VELOUR.—Several pieces assorted colors, heavy weight. A 68 Times.

VELVETEEN.—Imported Worroll dye, in black and navy, 24-inch, sacrifice. Phone 5264-5 Madison Square, Hydol.

VENETIAN black Marquise finish 82 inches. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

VOILES.—36-inch white, firsts and seconds; under market price. 52 Leonard St.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, Immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Poplins, serges, pompons, velours, and odd lots; will accept or trade acceptance. A 67 Times.

WOOLENS.—Mannish serges, velours, and poplins; reasonable. 109 W. 26th St., 5th floor. Farragut 2840.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors, light and heavy weights. American Costume, 113 West 29th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—Large jobber open to place large orders of silk and serge dresses for the Fall; bring own samples; call all week. 134 West 37th St., 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Orders placed on silk, serge, and jersey dresses; bring samples. Third floor, 12 East 33d St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on georgette waists. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants contractors to show Fall samples. 39 West 32d, 5th floor.

Allied Industries.

FOR SALE.—Manufacturer going out of business desires to sell beautiful show room fixtures; have lease up to Feb. 1; most desirable location for dress, suit, coat or waist house; particularly good opportunity for out-of-town manufacturer who desires show space only. D 55 Times.

For sale, office fixtures, including safe and desks. S. Joseph, 821 Broadway.

WANTED.—Loft about 15,000 square feet; immediate possession if possible. D 52 Times.

Help Wanted.

BUYER FOR CLOAKS. — The Ellis Mills Store, Reading, Penn., requires the services of a buyer and manager for women's ready-to-wear department.

A splendid opportunity for a man of experience and ability; must be a keen judge of merchandise and competent to engage and manage help; no second-raters need apply; we're after a high-class man who can keep the department forging ahead as it has done consistently during the past six years; vacancy caused by present occupant entering the national service; permanent position assured to the one who can take the job and make good; Pennsylvania born preferred; applications treated confidentially; in writing, state age, training, references, and salary required; women applicants not considered. Address communications to Chas. A. Mills, Reading, Penn.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly familiar with export trade; good opportunity for right party. Confidential, Box 150 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wants side line general merchandise, city only. A 65 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person sending an advertisement to The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Monday .....6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

American Glazed Paper for India.

Glazed paper of American manufacture of the sort used for book binding is said by local exporters to be in demand in India. Supplies in Bombay and in Calcutta are not now as plentiful, it was pointed out, as they ought to be, due to the scarcity of shipping. The price of glazed paper in the market in this city has gone up along with the rest of the paper market. It is now quoted variously from $5.25 to $6 a ream.

***

Jersey Cloth Dresses Liked.

Wool jersey cloth is shown quite prominently in many lines of women's dresses for next Fall. Pepper and salt effects in gray, green, brown, and other popular dark shades are very much in evidence. Buyers are said to be quite favorably inclined toward street frocks of this kind, believing that the utility and durability of the material and colors will make a strong appeal to the average woman in her efforts to economize. Simple tailored frocks, semi-fitted and very smart appearing, are reported to be the most generally sought thus far.

***

Fall Suit Styles Compel Sales.

The cloak and suit buyer for a large department store in the Middle West was heard to remark in this city the other day that the suit styles now being offered for next Fall will force it to be a good suit season. "Suit designers have outdone themselves," he said, "in their efforts to justify American styles and at the same time to conserve materials. Though there are no very striking changes in the general silhouette, some wonderfully new and attractive effects have been achieved which are sure to captivate women of taste."

***

Orders Good, but Labor Scarce.

Labor is still the chief concern with local manufacturers of neckwear for women, according to reports from authorities in this trade. Though prices for next Fall are necessarily somewhat advanced, orders have been very plentiful, especially for so early in the season, and there is reported to be every prospect that demand will increase as the season develops. But the scarcity of skilled labor in the industry is said to be reducing power of large manufacturers to quite a serious extent. It is feared that before the Fall season is well under way their limited capacity under these conditions will be taxed to the utmost.

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Fibre Sweaters Loom Up Big.

The prediction was made yesterday that 1919 will be the biggest silk sweater year that the trade has ever seen, and particularly for fibre goods. This assertion was not only based on the steadily increasing demand for these sweaters, but on the probability that, unless they are already in stock, there will be no zephyr, worsted, or woolen yarns to be had by the end of this season with which to make any other kind. Already supplies of these yarns have reached the vanishing point in many cases, and it is said that the mills which have any amount of them on hand can be counted on the fingers of one hand. While the Government has promised to release a quantity of wool for civilian supply, it is feared to be very doubtful if much of it will find its way into sweater yarns. As a result silk sweaters will, of necessity, have things their own way.

***

One Way of Handling Returns.

One of the customers of a big knit goods selling agency recently returned for credit a quantity of merchandise, which had been in stock for some time, for no other reason than it had not been sold. With the return, which was sent collect, came a letter saying that they—the returning firm—were sure the agents would not want them to keep any goods that they could not sell. The agents replied that they did not, nor did they want the mill that made the goods to have them thrown back on it. Accordingly, they offered their services as salesmen for the store, without charge, in disposing of the goods in some other quarter. If the agents can sell the returned merchandise, the original buyer will receive credit for it, but if they cannot, the goods will go back to that buyer and he will have to pay for them.

***

Gray Goods Buyers Mark Time.

Gray goods buyers continued to mark time here yesterday while waiting for something definite on the subject of maximum prices. Several brands of rumors were on tap in the Worth Street region during the day, all of which had dissention over price-fixing at Washington as their topic. One of them went so far as to say that the whole matter had been dropped, but there was no confirmation of it to be had here. As to buying, printcloths were practically out of it. Sheetings were a little more active. July business was reported on 37-inch 48-square 4-yard goods at 23 cents, and on 5.50-yard sheetings, from second hands, at 15½ cents. Nominally, printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s....26c
39-inch, 72-76s....22½c
39-inch, 68-72s....21c
39-inch, 56-44s....18c
38½-inch, 64-64s..19c
38½-inch, 64-60s....18½c
39-inch, 64-60s....18c
39-inch, 68-72s....18½c
39-inch, 60-52s..16½c
38½-inch, 60-48s..16c
37-inch, 64-60s....13c

***

Will It Hurt the Brokers?

Among the various topics that are being discussed in the local cotton goods trade, apropos of the price-fixing throes through which it is now going, is the effect this action may have on the brokers. It is contended in some cases that price-fixing will do away with one of the principal functions of the broker, that of getting his clients the best possible quotation. With prices fixed, it is asserted that these clients can deal direct with the commission houses in the assurance that one concern's price is no higher than the next one's. On the other hand, brokers say they will not be hurt to any extent, if at all, to prove this they point out that there are many cotton mills that sell their gray goods direct through brokers, this being particularly true in the case of New England manufacturers. It is further asserted that the forthcoming prices will represent the maximum and not the minimum figures at which goods can be sold, and that, consequently, their services in getting the best price for the buyer will be as much required as ever.

***

Hosiery Quality Declining.

The approach of the Fall retail buying season is not bringing with it any relief from the hosiery shortage. On the other hand, shipments from the mills are said to be getting slower all the time, and to this is added the complaint that there is a distinct decline in many instances in the quality of the merchandise. When taken up with the mills, the invariable reply is that it cannot be helped because of the unavoidable need of employing novices in order to keep the machines running at all. Skilled help, where it has not already left to take better paying jobs elsewhere, is so "touchy" that any criticism of the quality of the work being turned out generally results in immediate resignations. Furthermore, it is said, skilled inspectors are so scarce that thorough inspections are out of the question.

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Summer Skirts Still Selling.

Though orders for next Fall are already being placed with local manufacturers of separate skirts for women, it is said that there is still quite some business being done in Summer garments. The great and widespread popularity of sport skirts this season apparently has made it necessary for retailers to come to market several times for additional supplies. At least in this respect, the season has been one of the best on record. Wash satins, linens, sport silks, and some novelty cotton weaves have been the best sellers in this trade. For next Fall, serge, wool jersey, satin, and taffeta are said to be in good demand.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio — Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineberg, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—E. Cohn & Co; E. Cohn, furn. goods; Continental.
BALTIMORE — C. Cohn & Co.; C. Cohn, waistings; Breslin.
BALTIMORE — John E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, ready-to-wear, laces; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE — Schloss Bros. Co.; H. L. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE — Chesboro Clothing Co.; M. Cohen, clothing; Latham.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Rosenthal D. G. Co.; J. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—L. M. Weed Co.; G. B. Haskell, canvas, leather clothing; Imperial.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. D. Grantfield, furnishing goods, gloves; W. B. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, costumes, dresses; F. Phillips, women's coats; Mr. Hunting, misses' co

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
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17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
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Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.
Write for List No. 1209
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The current discount on Canadian Funds offers to American Investors the purchase of Canadian Government War Loans at prices to yield
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular in a Session Marked by Peculiar Fluctuations—Money Easy.

Prices moved back and forth yesterday in a way which indicated nothing so much as the indecision of professional traders over the probable effect on the future course of the war of the disastrous defeat administered the Austrians. Early uncertainty over the real extent of the Italian success was due to conflicting accounts as to the number of prisoners taken; the first report of 45,000 captured in addition to the heavy casualties suffered by the invaders was revised when the cables said that Rome claimed less than a tenth of that number, but satisfactory confirmation of the original report was subsequently obtained through the Italian Embassy at Washington. Prices on the Stock Exchange opened with an advance which was not maintained and moved irregularly for a time, after which the general list began to gain ground. There was another reactionary period in the early afternoon, followed by a partial recovery. A few specialties, notably American Sumatra, Loose-Wiles, and General Motors, scored substantial gains, but the more active stocks closed the session little changed.

The speech made by Dr. von Kühlmann to the Reichstag in Berlin, if correctly transmitted by way of Amsterdam and London, shows how far apart Germany and the Allies still are on the questions which must be settled before it will be worth while even considering the exchange of peace overtures. Austria has been reduced to a point where terms that would satisfy the majority of her citizens might easily be offered, but if Dr. Kühlmann correctly represents the attitude of the stronger member of the Teutonic alliance it would be a waste of time to consider peace with a people who will make no pledges regarding Belgium.

Intimation that the next Liberty Loan may exceed $6,000,000,000 had no appreciable influence on the price of the outstanding issues, which made only fractional declines on the publication of the new estimate of the necessary financing to be done in October, and closed at the previous day's final level. The Treasury Department is not committing itself to an issue greater than that originally planned in asking for authorization for an additional $4,000,000,000, making a total of $8,000,000,000 which could be put out, and it is conceivable that developments between now and the next campaign may lessen the amount of money which must be raised through a bond offering.

Call money ranged between 4 and 5 per cent. yesterday, with most loans effected at 4½ per cent. The stock market has not made heavy demands upon the banks in recent weeks, and while trading continues on such a moderate scale bankers do not look for higher rates.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Russian Bonds Advance Two Points and Are the Leaders.

LONDON June 25.—The tone of the stock market continued good today. A scarcity of sellers kept transactions within moderate dimensions, but hardened quotations, especially in the gilt-edged section.

Russian bonds advanced two points and were leading features, and Russian mines and industrial shares were also better. Mexican issues continued strong, and the leading shipping and oil stocks were active and higher.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 25.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 5 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Rates Move Back to 5 Per Cent. —Fair Demand for Time Loans.

Rates for call money moved upward yesterday, due in part to the beginning of bank investments in Treasury certificates of indebtedness. The quoted renewal rate was 4½ per cent., and some transactions were put through at 5, the low and last figure being ½ per cent. There appears to be a considerable demand for time loans, but the supply is not very large, although a few institutions make it a practice to put out thirty, sixty, and ninety day money in fairly good volume.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5	High	3½
Low	4	Low	3½
Renewals	4½	Renewals	5
Last	4	Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¾	5.71½	5.71½	..
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.76¾	$4.76¾
5.1826 Paris	5.71½	5.70
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	118.50	118.75
Shanghai	111.50	111.75
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	50.375	50.875
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.48	35.73
Calcutta	35.48	35.73
5.1826 Italy	5.91	5.90
Japan—		
Kobe	52.50	52.65
Yokohama	52.50	52.65
19.30 Spain	27.40	27.60
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.875	26.875
Copenhagen	31.00	31.375
Christiania	31.375	31.75
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.35	25.48
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.65	44.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.90	5.95
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.80	13.95
500 rubles	13.70	13.85

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
4.72⅛	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchange.

Clearing House exchanges, $640,615,575; balance, $63,132,258; United States Treasury debit balance, $665,406; Federal Reserve credit balance, $48,659,222.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $21.0025 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d, unchanged; in New York, 90¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$12,052,311	$175,351,093
Internal revenue, Inc. and excess profits taxes	1,289,258,324	1,816,616,780
Miscellaneous	79,838,630	847,814,470
Miscellaneous rev.	16,050,152	285,746,280
Total receipts	$1,398,099,448	$3,125,529,425
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	438,320,939	4,444,720,501
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	5,176,408	351,483,156
Expenditures	$950,778,508	7,570,248,937

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	555,530	741,651	530,437
Year to date	71,289,070	98,601,665	83,664,550

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15⅝	16	900	Advance Rumely	14½	16⅝	14½	15⅝	+1½
37½	38½	1,300	Advance Rumely pf	36½	38½	36½	38	+2
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	63	63	63	63	..
1½	1⅝	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
34	34⅝	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
84⅝	85½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ½
68½	69	200	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
46⅞	47	3,200	Am. Can	47⅛	47½	46⅞	47	— ⅛
94	95	100	Am. Can pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
84	84½	16,700	Am. Car & Fdry	81⅞	84¾	81⅞	84¼	+2⅜
41⅞	42⅛	950	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42¾	41⅝	42	— ⅛
19⅝	20	6,200	Am. H. & Leather	19	20	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
81	81½	5,500	Am. H. & L. pf	78¾	81½	78¾	81⅝	+2⅛
53¾	54	800	Am. International	54	54⅞	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	4,300	Am. Linseed	41	42⅝	41	42⅝	+1⅛
80¼	80⅝	1,400	Am. Linseed pf	79⅝	80⅝	79⅝	80½	+1¼
67	67½	1,900	Am. Locomotive	67⅛	68	67	67	—1
97½	99	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	..
43	46	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
78	78¼	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78⅛	79⅛	78	78¼	— ⅛
87	89	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
67	67¼	2,800	Am. Steel F'dries	66½	67½	66¾	67	+ ⅛
109	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109	100	100	109	— ⅛
143⅜	144	19,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	138⅝	144½	138½	143⅜	+4⅞
99	102	200	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	99¼	100	99½	100	..
95¼	95⅝	3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	95½	95⅝	95	95⅝	..
162¼	164½	200	Am. Tobacco	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	—2½
57⅝	57⅝	500	Am. Woolen	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	18⅛	1,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
65⅜	65⅞	8,600	Anaconda Copper	66	66⅛	65	65⅜	+ ⅛
85	85¼	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	85¼	85¾	85½	85⅞	+ ⅛
83½	84	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
100¼	100¾	2,000	At. Gulf & West I	100¼	110⅝	100	100⅛	— ⅛
92½	93⅛	30,100	Baldwin Loco	93	93	93⅛	93½	—1¼
55	55½	800	Baltimore & Ohio	55¼	55¼	55	55	+1
89½	90	100	Barrett Co	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+1
1	1⅛	300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	..
86¾	86⅞	24,900	Beth. Steel, class B	86⅜	87¼	85⅝	86⅞	+ ⅞
105	105½	100	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅞
24¼	24½	1,000	Booth Fisheries	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼	..
37¼	37⅜	1,900	Brklyn Rapid Tran	37⅛	38	37¼	37½	— ⅛
97	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	97	97	97	97	+1
11¾	12¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12	12¼	5,400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12¼	12½	12	12	— ⅛
24⅜	25⅜	700	Butte & Superior	25	25¾	25	25	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	200	California Packing	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	300	California Petro	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
61½	61¾	400	California Pet. pf	61½	61½	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	3,900	Central Leather Co	58⅞	60⅛	58⅞	59⅛	+ ⅛
33	34	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
56¼	56⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
7½	7⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
43⅞	43⅝	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
73⅞	74¼	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74⅛	74⅛	73⅝	74	— ⅛
23	23½	1,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	500	C., R. I.& P.T p.c.pf	73⅛	74⅝	73⅛	74⅝	+1¼
62⅞	63	700	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	62⅝	63	62¼	62⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	1,500	Chile Copper	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
39	39½	100	Chino Copper	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
84	84	300	Columbia Gas & El	82¾	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
85¼	86½	600	Consolidated Gas	86	86	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
11½	12	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
42¼	42¾	13,900	Corn Products Ref	42	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
101¼	103¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ½
67	67¼	5,600	Crucible Steel	67¼	67¾	66¾	67	— ¼
31⅝	31⅝	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
4	5	100	Den. & Rio Grande	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
59⅜	59⅞	5,500	Distillers' Securities	60¼	60⅝	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	2,200	Erie	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ⅛
22½	23⅛	200	Erie 2d pf	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
40¼	40⅝	100	Fisher Body	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
86	87½	200	Fisher Body pf	88	88	87	87	—1⅝
28½	29	300	Gaston, W. & W	29	29	29	29	..
52	52⅝	2,300	General Cigar	52⅛	53	51	52⅝	+ ⅛
99½	99⅞	100	General Cigar pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
147½	148⅝	100	General Electric	148¼	148⅝	148¼	148⅝	— ⅛
149¼	149⅝	9,600	General Motors	147	149⅝	146	149¼	+3½
81	82	500	General Motors pf	82	82	82	82	..
44⅛	44⅜	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
98½	98¾	100	Goodrich pf. pf	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	+2⅜
90¼	91	200	Great Northern pf	90½	90¾	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	1,500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
42	43	100	Haskell & Barker	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
52⅝	53¼	2,400	Inspiration Copper	53¾	53¾	53	53¼	— ⅛
63½	64½	700	Int. Agricultural pf	64	64	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
126½	127	200	Int. Harv. N.J. d.	127	127¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
64	65	100	Int. Harvester Corp	65	65	65	65	+1¼
28¼	28½	2,000	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+1¼
103⅜	103¾	14,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	102½	104¼	102½	103¾	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	4,100	Int. Nickel	28⅜	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	5,800	Int. Paper	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	—1¼
82	84	100	Int. Paper pf. ctfs.	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅝	200	Kansas City South	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
50	53	100	Kan. City South. pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
49¼	50⅝	300	Kelly Spring Tire	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
32	33	200	Kennecott Copper	33	33	33	33	..
84	84⅜	500	Lackawanna Steel	84⅜	84⅞	83⅞	83¾	—1¼
50	50½	400	Lehigh Valley	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	..
24½	25½	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	25	25	25	+2¾
27⅜	28¼	100	Maxwell Motors	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
98⅜	98⅝	19,100	Mexican Petroleum	98	99¼	97½	98½	+ ⅝
52⅜	53	6,900	M'dvale Steel	53	53½	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
10¼	10½	400	Minn. & St. L. new	10	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	1,600	Missouri Pacific	23⅝	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
54¼	55½	200	Missouri Pacific pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
64	65	100	Montana Power	64	64	64	64	—2
16	16½	200	Nat. Cond. & Cabl	16	16	16	16	..
51	51½	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St.	51⅛	51⅝	51	51	— ⅛
19¼	19⅞	100	Nevada Con. Cop	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	..
21	22	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	20	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
72¼	72½	500	N. Y. Central	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
40½	41	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
103½	104⅝	100	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
87	87⅜	600	Northern Pacific	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
..	58	600	Nova Scotia S. & C	60	60	57	57	—3
37⅝	38	400	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
12	12¼	2,000	Ontario Mining	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
90¾	92¼	800	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	92	92	92	92	+1⅝
43⅜	43⅝	800	Penn. R. R	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	..
13⅞	13⅝	500	Pere Marquette	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
28¼	29	100	Philadelphia Co	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	300	Pierce-Arrow	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
80½	81⅛	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	81	81	81	81	..
37½	37½	9,300	Pitts. & West Va	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	900	Pressed Steel Car	67¼	67⅝	66¾	67¼	— ⅛
114	116	100	Pullman Co	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
56⅜	57½	5,600	Railway Steel Sp	56¼	57⅜	56¼	57	+ ⅝
24	24¼	300	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
92	92¼	34,600	Reading	91¾	92⅜	90⅞	92	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	6,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¼	92⅝	91⅞	92	— ⅛
90	94½	600	Royal Dutch r. r	91	91	90	90	—1
9	10		Saxon Motor	8	8	8	8	..
28⅝	28⅞	3,000	Sinclair Oil Refin	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
93	95	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	93	93	93	93	..
82⅜	83	500	Southern Pacific	83½	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜	— ⅛
134	134	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	134	134	134	134	—12½
24¼	24⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
62¾	62⅞	100	Southern Ry. pf	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	— ⅛
103	107	300	Standard Milling	103	106⅞	103	106⅝	— ⅛
80	80	100	Standard Milling pf	80	80	80	80	—1
45¼	45¼	2,100	Studebaker Co	45¼	45¼	44⅜	45	..
43	43⅜	700	Superior Steel	43	43⅜	43	43⅛	+1½
19⅛	19⅜	600	Tenn. C. & C	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+1½
154	154½	6,800	Texas Co	153	155	152½	154	+1½
17	19	100	Third Avenue	17	17	17	17	—1
66	66¼	12,500	Tobacco Products	66⅞	67	65⅝	66	— ⅛
93¼	96	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
40	42	300	Transue & Wms	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
122¾	122¾	1,300	Union Pacific	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	— ⅜
99	100	100	United Alloy Steel	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
102¼	102¾	9,800	United Cigar Stores	103¼	103⅝	102	103¼	— ⅛
124	124⅝	1,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	124½	125	124	124	— ⅛
57½	58¼	500	U. S. Rubber	58	58¾	57⅝	58¼	— ⅛
103	103½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	— ⅛
103¾	104¼	140,800	U. S. Steel	103	106¼	107¼	108¼	— ⅛
111¾	112	400	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	111¾	111¼	111½	— ⅛
79½	80	1,500	Utah Copper	80⅛	80⅝	78⅝	80	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	51⅝	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	5,300	Wabash	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
42⅜	42⅞	1,000	Wabash pf. A	42½	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	1,000	Wabash pf. B	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
15	15½	500	Western Maryland	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼	..
23½	24	400	Western Pacific	23½	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
62⅜	63	300	Western Pacific pf	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
43½	44	700	Westingh. E. & M	44	44	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	9½	100	Wheeling & L. E	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
41	42	500	White Motors	42	42	42	42	..
62	62½	100	Wilson & Co	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	8,900	Willys-Overland	20¾	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
35½	37	300	Wisconsin Central	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
112	114	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	—1½
48¼	49	500	Worthington Pump	48	48¾	48	48½	..

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	61.53	61.28	61.38	— .06
25 industrials	83.98	82.86	83.48	— .14
50 stocks	72.78	72.07	72.43	— .10

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
June 25	72.78	72.07	72.43	— .10
June 24	72.84	72.28	72.53	— .09
June 22	72.80	71.79	72.14	+ .29
June 21	72.40	71.76	71.85	— .10
June 20	72.01	71.31	71.95	+ .64
June 19	71.70	71.16	71.31	— .14
June 18	71.44	70.91	71.17	— .04

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	72.84	June 24	68.74	June 1	72.43
1917..	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.31
1916..	89.00	Jan. 12	86.50	June 24	86.63
1915..	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914..	69.64	June 9	60.82	June 25	68.10
1913..	69.28	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	74.82	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	72.43
†1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	76.77	May 9	83.58
	Full Years.				
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	68.88
1916..	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	85.23
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	78.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10	Jan. 9	61.09	June 10	68.03
1912..	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	—.20	—.75	— 7.50
8 Industr'ls	.08	—.66	— 1.51
6 public util.	68.51	—.18	—1.44 —10.17
1 municipal	94.62¼	—.12¼	+1.62¼ — 8.87½
40 issues	76.68	—.12	—.78 — 6.64

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 25	76.68 —.12	June 18	76.73 +.03
June 24	76.75 —.06	June 17	76.69 +.01
June 22	76.69 +.04	June 15	76.68 —.01
June 21	76.65 ..	June 14	76.71 —.18
June 20	76.68 —.02	June 13	76.84 —.01
June 19	76.70 —.02	June 12	76.85 ..

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	11.81	June 7	76.63	June 25	76.63
1917..	83.74	June 8	88.12	June 29	88.19
1916..	87.43	June 17	87.20	June 26	87.05
1915..	83.69	June 21	82.51	June 1	82.60
1914..	87.59	June 10	85.56	June 30	86.56
1913..	85.85	June 2	85.75	June 11	86.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 9	76.63
†1917.	89.48	Jan. 29	88.25	May 27	88.27
	Full Years.				
1917..	89.48	Jan. 29

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TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1961, of

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY

The stockholders of the Hocking Valley Products Company, at a special meeting held June 12th, 1918, voted to issue $1,000,000 6% cumulative preferred stock, each share having a par value of $20 and preferred to common stock, both as to assets and dividends, having same voting power as common stock, and with the provision that no mortgage or other lien prior to said preferred stock shall be created by the Company without the consent of 75% of the preferred stock; such preferred stock to be redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, after July 1st, 1919, at 110 per cent. of the face value thereof.

Pursuant to the vote of the stockholders, the HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY offers to the holders of its First Mortgage Fifty Year five per cent. sinking fund Gold Bonds, due 1961, the privilege of exchanging said bonds, with all coupons from and after January 1, 1919, and certificates for relinquished interest attached, for the 6% preferred stock now authorized, upon an equal basis, that is, five shares of preferred stock of $20 par value, for each $100 face value in bonds, and at the time of such exchange the Company will also deliver to the holders of said bonds so exchanged its ten-year 5% Certificates of Indebtedness, dated July 1, 1918, in full payment and satisfaction of the certificates for relinquished interest held by them for the amount of such certificates accrued on July 1st, 1918.

The bonds, when acquired by the Company in exchange for the preferred stock, shall be kept alive as valid and existing obligations of the Company and held in trust for the benefit and security of the preferred stock until all of the outstanding bonds shall be acquired, at which time the bonds and mortgage will be retired and discharged.

Bondholders are accordingly requested to deposit their bonds, with all coupons due January 1, 1919, and thereafter attached, together with the ten certificates for relinquished bond interest accompanying each bond, to the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, the Depositary for the Company, which will issue negotiable certificates of deposit in exchange therefor.

The conversion authorized by the stockholders will be effected on or before July 1, 1918, if a sufficient number of the bonds have, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Hocking Valley Products Company, agreed to the exchange, with the right to the Hocking Valley Products Company to extend such privilege.

In the event the plan is declared operative and the exchange effected, the Depositary will, upon delivery to it of the preferred stock, accompanied by the opinion of counsel to the Hocking Valley Products Company that such preferred stock has been properly and legally issued, deliver to the Hocking Valley Products Company the bonds deposited with it in exchange for the preferred stock and take the Hocking Valley Products Company's receipt therefor, and thereupon deliver to the depositors the preferred stock upon surrender of its negotiable receipts duly endorsed.

No charge or expense of any kind whatsoever in connection with this conversion shall be paid by depositing bondholders in any event.

Copies of the resolutions authorizing the issue of the preferred stock may be had from the Bankers Trust Company upon application.

Dated, June 20, 1918.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.

By S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, President.

FIGURE INCOME TAX AT $2,775,000,000

Nation Pays Nearly Half Billion on Last Day Before Penalty Accrues.

PLAN TO DUPE GOVERNMENT

Revenue Bureau Hears of Scheme for Filing Amended Returns Which Would Cost Millions.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The biggest harvest of taxes ever gathered by the Federal Government was finished tonight with the expiration of the time for paying excess profits and income assessments without added penalties for delinquency. Estimates placed the sum collected from these sources at $2,775,000,000 and exact figures probably will be known next Monday or Tuesday. Almost a half billion came in today from corporations and other big taxpayers who postponed payment as long as possible.

Payments not made today are subject to penalties of 5 per cent. with 1 per cent. a month interest. Indications were that the aggregate of delinquent payments on returns actually filed would not be large.

Hundreds of small business and professional men and other individuals failed to file returns or to make payments, however, and against these an intensive campaign will be waged, starting in two or three weeks. They will be required to make belated reports of incomes, and to pay heavy penalties to avoid prosecution as tax dodgers. The Internal Revenue Bureau, with its ramifications in sixty-four collection districts and its methods of gathering accurate information on incomes, already has prepared a quantity of statistics to serve as proof of the intention of many citizens and business firms to dodge tax liability.

Tax collectors have instructions to tabulate their receipts as soon as possible and to telegraph the result not later than next Sunday night, June 30, the expiration of the fiscal year.

Reports reached the Internal Revenue Bureau today that contingent fee agencies, commissioned by big taxpayers to file amended returns in which advantage is taken of all available technicalities to reduce the assessment, were operating extensively throughout the United States tending to deprive the Government of millions of dollars.

Scores of men who have familiarized themselves with technical phases of the revenue law, particularly relating to deductions allowable, are canvassing concerns which have made their returns and paid their taxes, it is reported, proposing that they be employed to work out new returns on which the tax payment would be less, and be compensated with a percentage of the amount of taxes saved the concern. These agents then have the concerns file amended returns and apply for refund of the overpayment.

Tax officials are planning steps to stop the abuse of the system. There is no legal objection, they point out, to the employment of expert professional advice in making out returns originally or even in correcting gross errors which cause injustice to taxpayers. Some professional tax advisers, however, have persuaded concerns virtually to falsify records of salaries, or other expenses, in order to increase exemptions on which tax is not paid. Commissions of these tax experts range up to 30 per cent., it is said.

$14,800,000 PAYMENT HERE.

Report That This Came from John D. Rockefeller Not Confirmed.

Taxpayers in New York City responded yesterday in large numbers to the last call for the payment of individual income and excess profits taxes in order to avoid the penalties which accrue on unpaid bills beginning today. When the Internal Revenue offices here closed last night officials estimated that, counting income, excess profits, and so-called "ordinary" or commodity taxes, this city's total collections in the Government's fiscal year ended June 30 would not be less than $750,000,000, a gain of $50,000,000 over the predictions made June 15, when the bulk of income and excess profits taxes was paid.

Taxes of all classes in hand yesterday, or expected by the end of the week or when final count is made, were divided among the local collection districts as follows: First, or Brooklyn, $50,000,000; Second, or Wall Street, $500,000,000, and Third, or Upper Manhattan, $186,000,000. Just how much money in the form of taxes was collected in the branch office of the Fourteenth District in the Bronx could not be learned, since the Bronx office is a part of the district with headquarters in Albany.

With five days yet to run before the end of the fiscal year, Collector William H. Edwards of the Second, or Wall Street District, stated yesterday that he would have to collect $5,400,000, in order to make good his prophecy of a total collection of one-half billion dollars for the fiscal year 1918. At the close of business yesterday, the total amount received was $446,122,024. The Collector said a considerable amount of money would be in this morning's mail, and credited to the sum already named.

Collector Edwards yesterday received a record payment in the shape of a check, or Treasury certificates of indebtedness, it was not stated which, for $14,800,000 covering the sum due the Government from an individual's income for 1917. That such a payment was expected prior to the date set for the imposition of penalties had been known for several days.

While John D. Rockefeller's name was linked with this payment as the person most likely to be liable for an assessment of this magnitude, neither the oil man's attorneys, nor Internal Revenue officials would discuss the matter yesterday. All that Collector Edwards would say when asked if the big payment was Mr. Rockefeller's was to confirm the report that "one payment of some $14,000,000 was made at the Custom House today."

Hard Way for Collector Edwards.

Yesterday was a hard day in Collector Edwards's office. "It was a day pulling on one's heart strings," the Collector told reporters, "and the reason it was hard was just this: The demands made upon me personally during the last day brought out the fact that taxpayers had to do everything in their power to raise the money to pay their income taxes; in fact, in many cases they had to borrow the money.

"My reply to them was that as much as I would like to give them an extension, they must fully realize that the law would not allow me to make further extensions. Everybody who pleaded with me today was made to realize that all this money was to go for immediate war purposes; that Uncle Sam owed the money, and therefore it was their patriotic duty to borrow the money and owe some one else in order to enable the Government to pay.

"In many instances taxpayers asked if they could not make part payment and be assessed the 5 per cent. penalty on the balance. I stated that this was possible, and accepted whatever was offered."

When asked if any extensions had been granted yesterday, Mr. Edwards said:

"Yes, automatically there were a lot of extensions granted but accompanied by the 5 per cent. penalty. In other words, the taxpayers really granted their own extensions by agreeing to pay the 5 per cent. penalty and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. a month. This was cheerfully done by many taxpayers who found it absolutely impossible to make payment at this time, but who undoubtedly will pay within a week or so, but no official extensions were granted or even suggested."

In order that Collector Edwards might ascertain from the different banks just how much in certificates of indebtedness had been issued to meet the income and excess profits tax payments in his district, the Collector visited several banks.

Praises Certificate Plan.

Herbert K. Twitchell, President of the Chemical National Bank, stated that the idea of issuing certificates for this purpose was a happy one. Mr. Twitchell said it gave the public an opportunity to lay aside the taxes that had accumulated for the preceding year, and at the same time receive 4 per cent. interest on their money. The Chemical's head said that his institution had bought about $4,000,000 of these certificates, and found yesterday that the bank only had to cash in $24,000. This, he said, was an indication of how the public followed the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay their taxes with these certificates. Collector Edwards's inquiries at the Bankers Trust Company, National City Bank, and other large banks developed a similar attitude on the part of fiscal institutions.

Collector Edwards stated that he had in the course of the day received $8,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness and $24,000,000 in cash payments.

Collector Mark Eisner of the Third, or upper Manhattan district, took in about $8,000,000 yesterday, this sum covering both individual income and excess profit taxes.

A naturalized German inclosed $30 in a letter to Collector Eisner, stating that although his business had suffered by the war he wished to contribute toward patriotic purposes as a means of showing gratitude to the land of his adoption. This, according to the Collector, was only an example of other letters received from naturalized Germans and Austrians.

As roughly estimated yesterday, the upper Manhattan district's payments for the fiscal year ending June 30 were divided as follows: Income and excess profits payments, $130,000,000, and "ordinary" taxes $50,000,000, making an estimated grand return of $180,000,000. Excess profits taxes would, it was said, aggregate about three-fourths of the $130,000,000 mentioned above.

COTTON PRICES SOAR 92-180 POINTS IN DAY

Advance Due to Removal of Apprehensions Regarding the Disposal of Low Grade Product.

Removal of apprehensions regarding the disposal of the large proportion of low-grade cotton in the remainder of the 1917 crop, by the consent of the Government to permit its use in Government orders, hitherto forbidden by army and navy specifications, caused a spectacular advance in July cotton yesterday, October and the other new crop months being sympathetically affected and following at some distance. The advance was practically continuous all day, with only temporary recessions, and the close was firm, with quotations up from 92 to 180 net points on the day, July leading.

It has been known to cotton men for some time that there was an unusually large proportion of cotton of poor quality left on hand, owing to the persistence with which manufacturers having big Government orders on hand had combed out all the white cotton, needed to meet specifications, and thrown the low middling back on the market. There was also an unusual percentage of "linters" and "bollies," picked under the stimulus of last Fall's high prices, but scarcely to be called cotton save by courtesy, and not deliverable on Cotton Exchange contracts, nor capable of being spun. This, however, did not directly weight down prices as did the grades which, deliverable on contract under differences, were yet of no use to the manufacturer under existing conditions.

Aside from this outstanding feature of yesterday's market, there was very little in the way of developments of importance. Weather and war news alike were bullishly interpreted, but it was clear from the beginning that the market, having made up its mind that it was free of the low-grade incubus, would have gone up, no matter what other factors might have been present. The opening was up from 6 to 28 points, with July leading the way right from the start, and such recessions as there were were only slight and temporary.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	26.65	28.30	26.65	28.27@28.30	26.47
Aug.	26.45	27.35	26.50	27.31@27.35	26.22
Sept.	....	26.00	26.00	27.20 bid	25.20
Oct.	24.80	25.73	24.70	25.70@25.73	24.70
Nov.	....	....	....	25.40 bid	24.39
Dec.	24.38	25.30	24.33	25.30@25.35	24.29
Jan.	24.21	25.19	24.23	25.18@25.19	24.18
Feb.	....	....	....	25.15 bid	24.09
Mar.	24.25	25.00	24.25	25.15 bid	24.18
May	....	25.00	25.00	25.05 bid	24.13

Off.

The local market for spot cotton was 185 points higher at 32.30c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.05c; New Orleans, 31c; Savannah, 30.75c; Augusta, 31c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 32c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterd'y.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	9,710	7,329	12,688
Exports	....	29,042	651
Exports, season	3,774,389	3,669,914	5,241,013
New York stocks	150,094	146,613	72,312
Port stocks	1,194,970	1,217,043	783,235
N. Y. arrivals	2,171	6,973	....

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling, old contract, 22.29d; good middling, new contract, 21.83d. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Imports, 28,000 bales. Futures opened quiet, 6 to 10 points decline. Closed steady, 3 points decline to 7 points advance; June, 22.92d; July, 22.14d; August, 21.02d; September, 20.03d; October, 19.41d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.

Ga.—Rains Wed. and probably Thurs.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Rains and thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn.—Local rains and thunder showers Wed.; fair Thurs.

Ky. and Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mich.—Fair Wed.; showers Thurs.

Ark., Okla., and Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

LEWISOHN JOINS PIERCE OIL.

Change in Banking Affiliations of Corporation Announced.

A change in the banking affiliations of the Pierce Oil Corporation became public yesterday through the announcement that Frederick Lewisohn, of the Stock Exchange firm of Lewisohn Brothers, had been elected a Director. This firm and associated interests, it was learned, had recently acquired large stockholdings in the Pierce Company. At the offices of Lewisohn Brothers it was said that arrangements had been made for supplying a substantial amount of new working capital to the oil company.

The Pierce Company, which is headed by Henry Clay Pierce as Chairman, is primarily a refining organization. It owns five refineries in Texas, Oklahoma, and Mexico, with a daily capacity of approximately 27,000 barrels of petroleum. It has, in addition, about 129,000 acres of oil land in the Southwest and Mexico under lease, and it is expected that new funds will be devoted to the development of oil production. The company in 1913 acquired the properties of the old Waters-Pierce Oil Company. It has approximately $14,000,000 stock outstanding and a funded debt of $11,760,000.

The company's business has been growing rapidly in the last year. The net income for the five months ended May 31 is reported at $1,150,000, compared with $393,000 in the same period in 1917. The financial packing heretofore has been supplied chiefly in the Southwest, the main office being in St. Louis.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Pub. Util.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Anaconda Copper	$2	Q	Aug. 26	July 20
Cent. Ill. Pub. S., pf.	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Cent. S. Am. Tel.	1½	Q	July 1	June 5
Chic. City Ry.	2	Q	June 29	June 28
Am. Pneumatic Tool	1½	Q	July 25	July 15
Consol. Trac., N. J.	2	SA	July 15	June 20
Harrisb. L. & P., pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 10
Ill. Nor. Utilities, pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
K.C., Ft.S. & M. pf.	1	Q	July 1	June 25
Mass. Lighting pf.	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 25
Mex. Telegraph	2½	Q	July 17	July 6
Monomac Spinning	$2	Q	July 1	June 24
New Idria Q'kaill. M.	50c	Q	July 1	June 27
No. Butte Mining	25c	Q	July 29	July 12
Pub. Serv. No. Ill.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Pub. Serv. N. Ill. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15

PLAN TO REORGANIZE FEDERAL DYESTUFF

Noteholders' Committee Seeks Formation of New Company and Raising $600,000.

A. W. KRECH DIRECTS MOVE

Owners of Outstanding Two-Year Notes Will Receive 100 Per Cent. in New Bonds and Stock.

The Noteholders' Protective Committee of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation has prepared a plan of reorganization which provides for the formation of a new company to take over the present organization and the raising of $600,000 cash. The new concern is to have $600,000 prior lien three-year 7 per cent. notes, $2,750,000 five-year 6 per cent. adjustment mortgage bonds, and $2,000,000 common stock, which will be exchanged for the $2,000,000 two-year first mortgage 6 per cent. notes, $750,000 preferred, and 300,000 shares of common stock and $750,000 of claims against the present company.

The courts have ordered the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of the company's assets. The Noteholders' Committee, headed by Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, proposes that the property be bought in and turned over to the new corporation. The committee engages to have the $600,000 new funds underwritten.

Holders of the outstanding two-year notes who deposit them will receive 100 per cent. face value of their notes in new five-year mortgage bonds and 4½ per cent. in stock of the new company. They will receive the privilege also of subscribing 15 per cent. of the principal of their notes in cash, payable in installments, and when the final payment is completed they will receive three-year prior lien notes equal to par of their subscriptions and 210 per cent. of the amount of the money paid in in new stock.

General creditors who assign their claims to the committee will get par of the funds due them in the five-year bonds. Holders of the present preferred stock who subscribe new money equal to 15 per cent. of the par value of their shares will receive two shares of new common stock for each old share, and notes and stock for their subscriptions on the same terms held forth to the noteowners.

The owners of old common stock who subscribe 37½ cents a share will get three-year prior lien notes equal to their subscription and 210 per cent. of the value of their subscription in new common stock. Under the plan 25 per cent. of the money subscribed will be payable July 12. The stock of the new company is to be held in a voting trust for five years from July 1.

"The committee, having in mind the absolute necessity of securing skilled and competent management," said the plan of reorganization, which was made public yesterday, "to assure the success of the new company has set aside $100,000 in par value of stock of the new company as contingent compensation to secure efficient management and operation. Provision will be made whereby this stock will be delivered pro rata to the new management as it succeeds in paying off the adjustment mortgage bonds."

EXEMPT FROM EXCISE TAXES

Roper Makes Ruling on Articles Entering Into Foreign Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The application of the excise and beverage taxes to articles entering into foreign commerce are made the subject of a ruling promulgated today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper. The taxes in question were claimed to come under the first article of the Ninth Section of the Constitution, which declares that "No tax or duty shall be laid no articles exported from any State."

The constitutionality of imposing taxes on sales in foreign commerce was submitted to the Attorney General who, in an opinion rendered June 5, said the taxes would apply to articles produced and shipped from any territory elsewhere than a State in the United States, and from any of the island dependencies or other possessions of the United States.

Articles may normally be exported in several ways: (1) They may be shipped by the manufacturer to an agent in a foreign country and after reaching there may be sold by the agent; (2) they may be shipped by the manufacturer to a foreign purchaser to fill orders received by an agent in a foreign country; (3) they may be shipped by the manufacturer to a foreign purchaser to fill orders received by the manufacturer in the United States; (4) they may be shipped by the manufacturer to a foreign purchaser to fill orders solicited by mail and received by mail from the foreign purchaser.

The ruling of the Commissioner would exempt such shipments from taxation from any of the States but on goods produced by manufacturers in any part of the country outside of the States or in any dependency excise and beverage taxes must be held to be taxable.

Lewis's Salary to be $10,000.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—State Commissioner of Charities Burdette G. Lewis, who was Commissioner of Charities under Mayor Mitchel in New York, will receive a salary of $10,000, according to action taken at a meeting of the New State board in Jersey City yesterday. The salary of Barton T. Fell of Trenton, Secretary of the board, will be $3,500. In addition to his duties as Secretary, Mr. Fell will be executive assistant to the Commissioner.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.50	8.62½	8.12½	8.37½
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver	$120.00	125.00	$120.00	125.00
Aluminum	....	35.00	....	35.00
Iron, No. 2 X f'y	....	34.25	....	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23¾c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Monday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	332	0	0	332	0	0
Tin, futures	332	0	0	332	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.28
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.51
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.30	Union Con.	.50
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.77
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.95	Booth	.02
Cash Boy	.04	Florence	.10
Halifax	.10	Goldfield Cons.	.20
Jim Butler	.65	Goldfield Merger.	.01
McNamara	.20	Great Bend	.02
Midway	.04	Jumbo Exten.	.03
Mispah	.05	Kewanaa	.02
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.10	Silver Pick	.03
North Star	.07	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.04
Tonopah Divide	1.30	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.47½	White Caps	.26
West End	.99	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.17	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.27
Atlanta	.05	Rochester	.88
		Round Mountain	.23

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	4	7
Dr. J'pot	5	5	McKinney	4¾	5
Elkton	4	5	Portland	75	85
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	14	15
Golden C.	165	168	Vindicator	80	81
Granite	18	80	Rose Nicol.	7	7½

$1,870,000 TO RETIRE PACIFIC MAIL STOCK

Company Purposes to Obtain Cash by Offering Treasury Shares of Common Stock at $25.

Some details were learned yesterday of the method tentatively worked out by the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which it will be proposed to the stockholders, at a special meeting of the company already called for July 3, to retire the outstanding preferred stock of the Pacific Mail. The plan may be changed somewhat in detail before it is actually laid before the stockholders, but it is understood that the main features have been agreed on as follows:

To retire the outstanding $1,700,000 par value of Pacific Mail preferred at 110, the calling price, will require $1,870,000 in cash, and it is purposed to obtain this by offering the stockholders some of the treasury shares of common stock at $25 a share. The par value of the common stock is $5, but it was quoted yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at $29 bid, $30.87 asked. There is now $1,150,000 par value of the common stock outstanding, out of an authorized issue of $2,000,000. It would require 70,800 shares of common stock, par value $354,000, at $25 a share, to retire the 17,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $100, at 110. Thus, instead of the present authorized capitalization of $4,000,000, half common and half preferred, with $2,850,000 par value outstanding, there would be an authorized capitalization of $2,000,000, all in common, with $1,504,000 par value outstanding, though this is actually quoted at a market value of $9,024,000.

As a matter of fact, it is understood that practically all the outstanding preferred stock, which was only issued two years ago, is held by the common stockholders, to whom it was offered at that time as part of the reorganization plan. All the stock has been very closely held since then. Consequently the proposal practically amounts to an offer to exchange the preferred at 110 for common at 25. At 110 the preferred, paying 7 per cent. dividends, would have yielded 12 per cent. annually for its two years' existence, while the common last year paid 70 per cent. on par, or 14 per cent. on $25 a share.

ERIE TO EXTEND BONDS.

Company Offers to Supply About $1,000,000 for Subsidiaries.

The Erie Railroad Company yesterday gave notice of offers to extend about $1,000,000 in bonds of its subsidiaries, which fall due on July 1, until July 1, 1928. The bonds, all underlying issues, include first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad Company, the Erie, Buffalo & Southwestern Division 5s, and terminal bonds of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company.

The proposal is to extend the Buffalo & Southwestern first mortgages and the Chicago & Atlantic bonds subject to redemption at 105 and interest, while the Erie 5s will be extended without this provision, but upon them $110 in cash will be paid for each $1,000 bond, and the remainder refunded, temporary receipts being issued exchangeable at a later date for bonds of equal amount, at a price to yield approximately 6½ per cent. At the same time, $75 in cash will be paid on each $1,000 of Chicago & Atlantic bonds, and the new issue will be at a price to yield approximately 6 per cent. Holders of all three issues wishing to accept the extension offer are asked to present their bonds, with July 1 coupons attached, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. before that date. The July 1 coupon will be cashed.

ORGANIZE EXPRESS MERGER

Burns D. Caldwell Chairman of Board and G. C. Taylor President.

At an organization meeting held yesterday, the new American Railway Express Company, formed by the merger for the period of the war of the Adams, American, Southern, and Wells Fargo Express Companies, was formally brought into existence and steps taken for its incorporation in accordance with plans already worked out in conference with the United States Railroad Administration. The merger becomes effective and the new company takes over all express business on July 1. Its offices are those formerly occupied by the American Express Company at 65 Broadway.

The Directors elected were Alexander J. Hemphill, Charles D. Norton, Morton F. Plant, William M. Barrett, John G. Milburn, J. Horace Harding, James S. Alexander, George C. Taylor, Charles A. Peabody, Henry W. De Forest, Jacob H. Schiff, and Burns D. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell, formerly President of the Wells Fargo Express Company, was elected Chairman of the board, and Mr. Taylor, formerly President of the American Express Company, President.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market weak. No. 2 Western, $1.91, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market was nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.80¾, cost and freight, New York, domestic, ten days' shipment; No. 3, fresh shelled, $1.76¾, same conditions.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	1.43¾	1.41¼	1.43¼	1.48	....
July	1.44¾	1.42¾	1.44¾	1.48¾	1.54⅞
August	1.47⅛	1.45⅝	1.47⅛	1.46	....

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 87¼@88c; No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 white, 86¼@87½c; No. 4 white, 86@86½c; ordinary clipped, 87@88c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	77	76⅜	76⅞	77½	....
July	71⅜	71	71⅛	71¼	62⅝
August	67⅛	66¾	67⅛	67¼	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	25.35	25.25	25.32	25.15	21.10
Sept.	25.55	25.47	25.53	25.35	21.35
Ribs—					
July	23.12	23.05	23.10	23.00	21.40
Sept.	23.67	23.50	23.67	23.40	21.55
Pork—					
July	43.15	42.75	43.00	....	39.00
Sept.	43.55	43.25	43.30	....	39.20

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.98	7.95
July	7.98	7.95	7.98	7.99
August	..	..	8.04	8.03
September	8.12	8.10	8.11	8.09
October	..	..	8.17	8.15
December	8.32	8.32	8.30	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,310 pkgs. Good trading and a firm feeling on all classes of stock; some grades are showing slight advance. Creamery, higher than extras, 44 pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@42c; thirds, 37½@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40¾@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43½@45c; seconds, 41@43c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 40½@43½c; common to fair, 38@40c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 34@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 29@32c.

EGGS.—25,103 cases. The market maintains a steady tone on the highest qualities of candled and graded fresh goods, and there is some call for good value cheap eggs around 32@33c. The middle grades are rather sluggish and of irregular value. A good part of the Western current packed stock is selling in range of 34@36c, and there are some lots of candled goods which have to go in the same range. The higher qualities, showing a better proportion of strong-bodied stock fit for the best class of trade, meet a fair demand at sustained prices. Nearby white eggs firm for the fancy new-laid qualities, but the offerings continue of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 39½@40c; storage packed, firsts, 37½@39c; regular packed, extra firsts, 37½@38c; regular packed, firsts, 35@37c; seconds and poorer, 30@34c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, storage packed, 31@32c; No. 1, regular packed, 30@32½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 27@29c; undergrades, 15@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to prime, 42@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@39c.

" Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. OPINION No. A432."

We offer when, as and if issued

$3,000,000

Hotels Statler Company, Inc.

6% Serial Bonds

Dated June 15, 1918. Interest coupons due January 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable at the offices of S. W. Straus & Co., Inc. Callable at 102 and interest. Trustee, Mr. S. J. T. Straus, Vice-President of S. W. Straus & Co.

ANNUAL SERIAL PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL:

Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing
$150,000	Jan. 1, 1921	$185,000	Jan. 1, 1924	$225,000	Jan. 1, 1927
150,000	Jan. 1, 1922	200,000	Jan. 1, 1925	250,000	Jan. 1, 1928
175,000	Jan. 1, 1923	210,000	Jan. 1, 1926	1,455,000	Jan. 1, 1929

Denominations: $5,000, $1,000, $500 and $100

BORROWING CORPORATION: Hotels Statler Company, Inc. Capital and surplus, $5,044,831.98. Operating a chain of hotels, one of the largest and most successful hotel companies in the United States. Since its beginning, eleven years ago, the Company has demonstrated its great earning power. It owns and operates the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, 450 rooms, 450 baths; Hotel Statler, Detroit, 1,000 rooms, 1,000 baths; Hotel Statler, Cleveland, 1,000 rooms, 1,000 baths; Hotel Statler, St. Louis, 650 rooms, 650 baths. The Company will also operate under lease the Hotel Pennsylvania, now being erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite its station in New York City.

EARNINGS: The average net annual earnings for the last three years amount to $755,000, or more than four times the greatest annual interest charge.

SECURITY: The bonds will be the direct obligation of the Hotels Statler Company, Inc., secured by assets valued at $6,500,000, consisting of land, leaseholds, buildings, equipment and interests in the hotels located at Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., St. Louis, Mo., and Detroit, Mich.

OTHER SAFEGUARDS: The trust deed contains strong provisions requiring the Company to maintain a surplus of approximately $1,750,000. It further requires the Company to retire bonds in the amount of $100,000 in each year in reverse order of maturity before declaring the regular quarterly dividends upon its preferred or common stock. The trust deed further provides that the Company shall deposit with the trustee, either cash or securities, in the amount of $70,000 per year, before declaring regular dividends on the common stock, until the amount of $350,000 has been so deposited.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS: To insure prompt application of the earnings as they accumulate to the payment of the bonds, the borrowing corporation must make monthly deposits of principal and interest in a sinking fund, which deposits must be

Bordens Farm Prod. 1st Pfd.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Del., Lack & West. Coal
Franklin Insurance
Federal Sugar
Guaranty Trust Stock
Imperial Tob. of Gt. Brit. & Ire.
Kirby Lumber
R. J. Reynolds "rights"
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Glenrock

The technical position of the shares of this Company on account of recent favorable developments is interestingly discussed in current issue of our *Weekly Market Letter No. "38,"* mailed on request. Among other stocks treated are:

Merritt Oil | Chevrolet Motor
Pierce Oil | United Motors
Sapulpa Refining | Curtiss Aeroplane
Cosden & Co. | Wright-Martin

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THE RIGHT TIME TO INVEST

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WANTED—To exchange desirable office space containing 1,400 square feet located in prominent Broadway office building near Wall Street for larger space, 3,000 to 4,000 square feet, in building in same district. Lease on our premises runs to May, 1920. Address D 368 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY

The annual election for Directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be held at the New York Office, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, Suite 1130, Tuesday, July 9th, 1918, during the hour from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
A. M. FRASER, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ PER CENT on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

BIG BINGHAM ESTATE NOT TAXABLE HERE

Flagler Widow Declared a Resident of Kentucky, Where Transfer Rate Is Low.

OVER $130,000,000 INVOLVED

New York Will Collect Only on Property Found in This State, Valued at $551,389.

Through the filing in the Surrogates' Court yesterday of a transfer tax report in the estate of Mrs. Lily Mary Bingham, widow of Henry M. Flagler, who later married Judge Robert Worth Bingham, former Mayor of Louisville, and who died July 27 last, it became known that the State of New York will make no effort to have Mrs. Bingham declared a resident here, but is content to tax the property found in this State at the time of her death, on which a tax is payable as a nonresident. The report shows the State will collect a tax on only $551,389, whereas the total is estimated at between $130,000,000 and $150,000,000, chiefly in securities left to Mrs. Bingham by her first husband.

The State of New York accepts the statements by William A. Kenan, Jr., and William A. Blount, the executors, that Mrs. Bingham died a resident of Kentucky, in which State the transfer tax rate is small. Counsel for State Controller Travis gave up an effort to have the bulk of the estate taxed here when proof was offered that Mrs. Bingham could not be declared a resident of this State for transfer tax purposes under the law passed in 1916. This law makes any person a resident who has lived in the State for at least twelve consecutive months out of the twenty-four months prior to the death of such person. The testimony showed that Mrs. Bingham was in New York for only brief periods during the two years before her death.

One feature of the report is the disclosure that a pearl necklace, which has figured in the tax proceedings in Kentucky at an estimated value of $900,000, cost Mrs. Bingham $228,000 at Tiffany's in February, 1917, and has not been paid for. She also owed Tiffany's $32,350 for an emerald cabochon pendent, bought less than a month before her death. The total value of jewelry found in a safe deposit vault here after her death was $74,002 for thirty-nine articles, the most valuable being a diamond and emerald necklace, $15,000, and a diamond dog collar, $12,000. Her furniture in the Flagler country place, Satan's Toe, at Mamaroneck, was worth $15,439, the chief article being a Louis XVI. secretaire, reproduced from one made for Marie Antoinette, which was appraised at $4,000.

The bulk of the estate taxable here was in realty, the chief item being the Mamaroneck property, $57,625, which Mrs. Bingham inherited outright. Mr. Flagler left this property in trust, together with 21 West Fifty-fifth Street, worth $80,000, but the trusts in each case were void, and under Mrs. Bingham's will the property became part of her residuary estate. She also owned 2 East Ninety-seventh Street, worth $49,000, but the property was mortgaged for $47,778. The bulk of the New York property goes to Mrs. Bingham's brother, William R. Kenan, Jr., and her sisters, Miss Sara G. Kenan and Mrs. Jessie K. Wise, as the residuary legatees.

At the time of her death Mrs. Bingham had debts of $277,076 in this State, the bulk of which was for jewelry. A claim for $5,000 was made by A. Miller-Ury, an artist, for a portrait of Mrs. Bingham's favorite niece, Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis, who was also a legatee, and the estate has offered to settle for $3,500.

William Herbert Left $100,000.

William Herbert, member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died recently, gives his estate of more than $100,000 in trust to his wife, Mrs. Katherine Wyman Drummond Herbert, and on her death the estate goes to their four children. Three of the sons are in the service, Wyman and Sidney Herbert being Lieutenants in the army and James an Ensign in the navy. William H. Herbert, the fourth son, lives in Detroit.

George L. Rives Left $556,247.

The estate of George Lockhart Rives, former Corporation Counsel of New York and Trustee of Columbia University, who died Aug. 18 last at his Summer home at Newport, R. I., was appraised yesterday at $556,247, which does not include the Newport property. The bulk of the estate was in stocks and bonds, worth $534,370. Mr. Rives gave $342,701 to his wife, Mrs. Sara Rives, and $161,892 to his son, George Barclay Rives of Cobham, Va.

Will of John Bottomley Filed.

The will of John Bottomley, inventor, and Vice President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, who died on June 16 last, after an operation, disposes of an estate of more than $50,000. The entire estate went to the widow, Mrs. Susan A. Bottomley. In case of her death before her husband, the estate would have gone to their four children.

Will of Dr. Valentine Mott.

The will of Dr. Valentine Mott, noted physician who died June 19 at the age of 65, disposes of an estate of more than $100,000. Dr. Mott gave $30,000 to his daughter, Sophie L. Mott, and the remainder of the property to his wife, Mrs. Emily Langdon Mott.

Germania Bank Would Change Name

The Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn applied yesterday to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for permission to change its name to the Fulton Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99¼	4s, registered, 1925	108¼	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98½	99¼	4s, coupon, 1925	108¼	107
3s, registered, 1918	99¼	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	99¼	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, 61, coupon	85	88
2s, coupon, 1946	85	89	2s Fed. Land Bank, '38	102¼	102½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100¼	100½	100⅜
4½s June, 1965	100¼	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	100¼	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	100¼	100⅜	100⅛
4½s May, 1957	100¼	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94½	94⅝	94½
4½s April, 1966	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1964	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1962	94½	94⅝	94½
4½s Sept., 1960	94½	94⅝	94½
4s May, 1959	90½	91	90¼
4s Nov., 1958	90½	91	90¼
4s May, 1957	90½	91	90¼
4s Nov., 1956	89	90½	89
4s Nov., 1955	89	90½	89
4s Nov., 1936	91	93	91
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	79½	..	79½
3½s Nov., 1954	81¼	82	80½
3½s May, 1954	80	..	80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1921-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1919-1920	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1918-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1924-1932	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1940-1956	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1939-1989	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1918	5.00	4.25	5.00
4s 1940-1953	4.80	4.60	4.80
4s 1926-1930	4.80	4.60	4.80
4s 1918-1925	4.80	4.30	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
237	Cities Service	211	210	209½	211
275	Cities Service pf	75¼	75	74¾	75¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	82	85
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40½
Am. Light & Traction	187	193
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94	96
Am. Power & Light	37	42
Am. Power & Light pf.	68	70
Am. Public Utilities	..	85
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	59
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & L. pf.	85	90
Colorado Power	21	25
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77
Conn. Pow., Ry. & L.	20	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	44½	46
Conn. Power pf.	80	84
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	74
El Paso Electric	87	90
El Paso Electric pf.	81	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	92
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..
Galveston-Hous. Elec. pf.	60	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96	..	
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	63	64½	
Appalach. Pow. 5s	67	70	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	89¼	92½	
Cities Fuel & P. 7s	95½	98½	
Cities Service 7s, 1966	100½	102	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	87½	
Dist. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	86½	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	95½	99½	
Empire Refining 6s	90	94½	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78½	80	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	90	
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98¼	99⅝	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85	
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	84	90	
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	71¼	80	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80	
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	80	91	
Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87	
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	70	84	
Omaha & C. B. 5s, '27	80	85	
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s	100	96½	
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	99	
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s	82	86½	
Un. L. & P. 1st 5s, '32	76	79	
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	94½	
Utah Securities 6s	..	85½	
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Coal	85	85	85
90	Cosden	7	6⅞	6⅞
115	Cop. Range	46½	46¼	46½
25	Daly-West	2	2	2
15	Davis-Daly	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	East Butte	9	9	9
10	Franklin	4	4	4
50	Hancock	5½	5½	5½
270	Island Creek	66½	66	66½
100	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Mass Con	5	5	5
150	May.-Old C	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Michigan	.65c	60c	65c

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	M. & M. Bk	27	27	27
6	North. Cent	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
50	Poole Engin	63	63	63
20	United Ry	19	19	19
50	Wayland Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. Pow. 5s	90¾	90¾
2,000	G. & A. con. 5s	92½	92½
1,000	Ho. Oil div. 6s	67⅝	67⅝
$1,000	Kirb. Lum. 6s	97¾	97¾
1,000	Sp. Pt. 4½s	90¼	90¼
2,000	Un. Ry. Inc. 4s	53	53

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Zinc pf	49	49	49
15	Anaconda	66	65⅝	65⅝
100	Cal. & Ariz	67	67	67
2	Cal. & Hec	440	440	440
50	Centennial	11	11	11
115	Cop. Range	46½	46¼	46½
25	Daly-West	2	2	2
15	Davis-Daly	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	East Butte	9	9	9
10	Franklin	4	4	4
50	Hancock	5½	5½	5½
270	Island Creek	66½	66	66½
100	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Mass Con	5	5	5
150	May.-Old C	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Michigan	.65c	60c	65c

Railroads.

1	Boston & A	135	135	135
185	Boston Elev	74	73½	73⅜

Miscellaneous.

35	Am. A. G. pf	94½	94	94
50	*Amoskeag	70	70	70
10	Am. Sugar	113	112½	113
9	Do pf	109	108½	109
914	A. T. & T.	96	95¾	95¾
10,430	Do rights	4c	3c	4c
15	Am. W'n pf	94	93¼	93¼
40	A., G. & W. I.	110¼	110¼	110½
175	Booth Fish.	24½	24½	24½
50	Cent. Steel	10½	10½	10½
50	Cuban Cem't	14	14	14
14	Edison	138	137	138
175	Island Oil	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
105	Loew's T'r	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Mass. Gas	86	86	86
2	McE'n 1st pf	92½	92½	92½
10	Mergenth'r	108	107	108
23	N. E. Tel	87	86¼	87
65	N. A. Steel	58	58	58
6	Pacific Mills	125	125	125
5	Punta Sugar	34½	34½	34½
5	Reece But'e	13	13	13
227	Swift	108	107½	107½
8	Do war'nts	107	107	107
80	United Drug	72½	72	72½
68	United Shoe	41½	40½	40½
116	Do pf	25½	25	25
300	Ventura Oil	8	8	8

Bonds.

$2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	74¾	74⅜	74⅜
2,000	Swift 5s	94½	94½	94¼
10,500	Liberty 3½s	99.48	99.24	99.34
$1,500	Lib. cv. 4s	93.90	93.74	93.84
4,000	Do 2d 4s	94.02	93.74	93.98
6,500	Do 4½s	96.04	95.74	96.02

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Shipb'g	127	127	127
50	Booth Fish	24	24	24
100	Chi. City & Conn. Ry.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,260	Do pf	15	12	13
50	Cudahy	113½	113½	113½
270	Com. Edison	100¼	100	100¼
10	Dia. Match	106¼	106¼	106¼
55	Lindsay Lt. pf	20	20	20
50	M. Ward pf	101	100½	101
15	Pub. Ser. pf	82	82	82
10	Qua. Oats pf	98	98	98
136	Sears-Roe	136	136	136
30	Stew.-War	58	58	58
585	Swift	108¼	107¾	107¾
7,787	Union Carb.	55	53¼	54¾

Bonds.

$10,000	Chi. City & Conn. Ry. 5s	60	58	58
2,000	Chi. Ry. adj. inc. 4s	33½	33	33½
8,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	90¼	90	90
$8,000	Met. Elev. Ry. 1st 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼
1,000	Swift 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Lib. 4¼s	95.80	95.70	95.70

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
680	Gen. Asphalt	24¼	22⅝	24
220	L. Sup. Cor.	17¼	17	17
249	Lehigh Nav.	66⅜	66	66¼
293	Penn. R. R.	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞
10	Penna. Salt	84¼	84¼	84¼
5	Phila. Trac.	68	68	68
250	Phil. R. T. t. c.	25	24½	25
190	Ton. Belm't	8	8	8
10	Union Trac.	37½	37½	37½
171	Un. Gas Im.	66¼	66¼	66¼
3	Westm. Coal	71¾	71¾	71¾

Bonds.

$3,000	El. & Pe. Tr. 4s	72	72	72
5,000	City Phil. 4s	97	97	97
20,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	93½	93¼	93½
$1,000	Un. Ry. gold 4s	57	57	57
3,000	Liberty 4s	94.00	94.00	94.00
1,000	Do 4½s	96.04	96.04	96.04

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	66
American Brass	223	228	223
Atlas Powder	175	177	176
Do pf	90½	92	90½
Babcock & Wilcox	113	115	113
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	63	67	63
Du Pont	272	277	272
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	242	245	244
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	120	125	120
Penn. Seab. S. Corp.	55½	56¼	55
Scovill Mfg.	475	480	466
Thomas Iron Co.	26	35	25
Winchester Arms	700	825	700
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was an improved tone to the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange after a day of irregular movement in values and considerable liquidation in the general list, but, particularly, in the industrial issues. Final prices were better than previous low levels, and several stocks had substantial gains. Trading was in a fair volume at the opening and close of the session, but between times restricted and confined on the whole to a small group of stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Can	47⅝	46⅞	47
490	Am. Car & F.	84¼	81⅞	84¼
10	Am. Cot	41½	41½	41½
150	Am. H. & L. pf	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞
40	Am. Linseed	42	41¼	42
80	Am. Locomo.	67¼	67	67
350	Am. Sm. & R.	79⅛	78	78
380	Am. Sum. Tob.	144⅝	138¾	144¼
40	Am. T. & T.	95½	95¼	95½
200	Anaconda	66⅛	65¼	65½
70	A., G. & W. I.	110½	109½	110
4,800	Baldwin Loco.	93¼	90⅞	93⅛
1,750	Beth. Stl., B	87	85⅝	86
150	B'klyn R. T.	38	37	37¼
50	ButteCop. & Z.	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	Cal. Petrol.	20⅜	20¼	20¼
20	Cent. Leath.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
40	C., M. & St. P.	43½	43½	43½
20	C., R. I. & P.	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	Chile Cop.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
90	Col. Fuel & I.	49½	49	49¼
40	Consol. Gas	86	86	86
350	Corn Prod.	42½	41¾	42⅜
570	Cruc. Steel	67⅞	66¾	67⅛
260	Dist. Secur.	60	53¾	60
90	Erie	15⅝	15½	15⅝
10	Do 1st pf	32¾	32¼	32½
240	Gen. Motors	149¾	140¾	149
10	Gt. Nor. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	33½	33½	33½
100	Inspir. Cop.	53½	53	53
1,740	Int. Mer. M. pf	104¼	102⅝	103⅝
250	Int. Nickel	29⅜	28⅝	29¼
280	Int. Paper	35	33¾	34⅝
20	Lack. Steel	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,340	Mex. Petrol.	99¼	97⅛	98½
280	Midv. Steel	53	52½	53
50	Mo. Pacific	23¾	23½	23⅝
20	N. Y. Cent.	72½	72¼	72¼
250	New Haven	40⅞	40¼	40½
10	Pennsylvania	43⅞	43¾	43¾
50	Pr. Stl. Car.	66½	66¼	66½
1,880	Reading	92⅜	91¼	92
390	Rep. I. & S.	93⅝	91⅝	92
10	Southern Ry.	24¼	24¼	24½
180	Studebaker	45⅝	45	45¼
10	Tenn. Cop.	19	19	19
40	Texas Co	154¾	154	154¾
460	Tob. Prod.	67	66	66¼
200	U. C. Stores	103⅜	102	103
950	U. S. Ld. & Tr.	12	11¾	12
8,200	U. S. Ind. Motors	31⅜	30½	30⅝
2,700	U. S. SS. Co.	6½	6¼	6⅜
6,000	Wr.-M. Air.	10	9⅝	9⅝

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Lone S. C.	3½	3	3½
3,000	Marsh M.	4¼	4	4
5,000	Mon Chief.	7	7	7
1,000	Moth. Lode	37	37	37
1,500	Nat. Lead	2	2	2½
1,500	Nat. Z. & L.	20	18	18
3,500	Nixon Nev.	50	42	42
1,500	Ohio Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	Onon. Min.	4¼	4	4¼
8,000	Pac. Tung.	1½	1½	1½
500	Prov. M. C.	52	51	51
300	Ray Her. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Red War. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	Roch. Com.	40	39	39
5,500	Roch. Min.	40	39	39
500	Seneca C. Cp	12½	12	12
500	Senorito Cop	½	½	½
1,100	Silver P. S.	1¼	1¼	1¼
22,000	S. K. of A.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Stand. S.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Success M.	9	9	9
1,550	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1½	1½
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Troy-A	13	13	13
520	Un. Eastern	3½	3¼	3¼
3,000	†U. S. L. & (a pr.)	28	27	28
2,000	†U. Verde E.	41¼	40½	40½
3,000	†Ward M. & Milling	13	13	13
1,000	†W. E. Con.	1½	1½	1½
3,500	W. C. M. Co	30	29	30

Bonds.

$2,000	‡Beth. S'l 5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98½	98½
35,000	‡Can. G't 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
100000	Fed. F. L'n 5s, w. i.	102½	102¼	102½
15,000	‡Phil. El. 6s	98¾	98½	98¾
5,000	‡Rus. G. 5½s	36½	36½	36½
15,000	‡Do 6½s	38¾	38	38¾
15,000	‡Sin. G't 8s	78	77	78

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday 650 Mason Valley sold at 4.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Air Reduc'n	70	74	70	74
Am.-Br. Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Do pf	20	30	22	30
Am. W. Pr.	2	2½	2	2½
Brit.-Am. Tob. reg.	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Carbon Steel	122	124	122	124
Clark St. 2d pf.	60	70	60	70
Carwen Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Charcoal Iron	8	8¼	8	8¼
Do pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
Corp. of Plor.	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
Cramp Ship	75	85	77	81
Curt. Aero. pf.	65	80	65	80
Emerson Phon.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Free. Texas	33	34½	33½	34½
Key. T. & R. pf.	18	19	18	19
Kresge	82	86	82	86
Do pf	98	102	98	102
Lake Tor. Bt.	4½	5	4½	5
Do pf	4	5	4	5
L. Val. C. S.	78	82	78	82
Lima Loco	45	47	45	47
Marlin Rock.	85	89	85	89
Maxim Mun.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. Transp.	13⅞	15	13⅞	15
N. Y. Ship	40	42	40	42
Penn. Sea. Stl.	50	50½	50	50½
Poc.-Logan C.	3	3¼	3	3¼

INDUSTRIALS. (continued.)	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
St. Jo. Lead	14¼

CENTRAL TRUST CO. *of* NEW YORK
Established 1875
UNION TRUST CO. *of* NEW YORK
Established 1864

are now merged and known as

Central Union Trust Company
OF NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $29,000,000
Deposits, $220,000,000

Until the alterations now being made at No. 80 Broadway are completed, the business heretofore transacted by the Central Trust Company will continue to be carried on at No. 54 Wall Street and the business heretofore transacted by the Union Trust Company will continue to be carried on at No. 80 Broadway. The business at both offices is now transacted by the Central Union Trust Company of New York, and new business of any kind may be taken up at either office.

The entire personnel of both companies will be retained and the company will be fully equipped to handle financial business of every kind consistent with conservative banking.

JAMES N. WALLACE
President and Chairman of Board of Trustees
EDWIN G. MERRILL
Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of Board of Trustees

PLAZA BRANCH *Fifth Ave. & 60th St.* | 42ND ST. BRANCH *Madison Ave. & 42nd St.* | FIFTH AV. BRANCH *58th St. & Fifth Ave.*

Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway
REORGANIZATION

To Holders:

Of **Certificates of Deposit** of Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, issued under Deposit Agreement dated March 1, 1916, for

Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds,
Tombigbee Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds and General Lien 6% Gold Bonds,
Mobile Terminal & Railway Company First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds;

Of **Undeposited Bonds of said issues:**
Of **Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway** 6% Secured Gold Notes,
Mobile Terminal & Railway Company 6% Gold Notes,
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway Debentures, and
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway Capital Stock:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee, acting under the above Deposit Agreement, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the ALABAMA, TENNESSEE & NORTHERN RAILWAY (into which corporation the three companies first above mentioned were consolidated) and has filed a copy thereof with Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of the above Certificates of Deposit shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization unless, on or before July 12, 1918, they shall withdraw the bonds represented thereby from the above Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof, by surrendering to the Depositary their Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form and by paying to the Depositary therewith the sum fixed by the Committee as a fair contribution towards its compensation and expenses and the pro rata share of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee, as well as the amount of any instalment of interest advanced by the Committee with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum.

Holders of undeposited bonds of the issues aforesaid, and holders of Gold Notes, Debentures and Shares of Stock above mentioned, who desire to participate in the above Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit the same (in case of securities bearing coupons, with all unpaid coupons attached) with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Number 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the Depositary under the plan, on or before **July 12, 1918.** Bonds and notes registered as to principal must be restored to negotiable form before deposit, and Certificates of Stock must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer in blank, in any case duly stamped. For all such deposits transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary.

Holders of securities who do not deposit the same as above set forth shall have no right to participate under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Deposits will be received after July 12 1918, only on such terms and conditions as shall be imposed by the Reorganization Committee.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, June 12, 1918.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., Chairman,
LOUIS V. BRIGHT,
GEORGE C. KIMBALL,
HERMAN D. KOUNTZE,
DAVID TAYLOR,
GEORGE E. WARREN,
Committee.

I. H. LEHMAN,
ROSE & PASKUS,
Counsel.
CHELLIS A. AUSTIN,
Secretary.
115 Broadway, New York.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

Call for Deposit of Stock with
Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company
And Notice of Amendment of Deposit Agreement.

TO ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation of Virginia:

The two Protective Committees known as the "Wilson" and "Matchett" Committees, supported by a large number of independent stockholders, have formed a joint or consolidated committee which will act on behalf of **all stockholders of the company, who are now requested to deposit their stock at once with Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, and to contribute toward the expense of enforcing and protecting the stockholders' rights the sum of ten cents a share, together with the sum of one cent a share for necessary transfer stamps. This request is joined in by the Special Committee appointed by the stockholders, and headed by Judge Delevan A. Holmes.**

John B. Stanchfield, Esq., has been retained by the new Board of Directors as associate counsel with Messrs. Chadbourne, Hunt and Jaeckel to protect the interests of the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation and its stockholders, and it is proposed to enter suit promptly for the return of the properties of the company which were transferred to the Island Oil and Transport Corporation. The suit brought by the debenture holders will be defended on the ground that the debentures were issued without consideration.

All checks should be made to the order of "Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation Stockholders' Committee," and should be presented or mailed to Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, together with certificates of stock, or certificate of deposit to be stamped "Contribution Paid."

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders, who have deposited their stock with the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, that the agreement of Sept. 1st, 1917, has been amended, and that a copy of the amendment has been filed with such Depositary.

CHARLES C. MATCHETT, Chairman,
HOWARD D. ROSS, Secretary,
Stockholders' Committe.

New York, June 19, 1918.

Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation
Notice of Adoption of Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

To the Holders of Notes of Claims against, and Preferred and Common Stock of
FEDERAL DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CORPORATION:

The Noteholders' Protective Committee has adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization, copies of which may be obtained at the Committee's depositaries, viz., The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, and the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

A decree has been entered in the Federal Court in Tennessee for the foreclosure of the mortgage securing the Company's Two-Year Notes, and the foreclosure sale is set for July 13, 1918.

Noteholders, creditors and stockholders desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their notes, assign their claims and deposit or present their stock, as the case may be, with either of the above named depositaries, on or before July 12, 1918, after which date no further deposits will be received by the Committee.

Dated New York, June 22, 1918.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

POLISH WHITE CROSS.

Madame Helen Paderewski and a group of Polish nurses of the Polish White Cross form a striking picture in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

COURT VOIDS RULE OF U. S. CONTROLLER

Judge Manton Decides That Interest on Segregated Funds Goes to the Owner.

AFFECTS DEPOSITORY BANKS

Earnings of Moneys Under Litigation Formerly Went Into the Federal Treasury.

A decision by Judge Manton of the United States Circuit Court sets aside the rule promulgated by Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams in April, 1913, that all banks named as Federal depositories should pay to the Treasurer of the United States interest at the rate of 2 per cent. on all private funds held by them pending litigation or pending settlement in any other way. These banks to the number of several thousand in the United States have been paying interest to the Government and returning to the actual owners of the funds only the principal.

The decision, it was said in Wall Street yesterday, would result in the payment to owners of money temporarily tied up hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest annually, and that if the banks were willing to pay the Government 2 per cent. in addition in return for the advantages attending their designation as Federal depositories they could very well afford to do so, because the money often earned for them as high as 8 per cent. and even more.

The matter attracted the close interest of the Government, and during the argument there was present in court Frank M. Patterson, counsel for the Guaranty Trust Company, the defendant in the proceedings; Kaye & Scholer, counsel for the Chatham & Phenix National Bank, and Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, who represented the Treasury Department.

The suit in which the question at issue was involved was begun last year by a man named Arditi, who claimed that $73,815.87 which the Kingdom of Rumania had on deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company belonged to him as part payment of a contract for shoes. Pending trial of this action the money was deposited by order of the court with the Chatham and Phenix National Bank. Rumania having won the suit, an order was issued that the money, with interest, be returned to the Guaranty Trust Company. Then the Chatham and Phenix people asked for a resettlement of the order so that interest need not be paid. The decision was on this contention. The court refused to resettle the order and declared that interest must accompany the principal.

Mr. Patterson had argued that the Government had no right to receive interest earned by private funds arbitrarily placed in certain banks by designation of the various courts, and that whatever interest was due rightfully belonged to the real owners of the money and not to the Government. In his opinion Judge Manton said:

"I think the regulation by the Treasury Department requiring the payment of 2 per cent. should not be extended to cover interest earned on a fund of private litigants, nor do I think that this court is without power to direct the Treasury Department to pay back interest money earned."

This indicates, in the opinion of counsel in the case, that those persons who have been deprived of interest on their money while held in banks under court orders may recover the interest by proper court proceedings. If this is done the money sued for would represent a very large sum.

PLAN LAND ARMY WORK.

Women from Sixteen States Meet to Consider Harvest Program.

A meeting of the Women's Land Army of America, Incorporated, was held at the Colony Club yesterday with representatives present from sixteen States. The army is organized in twenty-seven States. Reports were received from the other eleven. Women came from California, Texas, Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota, Missouri, Ohio, many of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The delegates reported units formed, and many of them at work and others to get into harness for the harvest. Delegates reported that the farmers, although slow to accept women for farm labor, always were glad to take them a second time. There will be a conference after the harvest, and a committee was appointed to report on the results of the season's work. Committees were appointed to consider publicity, finance, and camp standards. Mrs. William Adams Brown, President of the Board of Directors, presided. Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton entertained the convention at luncheon at the Colony Club, where she, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Della West Marble spoke.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CLINTON PLACE, 2, n s, 285.7 ft w of Broadway, the land; Trustees of Sailors Snug Harbor to estate of Moritz H. Rosenstein, Inc., 48 East 9th St, 18 years, from May 1, 1918, 21 years' rental; address 48 East 9th St.....$1,500

CLINTON ST, 97, south store; floor and basement; Barnet Realty Corp. to Ignatz Hornick, 97 Clinton St, 3 years.....$1,008

HOUSTON ST, from Elm to Mulberry St, space on eighth floor in Puck Bldg.; Louis Ottman and another, trustees to Paulin-Ullmann Printing Corp., 7 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Baker & Obermeier, 34 Nassau St.....$5,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 111th St, store and basement; Louis H. Chalif to Isidor Dazian, bldg, 2 West 111th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, Harry Lewis, 1,476 Broadway.....$2,192

6TH ST, 830, s R, 174.9 ft e of Avenue A, 24.10x97, the land; William W. Astor, Londot., England, to George Schaefer, 339 5th St, 20 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av.....$850

9TH ST, s s, 352.4 ft e of University Place, 25x93.11; Trustees of Sailors Snug Harbor to Benjamin Rosenstein, all titles, Ansonia Hotel, 73d St. and Broadway, 18 years, from May 1, 1918, 21 years' rental; address 48 East 9th St.....$1,000

9TH ST, s s, 327.4 ft e of University Place, the land; Trustees of Sailors Snug Harbor to estate of Moritz H. Rosenstein, Inc., 48 East 9th St, 18 years, from May 1, 1918, 21 years' rental; address 48 East 9th St.....$1,050

PARK ROW, 99, floor above store; Joseph Mazzo to Nicholas Christians, 26 Madison St, 4 years, from May 1, 1920; address 99 Park Row.....480

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,978, all; Fannie B. Pugh to Edward Castano, 1,978 Bathgate Av, 5 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Edward Castano, 1,978 Bathgate Av....$300

WASHINGTON AV, 1,699-1,703, two buildings; Sarah Jacobs to Hyman Radow, 1,699 Washington Av, 3 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Hyman Radow, 1,699 Washington Av.....$9,400

140TH ST, 611-19 East, three buildings; Bertha Kahn and another, exrs., to Abraham P. Kramer and another, firm of Kramer & Gradsky, 498 East 138th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1919, option 5 years' renewal; attorney, A. P. Kramer, 498 East 138th St..$7,800

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 237 to 241 West; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Laura A. Cregan et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Mosle.

103RD ST, 222 East; Sarah J. Deshon against Isaac Blumer et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. A. Sparks.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, e s, 50 ft s of 176th St, 41.8x80; Fannie C. Browning against Fanny Specimer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & Stanfield.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 159 and 161; Morris Margowitz against Elsie Angiola et al, Sept. 25, 1917.....$15,200

107TH ST, 201 West; Goldin Paint and Glass Co., Inc., against Arthur Simons et al, Nov. 1, 1917.....$27

WESTERN UNION EXPLAINS.

Officials Say Glutted Wires Caused Train Service to be Used.

Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company conferred yesterday with Federal Prosecutor Harold Harper, who is conducting the Grand Jury investigation into the practice of the company of sending night letters by messenger instead of by wire. Those representing the company were Stephen Haig, Superintendent of Traffic; George S. Palmer, chief operator, and Francis R. Stark, the company's assistant general counsel.

It was explained to Mr. Harper that letters were delivered by messenger because the company's wires were loaded with business, much of it for the Government, and that delivery by messenger was quicker than by wire. The company, it was said, would prepare a statistical compilation showing just how many of the letters had been conveyed by messenger, so that an average of the deliveries in this way might be discovered.

Under an opinion by the Attorney General in the Cleveland Administration no indictments for felony can be found except conspiracy is proved, so that in this case no indictment will be sought except for a misdemeanor, which carries a penalty of six months' imprisonment or $500 fine, or both. The Government may sue for penalties for violation of the postal laws. Mr. Harper said yesterday that he did not know just what the aggregate of these penalties would be or whether such a suit would be instituted.

NEWARK JEWS GET $100,000.

Expect to Complete $200,000 Drive Before Time Set.

The committee in charge of the campaign in Newark to raise $200,000 before July 2 for the Jewish War Relief Fund announced that half of the sum had been pledged at the end of the second day. With the aid of the firemen and the policemen more than $20,000 in cash was gathered yesterday, and more than $70,000 was pledged at a luncheon in the Robert Treat Hotel on Monday.

Teams from all the Jewish societies are canvassing the city for subscriptions, and with reports from many of these missing the Campaign Committee said that the goal would be reached several days before the end of the drive. Subscriptions will be sought up to the final day, however, and the entire amount will be turned over to the War Relief Committee.

NEWS PRINT MAKERS WANT HIGHER RATE

Will Appeal from 3.10 Cent Price Fixed by Federal Trade Commission.

JUDGES TO BE UMPIRES

Manufacturers Will Argue That They Are Entitled to a Figure Near to 4 Cents a Pound.

Manufacturers of newsprint paper, the price of which was recently set for $3.10 per 100 pounds by the Federal Trade Commission, will undoubtedly take an appeal shortly to the three Circuit Court Judges, acting as umpires. This assertion was made yesterday by Claude Thompson, who was associated with ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, as counsel for the newsprint paper manufacturers.

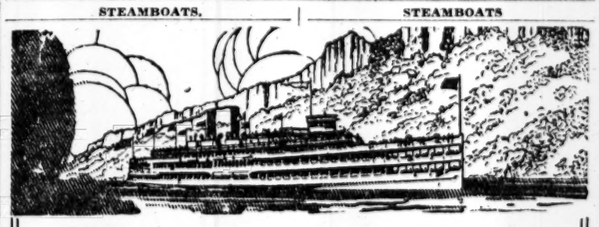
"We shall request the Circuit Court Judges to fix a date for the appeal," said Mr. Thompson, "but we do not expect that the appeal will be heard before August or thereabout."

No new evidence will be introduced, according to Mr. Thompson, unless either the manufacturers or the Government asks permission of the Judges who will listen to the appeal. The proceedings will consist, it was said, of a detailed statement by counsel for the manufacturers, attempting to show why they think the price set by the Federal Trade Commission is too low. The Judges will then review the record of the case and make their decision.

The Judges will sit on the appeal not as Government officials, but in their private capacity as umpires, and their decision will be binding on both sides. The manufacturers feel that they deserve a price nearer to 4 cents a pound than the 3.10 cents set by the Federal Trade Commission. Originally the publishers asked that the price be fixed at 2½ cents a pound.

Intimation that the manufacturers might take an appeal from the decision of the Federal Trade Commission was contained in the announcement in THE TIMES yesterday by Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, that the manufacturers were dissatisfied and thought $3.10 was too low a price for their product.

STEAMBOATS.



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Travel by the route of splendid scenery. It combines pleasure and recreation with fast and comfortable steamer service between

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Daily, including Sunday, leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain (West Point week days only,) Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

POUGHKEEPSIE STEAMER leaves Daily, including Sunday, Desbrosses St., 10 A. M.; West 42d St., 10:20 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M., for Bear Mountain (West Point week days only), Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy Evening Line tickets accepted for passage. Ideal one day outings. Music. Restaurant.

On Saturdays steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 2; W. 42d St., 2:20; W. 129th St., 2:40; Yonkers, 3:10, for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Half fare rates for all soldiers and sailors in uniform between Day Line Landings.

Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain Park.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier (Tel. Canal 9300), New York.

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WEST INDIES AND
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PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

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Inside Route to Boston

Steamers leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., daily at 6:00 P. M. Music.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE), Str. Ivs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., weekdays only, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 6 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON $5.23
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Enough Daylight for Sightseeing
The Whole Night for Rest
Steamers lv. Pier 18, N.R., ft. of Murray St., daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M.
Staterooms, Meals—The Best
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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 19, N. R., foot West Lipuston St. Phone Spring 9491.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule for Wednesday, June 26. Subject to Change Without Notice.
Lv. W. 129 St., 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:50, 8:20, 9:30. Coney, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30. Telephone Rector 872.

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS to
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. "PERSEUS" Lvs. Battery 9, A. M. West 132d St. 9:45 A. M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
ROUND TRIP Weekdays, 55c.; Children, 30c. Sundays, 85c.; Children, 55c. Including War Tax. Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1708.

RED SANK LINE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 3:13 p. m. SUNDAYS: Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 a. m. Trollers

NEWBURGH, Orange Lake, Mount Beacon, Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Franklin St., 9 A.M., St. "Homer Ramsdell."
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M. West 132nd St. half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON
Franklin St., 4 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Phone 4675—Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

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Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10-30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
Short Up Hudson Trips every hour, 25c.

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Pier 43, N. R., N. Y. Tel. Spring 1845.

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American Express Company.

Best Route to Cantonments and Army Camps is Savannah Line
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Cottages Richfield Springs.
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Tennis, boating, garage; bowling, billiards; magnificent ballroom, 65x40 feet. Daily concerts. Dancing; 4 o'clock Tea served guests. Special rates for week or longer if arrival is before July 4.
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JOHN K. VAN WAGONEN, Asst. Mgr.
CATSKILL, N. Y.

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Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
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Accommodates 100. Modern in every respect. Every amusement. Rooms with or without private bath. Write for terms and booklet.
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See large advts running in Times and other papers. Booklets and infor. at Newspaper Resort Bureaus.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches; tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150; $12 and up; $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

LANCASHIRE INN
Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Opens June 27. Under new management. Accommodates 150. Excellent table. Rates $12 and $14.

TERRACE HALL, FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y. Joseph Glnaberg, Mgr. Modern. Excellent Table, Music, Dancing. $18.

Mansion House, White Lake, N. Y. Capacity 175. Rates $15 upward. Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Dancing. Booklet. J. W. Kline, Mgr.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
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Ideal family resort. All modern conveniences. Phone 190 Bay Shore.
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Within commuting distance. Private beach. No mosquitos. Booklet. Phone 256 Glen Cove.

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OPENS JUNE 29TH. Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
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CAMP LINGERLONG, (adults.) Pine Lake, Adirondacks. Excellent chef, tennis, saddle horses, dancing. Cabins and tents $14 up. T. D. Robinson, 101 W. 55th St., N. Y. City.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

ALAMAC
in the Mountains
(Formerly The Breslin)
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
Thoroughly Rebuilt, Refurnished and Renovated
NEW LATZCELLAR GRILLE
Music, Dancing and Entertainment.
45min'es from New York, macadam roads
Garage and every convenience.
MACK LATZ CO.

THE NEW
Peninsula House
SEA BRIGHT, N. J. Nearest Ocean Resort to N. Y.
WILL OPEN JUNE 29TH
Directly on the Beach.
Two New Buildings. Modern Appointments.
Tennis and Hand Ball Courts; excellent roads for motoring; garage.
COMMUTING A PLEASURE
A Delightful Sail of a little over an hour on the luxurious SANDY HOOK BOATS, leaving Cedar St. at 1:00, 4:10 and 5:15 P. M. For Information and Booklet.
Booking Office, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway & 70th Street.

The Allenhurst Club
Allenhurst, N. J.
Summer near New York, 1 hr. 20 min. Cottages for Rent with Full Hotel Services. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.
GOLF, TENNIS & OCEAN BATHING.
Telephone in every room
New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing
Henry W. Haynes.

Catering to Families with Children.
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
Avon Inn NOW OPEN.
Special rates over July 4th from Wednesday dinner until Monday after breakfast, $15. Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna., Manager.
An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
America's Finest Resort Hotel. Hot and Cold Sea Water Service.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager
Frank T. Keating, Assistant Manager

LAKE HOPATCONG, NOLAN'S POINT
BRYANT VILLA.
Ideally located on lake; accommodate 125. Amusements. Special July 4th rates.
HERZOG & DURYEA

HOTEL MARTIN, HIGHLANDS, N. J. All modern, American, European plans; grill; garage; surf bathing.

Ye Englewood Inn, Englewood, N. J.—Exclusive accommodations. Phone 1168 Englewood. Convenient Camp Merritt.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Cape May, N. J.—On beach front. JOHN TRACY & CO.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

American and European Plan
The West End
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Rooms with hot and cold running water; $1.50 per day up; also suites with baths; 300 ft. veranda overlooking ocean; Colonial ballroom; orchestra; booklet on request.
G. TEN BROECK DUANE.

The New Ocean Hotel
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Finest European Hotel on the North Jersey Coast. Capacity 350.
H. GARDINER, Mgr.

HOTEL COLUMBIA Asbury Park, N. J.
Opens June 22. Capacity 400. Running water in rooms. W. Harvey Jones, Owner & Mgr.

HOTEL THEDFORD North Asbury Park, Sixth Avenue
Overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during all seasons of the year.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas and sun parlors overlooking the ocean. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Sea water baths. Fireproof garage. Write for literature.

ALAMAC HOTEL
FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths
Grill Orchestra Dancing Garage
MACK LATZ CO

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600 S. Hanstein, Proprietor

BLACKSTONE HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY
Strictly European Plan
French Cuisine—Superior Service
Afternoon and Night Dancing
Rooms Overlooking the Sea—Capacity 600

GRAND ATLANTIC
VIRGINIA AVENUE near BEACH
Capacity 600. Private baths. Rooms with running water. Elevator. Notable table. White service. American plan, $3 up daily. Booklet. Auto meets trains. Ownership management. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL MERION FIRE-PROOF
Vermont Ave. and the Beach, near all attractions. Capacity 350. High-class, modern hotel. Superior table; elevator; private baths; running water in rooms, etc. Early rates, $4 up daily. M. L. FARLEY.

The Loraine St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at train. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. and BEACH
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3 up daily, $17.50 up weekly, American plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Bretton Woods
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant, Open June 22 to Oct. 1.
C. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.
The Mount Washington, Open July 3 to Oct. 14. D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
Booking Office, 242 Fifth Ave., New York.

Finest Seashore Resort in America.
THE GRISWOLD
Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
OPEN JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15.
Best Golf in New England.
C. S. KROM, Manager.

WHEN IN BOSTON STOP AT
HOTEL VENDOME
Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth St.
SOCIAL & SCENIC CENTRE. WHITE MTS.
Maplewood Hotel COTTAGES CASINO ANNEX
18-Hole Golf, Trap Shooting Tournament. Booklet at 1,180 B'way, New York. W. F. Dunspaugh, Pr

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Steady Demand for Bronx Apartment and Private House Properties.

Bronx properties continue to be features in the demand. Stark & Spitzer, who on Monday bought the two apartment houses at 2,056 to 2,062 Grand Avenue, from the Freybell Realty Company, have added to their holdings by purchasing from the same seller, the five-story apartment house at 2,056 Davidson Avenue, on a plot 56 by 90. This property has been held at $75,000. Abraham Leichter represented the buyers as attorney.

Further east, the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation bought from the Markstone Realty Corporation, at 945 East 181st Street, on a plot 62 by 114, near Vyse Avenue. This building, which houses thirty-one families and rents for $11,000 a year, has been held at $75,000.

In the McKinley Square section of the borough, E. Lowenthal & Son bought from Barbara F. Herbt the two two-story brick and frame dwellings, at 580 and 582 East 169th Street, covering a plot 55 by 100, between Franklin and Fulton Avenues. The purchasers plan extensive improvements.

Deal On West Eighty-third Street.

The estate of James E. Beil sold to clients of W. R. Ware and Emily L. Landon, 16 West Eighty-third Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 18 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy.

Other Bronx Deals.

Frederick Brown re-sold to Mrs. Nellie Sullivan, the five-story flat at 490 East 141st Street, on a plot 37.5 by 100, near Brook Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave 2,068 Daly Avenue, a four-story flat, on a plot 37.6 by 90, near 179th Street.

John Fleming sold to James J. McCabe, for improvement, a plot 98.4 by 113.2 feet on the east side of University Avenue, 551.4 feet north of 183d Street.

C. J. Doody purchased from Andreas Hux, 1,402 Prospect Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling on a lot 20 by 74.6, adjoining the northeast corner of Jennings Street.

Brooklyn.

J. D. Ranck and Samuel Galitzka sold for Anna Weiss to a client for occupancy, the two-family house at 1,100 East Third Street, Flatbush, on a plot 38 by 100.

A client of Frank A. Seaver & Co., has purchased from D. Conlan, for occupancy, the three-story frame house at the corner of Shore Road and Seventieth Street.

The estate of Peter S. Bogart has sold the plot 100 by 100 at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Eightieth Street, and also the plot 220 by 100 on the north side of Eightieth Street, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue. Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger negotiated both sales.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached brick dwelling, at 2,011 Sixty-first Street, Mapleton Park, to Rose Katz for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

E. B. Lounsbury sold to W. C. Adams the dwelling and plot 40 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Brandon Avenue and Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill.

F. W. Scutt sold to H. B. Hodges the plot and dwelling on the side of Catskill Street, 180 feet south of Chichester Avenue, Hollis.

Westchester County.

Nichols & Hobbie have sold for William Forse Scott his property at Croton-on-the-Hudson. It consists of eighteen acres, house and outbuildings, on the east side of the River Road, about half a mile north of Croton Station, and has been held at $15,000.

New Jersey.

Benjamin C. Freier sold to Alfred N. Crane 22 and 24 Olean Avenue, Jersey City, a four-story eight-family flat, 42 by 100. The buyer gave in part payment 209 and 211 Clerk Street, two one-family dwellings, 20 by 50, and a one-family dwelling, 18 by 125, at 169 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City.

Newark Factory Sites, Inc., bought from the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company a plot, 100 by 102, on the east side of Passaic Avenue, in the Kearny meadows section.

Court Decision as to the Liability of Tenant For Repairs.

A lease provided that the lessee should make all repairs to the building, both inside and out, at his own cost and expense, with the exception of repairs necessary to remedy structural defects, such as the replacing of main walls or main supports of foundations or the main structure of the roof.

The New York Appellate Division holds, Rubeck v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, that the lessee, notwithstanding it involved a structural change, is liable for the expense of inclosing all interior stairways serving as a required means of exit, and the landings, &c., with partitions of fire resisting material, even though the landlord would ordinarily be liable for such repairs which were ordered by the Department of Labor.

Manhattan Building Plans.

Work will be started tomorrow on the new ten-story reinforced concrete store and loft building at 38 to 42 West Twenty-ninth Street by the Fred F. French Company, which will erect the structure for Mr. Charles E. Nammock, the owner. The plans have been prepared by D. Everett Wade.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for making extensive alterations to the two-story clubhouse at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, consisting in the main of adding one-story, thereby making it a three-story building. This additional story is to be used as a dance hall and auditorium. Megirian & Waeber, the architects, have estimated that the improvement will cost $75,000. The Progressive Workers Home Association is the owner of record.

Will Build New Brooklyn Theatre.

Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects, have filed plans with the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings for a two-story theatre with a seating capacity of 1,000, to cover the site of the old Corse Payton Theatre, which is now being demolished. The new building will cover a plot 101.2 by 110.7 by irregular, at the northeast corner of Lee Avenue and Roebling Street, including a small gore on Roebling Street, to the north. The estimated cost has been placed at $45,000. Morris Solomon & Son will build the theatre.

Commercial Lease.

The Brett & Goode Company leased the store and basement, 146 Wooster Street, to the General Merchandise Warehouse Company.

Realty Note.

A regular meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for tomorrow evening at 147 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Houston St, 208 and 210, n s, 226.8 ft w of Avenue A, 50.4x70.10 to 1st Av (101 and 103) x50x64.6, one four and one three story tenements and stores; Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine against M. D. Steuer et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $38,302.25; taxes, &c., $1,239.12; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By James J. Donovan.

166th St, 428 and 430 East, s s, 97 ft e of Park Av, 50x239, vacant; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which United Bohemian Society of Bronx had on Oct. 19, 1917, or since; subject to first mortgage of $3,200 and other encumbrances; to George Young for $5 over prior liens.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Minneford Place, s s, 75 ft e of Jennings St, one-story brick synagogue, 42x95; Cong. Jacob Auske Skove, 890 Jennings St, owner; Nathan Larger, 27 East 125th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

158th St, n s, 202.1 ft w of Riverside Drive, for four five-story tenements, 112.7x38, 13.5x38, 55x92.6, and 46x92.6; A. W. Hay, 830 West 179th St, owner; Fred F. French Co., 299 Madison Av, architects; cost, $240,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., W. & B. R. R., one-story frame toilet and coat room, 20x40; estate of W. W. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owners; Bronx Exposition Company, lessee; F. M. William, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

2d Av, s e corner of 11th St, to a two-story clubhouse; Progressive Workers' Home Association, 5 East 59d St, owner; Megirian & Waeber, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $75,000.

110th St, 31 West, to an eight-story school, &c.; Young Women's Hebrew Assn., owner; L. A. Abramson, 200 5th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, s e corner of 227th St, 100x100; Delta Holding Corp. to Arron Weiss, 215 Audubon Av, all liens, March 29; attorney, Adolph Weiss, 261 Broadway.....$1

ALLEN ST, 167, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25.5x87.6x irregular, with all title to strip in rear; Max Cohen et al. to Efficiency Realty Corp., 36 West 24th St, all liens, July 20, 1917; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St.....$100

AVENUE C, 1, e s, 57.9 ft n of 11th St, 17.2x75; Emanuel Bleyer to Hyman Spiegel, 17 Livingston Place, mtg $16,000, all liens; June 1; attorney, Lewis H. Lazarus, 23 East 59th St.....$10

BROADWAY, w s, 149.10 ft n of 181st St, 50.3x184.3 to c l, 12th Av, Randel's map, x50x187.7; Bennett Av, e s, 178.9 ft n of 181st St, runs e 14 to c l 12th Av x n 33 to c l, 182d St x 18.7 to Bennett Av x s 35.7 to beginning; Lewin Seelig to Monroe Flegenheimer, Yonkers, N. Y., March 21, correction deed; attorney, A. C. McNulty, 220 Broadway.....$1

ELDRIDGE ST, 33, w s, 41.8 ft n of Division St, 22.4x50; 27th St, 331 and 333 East, n s, 337.6 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x98.9; William B. Case et al. to Albin R. Case, 49 Union Hall St, Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 19, 1917, quitclaim, 6 deeds; attorney, Jesse G. Rose, 128 Broadway.....$761.17

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, o s, 59 ft s of 105th St, strip 0.2x100; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 105th St, 80x100; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. executor of Edwin R. Holden to Randolph Realty Corporation, 253 West 58th St, all title, all liens, June 17, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 415, e s, 50 ft s of 114th St, 25.9x93.4x25x98.8; Brooklyn Savings Bank to Thomas J. O. Rhinelander, 36 West 52d St, and another, b. and s., c. a. e. June 24; attorney, same.....$100

9TH ST., n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92.3; Columbus Trust Co., trustee, to Gustavus T. Kirby, 7 East 9th St, mtg $5,000, June 18; attorneys, Edwards, O'Leary & G., 20 Nassau St.....$33,000

48TH ST, 282 West, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 16.9x100.5, foreclosure June 18, 1918; Charles M. O'Keeffe, referee, to Alex Carmichael 311 West 79th St, June 24; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.....$15,000

57TH ST, 33 West, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Francis L. Minton et al., executors Joseph W. Ogden, to John A. Harris, 140 Riverside Drive, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; George Crawford to Ella Crawford, 257 West 73d St, mtg $19,500, May 7; attorney, H. C. Crawford, 7 East 42d St.$100

78TH ST, 342 East, s s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, foreclosure June 10, 1918; Robert J. Hare Powel, referee, to J. Schnekrant, 794 East 158th St; attorney, Frank Lockerby, 309 Broadway.....$8,000

115TH ST, 113 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Jacobs to Louis J. Jacobs, New Canaan, Conn., b. & s., all liens, Nov. 27, 1917; attorney, L. Appleborne, 302 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 84 West, s s, 451 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. to Abr. Brown, on the premises, mtg $11,000, all liens, June 25; attorneys, Kirk & Diamond, 135 Fulton St.....$1

122D ST, 256 East, n s, 73.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x70; John Oddone to Alfred nad Arturo Fasano, 2,068 Amsterdam Av, mtg $5,500, all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

129TH ST, 302 West, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 23x99.11, foreclosure June 19, 1918; Julian M. Wright, referee, to Benjamin Mordecai, 319 West 105th St, and Clara M. Plough, 321 West 107th St, trustees, June 21; attorney, Sidney B. Cardozo, 52 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 154 and 156, s e corner 136th St, 40x75; Warren E. Davis and another to Ada B. Davis, 2,715 Creston Av, mtg $2,500, June 21; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....Gift

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 488.2 ft n of 188d St, 113.2x98.4; John Fleming to James J. McCabe, 429 West 147th St, June 24; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$100

BRIGGS AV, 2,690 to 2,698, e s, 124.7x irreg.; Olds Holding Corp. to Gustaf H. Berg, Somerville, N. J., mtg $47,500, June 24; attorney, Frank Carlson, 132 Nassau St.....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,715, n w corner 196th St, 23.8x75.8; Warren E. Davis and another to Ada B. Davis, 2,715 Creston Av, mtg $8,000, June 21; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....Gift

LOCUST AV, e s, 470.9 ft n of 184th St if extended, runs e to low water line East River x n to Avenue X x w to 10[illegible] x s to beginning; Lewin Seelig to Monroe Flegenheimer, Yonkers, N. Y., March 21, correction deed; attorney, A. C. McNulty, 220 Broadway.....$1

ELDRIDGE ST, 33, w s, 41.8 ft n of Division St, 22.4x50; 27th St, 331 and 333 East, n s, 337.6 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x98.9; William B. Case et al. to Albin R. Case, 49 Union Hall St, Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 19, 1917, quitclaim, 6 deeds; attorney, Jesse G. Rose, 128 Broadway.....$761.17

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, o s, 59 ft s of 105th St, strip 0.2x100; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 105th St, 80x100; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. executor of Edwin R. Holden to Randolph Realty Corporation, 253 West 58th St, all liens, June 17, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 325, s e corner 165th St, 80x100; Francis Holden, individually and as guardian of Alice C. Holden, to Randolph Realty Corporation, 255 West 58th St, all title, all liens, June 17, attorneys

The New York Times Brooklyn Office

Advertisements for The New York Times are received at the office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 401 Fulton Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment; large, spacious rooms; smaller one; bath; en suite; home life and ideal for bachelors, professionals, or couple; electric elevator.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

54TH ST., 201 WEST.—Exceptional high-class apartment, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; newly and thoroughly furnished; sublet 3 months to 1 year. Apt. 4A.

55TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; moderate.

55TH, WEST.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, front, light; high-class apartment; Oct. 1, or longer. Inquire Columbus 8466. Apartment 1F.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Thorndyke Apartment Hotel, attractive suite 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Artistically furnished two rooms, kitchen, bath; $125 monthly; option on lease Oct. 1. Tel. Cortlandt 2025.

57TH ST., 58 WEST.—Delightful bachelor studio apartment, until November. Van Boskerck.

58TH, 200 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 bath, furnished apartment. Circle 5864 or 4812.

59TH, 100 WEST.—COOL. OVERLOOKING PARK. EXQUISITELY FURNISHED. CIRCLE 5074. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

59TH, 24 WEST.—3 rooms, marvelous view, luxuriously furnished, complete, ideal, bachelor or couple. Phone morning, Plaza 6950.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; two-three room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Kitchenette apartment; private bath; new furnishings; attractive price.

72D, 42 WEST.—Reasonable rates obtainable for 2 rooms and bath apartment, unfurnished and furnished; the acme of smartness, refinement, and taste; as many as 9 windows in some apartments; Japanese restaurant at moderate prices. Royalton Hotel, Columbus 7941.

72D ST., 116 WEST, (George Washington.)—Single room, bath; October; maid service; restaurant. Inquire Superintendent or phone Col. 7783 before 11 A. M. Katherine Schenck.

72D, (Subway.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

72D, 42 WEST, (Apt. 94.)—Attractive, 2 rooms, bath; piano; southern exposure; restaurant.

73D, 110 WEST.—ONE AND TWO ROOM KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; WEEKLY, MONTHLY, REASONABLE.

74TH, 245 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with bath; Jap service.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studios, baths, kitchenettes; 1 room, $8; 2, $4; 3, $20.

80TH, 225 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Apart. 9 south, ideal 6 rooms, corner, all outside, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; sacrifice, $110.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Leaving city, will sacrifice 6 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished. Schuyler 2035. Apartment 2N.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, modern 1 or 2 room apartment, kitchenette; meals optional.

81ST, WEST.—To sublet from July 1, six rooms, comfortably furnished, piano; reasonable rent. Telephone 9708 Schuyler.

81ST, 1 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, facing Central Park. Elliott, Tel. 9240 Schuyler.

83D, 320 WEST.—6-room apartment; immediate possession to Sept. 15 or longer; quiet, cool; half block Riverside; piano.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

88TH, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished 6 spacious rooms, 2 baths; tenth floor; cool; exceptional opportunity; references required; $175. Riverside 533, Apartment 10H.

88TH (Near Columbus.)—To responsible bachelor, $50. Dr. Stackhouse, 30 Greeley 2126.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, 1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette service, $45-$55.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Five-room elevator apartment, door from Drive, for Summer months or longer; rent $60. Apply Superintendent.

95TH ST., 330 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Six rooms, handsomely furnished; leaving city; rent very reasonable.

97TH, WEST.—Apartment to rent, furnished; attractively furnished eight rooms, near Riverside Drive, $75 per month. Telephone 2473 Vanderbilt.

215 WEST 98TH ST.

High-class 7-room apartment, fully furnished, (3 baths,) for July, August, and September. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

104TH, 304 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; high-class furnished apartment; sublet very reasonably. Apply premises or office, 215 Manhattan Av., or Academy 1647.

108TH, 208 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; Summer, $55 month. Gurney.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Six rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 3b; subway. Cathedral 6398.

112TH ST., 530 WEST.—Four handsomely furnished, sunny, outside rooms; piano, telephone; subway; $60. See Supt.

114TH ST., 514 WEST.—Seven rooms, furnished; beautiful view; immediate possession to Sept. 25; $99 month, which is less than actual cost. Phone Vanderbilt 4400 for appointment or see superintendent.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Very attractive two-room elevator apartment, kitchen, reasonable. Reynolds.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Front apartment, charmingly furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette. Miss Hawley.

121ST ST., 523 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Sublet or transfer lease, furn. or unfurnished, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator; call Sunday or evenings. Perkins.

123D, 547 WEST.—5-room, elevator apartment, furnished; piano and typewriter; references; rent $15 per month. Inquire Apt. 20.

127TH ST., 600 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive, subway, newly furnished, artistically planned, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless.

135TH, 629 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractively furnished four-room apartment for Summer to refined couple. Apartment 62.

140TH, WEST, (83 Hamilton Place.)—Newly furnished 4-room apartment, for July, August, September; fine neighborhood; reasonable to couple; can be seen Thursday, Friday.

143D, 519 WEST.—Six months or longer, high-class furnished 6-room apartment; every convenience. Apt. 51 Audubon 2051.

149TH, 601 WEST.—Leaving city, sublet 5-room, furnished, for 2-3 months; adults preferred. Superintendent or Keesling.

157TH, 614 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Beautifully furnished four-room apartment, complete for housekeeping; sublet. Supt.

161ST, 654 WEST, (Apt. 3E.)—Four large, beautifully furnished rooms, piano, sublet July-September; references.

165TH ST., 510 WEST.—Sublet seven-room elevator apartment; apply immediately. Superintendent.

179TH, 850 WEST.—Superb river view, delightfully cool and quiet; rent for July, six rooms, foyer and bath; uniquely furnished. Phone Hull, 8833 St. Nicholas. Adults only; references required.

AMSTERDAM AV., 305, (Cor. 74th.)—Attractive two-room suite; all accommodations; kitchenette; reasonable.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVE list, west side apartments; attractive terms. Holmes, 547 West 110th, (Broadway.)

BROADWAY, 2,469, (91st St.)—Two handsome outside rooms, kitchen, bath; low rental, linen, silver; high-class elevator apartment. Engel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, two rooms and kitchen; Summer rates. Telephone morning, Academy 1394, Ext. 82.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Completely furnished elevator apartment; July and August or longer; facing park; exceptionally cool; $60 monthly. Wing; telephone Riverside 430.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390.—Attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, kitchenette and bath; all outside; overlooking park. Apt. 5A.

CONVENT AV., (130th St.)—Four rooms, front, comfortably furnished; kitchen, bath, elevator; $50. Call Mitchell, Morningside 8500.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, (121st St.)—Desirable apartment of 1 large room and bath, facing Drive, to rent from Aug. 1. Apartment 7. Phone 984 Morningside, mornings.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Furnished small apartment or single rooms, overlooking Morningside Park. Phone Morningside 5020, Apartment 63, 8-10 A. M., 5-6 P. M.

POST AV., 66.—New York's coolest section; near Dyckman subway station; five large rooms, $18. Lauts.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 88.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Sublet for Summer, 4 large, airy rooms, elegantly furnished, silver, linen. Phone Audubon 4160. Tierney.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Eight large, light rooms, 3 baths; moderate rent; for 2 or 3 months. Apartment 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Eighties.)—Handsomely furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths, $150. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464, Apt. 2.—Six rooms, two baths; bargain; Summer months.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Attractive six-room apartment. Apt. 2B.

SACRIFICE for Summer, beautifully furnished elevator apartment; worth investigating. Phone 9027 Cathedral.

SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH with, without kitchens, completely furnished. TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.

Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c.

SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
309 W. 98 St., cor. B'way & Riverside Drive.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,061.—Furnished four-room elevator apartment; piano, linen; 3 months or more; $50. Apartment 37.

Sublet for 3 months, 2 rooms and bath, with maid service. Apply Ansonia Hotel, Apt. 14C.

UNUSUALLY handsome 2,3,4,5 room suites; every modern convenience; reduced lowest Summer rents; $40 monthly upward. Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., N. W. cor. 127th.

WANTED business woman to share small furnished apartment, Murray Hill section. Telephone Vanderbilt 1020, between 10 and 5.

WEST END AV., (near 96th Subway.)—6 rooms, 3 baths, piano, victrola, new building, $150; also five rooms overlooking Hudson, $85. Particulars, telephone Riverside 5846.

WEST END AV.—2 blocks 96th St. subway; gentleman's home; never rented before; 8 rooms, two baths, piano; immediate possession; $150. Phone Riverside 5846.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 29, (Brooklyn.) — Furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, desirable locality, near subway, for Summer only. Phone K., Main 9371.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Three rooms, bath, in private house; heat, light; convenient station; situated Greystone-on-Hudson, overlooking Palisades; reasonable. W. H. Scott, 1 Odell Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 3994 Yonkers.

Five outside rooms with screened private porch, newly furnished, including player piano; 35 minutes from Grand Central; rent $50 from July 1. Monolithop, 440 Van Cortlandt Park Av., Yonkers.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 142 EAST.—Elevator apartments; elegant rooms; convenient location; immediate possession; 2-5 rooms; $35-$60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 43 WEST.—Delightful two rooms and bath, large, comfortable, desirable location, southern exposure, $50. Phone Stuyvesant 5574.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.) New nine-story building; one four-room apartment; open fireplace; $1,250 a year. Apply on premises.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

47TH, NEAR 5TH AV.—Two large rooms, kitchenette; $40. Bryant 8625.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; living room, bedroom and bath; unfurnished; exclusive building; maid service; breakfast served in rooms; resident valet; rental $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

54TH, 65 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

70S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, all sizes; $60-$100. ELBERSON, 25 West 42d.

84TH, 212 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements, $55 month.

87TH, 150 WEST.—Sublet July 1, unfurnished, $96 or offer; five rooms and bath; seven airy and large. Lee 2327 Schuyler.

93D, 125 WEST.—Single apartment, large bathroom, all conveniences; mail service.

96TH, 35 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Will rent $1,300 seven-room, modern apartment, July, August, September; $75 month.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST., $50.

Beautiful elevator apartment; white enamel, four large rooms and bath; possession at once.

113TH, 206 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Three, four rooms, bath, immediate possession.

115TH, 610 WEST, Apt. 5A.—Four rooms, facing street; immediate possession; rent reasonable.

158TH, 550 WEST.—Four-room apartment for rent; ready for occupancy July 1; reduced rental July to October. Apartment 6G.

161ST ST., 581 WEST, N. E. Cor. Broadway, (ALEXANDER HAMILTON.)—Seven and eight rooms and two baths; steam heat, electric light, night and day elevator and telephone service; possession at once; $70 and $80. Superintendent, on premises, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

165TH, 600 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 8-room apartment; modern building.

160TH, 709 WEST.—Modern apartment to sublet, facing Hudson River; attractive offer if taken now. See Supt.

$33—SIX ROOMS, BATH—$33.

St. Nicholas Av., 630, (opposite St. Nicholas Park;) modern plumbing, steam heat, refrigerator; no dogs allowed; references.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE 5-ROOM SUITE, new house, extra large rooms, elaborate entrance, select location, rent $52. See Apartment 5B, 18 St. Nicholas Place.

BONNY CASTLE,
St. Nicholas Av. and 191st St.
4 and 5 rooms.
Supt. on premises or
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

BROADWAY, 2,128.

Two and three rooms with bath. Maid service; references required.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.

Five rooms, all modern improvements; white woodwork, electric lights; rent $42. Inquire on premises, 164-6 Waverley Place.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676 (S-E.)—Leaving city, will sublet apartment 8 large rooms, 2 reading Drive; possession July 1; $75 a month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

WEST END AV., 574.—Four small rooms, bath; "on the roof." Bishop.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Studio, whole or part time, for Summer; must be reasonable. O 137 Times.

Sublease, modern five rooms and bath; west side, below 90th St. A 142 Times.

Unfurnished.

LIVING room, 2 bed rooms, kitchenette, from October, below 110th St.; $50-$75. Initial, 1026 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH ST., 103 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, attractively furnished; every convenience; delightful Summer quarters.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH ST., 39 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished, bath, telephone; apartment Summer rates.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, bright room in elevator apartment; southern exposure. Apartment 9.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, bath, conveniences; $5.

43D, 160 EAST.—Gentleman; small room, running water; private; Grand Central; references; 1st bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single room.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references.

61ST ST., 27 EAST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; single or suite. Plaza 2328.

93D, 31 EAST.—Desirable room, large floors, in private house; select neighborhood; reference. Lenox 6407.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms with bath, running water; army and navy people accommodated.

MADISON AV., 238.—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private baths, electricity; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 2,066, (Near 127th St.)—Attractive, large rooms; also back parlor; fine location.

111TH, 115 WEST.—Attractive connecting rooms; use piano; also front parlor; telephone.

23D ST., 215 WEST.—Rooms for young men; join Y. M. C. A. and make building your home; low rates.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; overlooking Park; high-class house; references.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful room, running water, bath, $12; gentlemen only.

51ST, 11 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single or en suite; Summer rates.

52D, 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with bathroom; also single room.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Floors, suites, rooms, furnished, unfurnished; baths, electricity, phone, kitchenette.

55TH ST., (Broadway., The Sonoma.)—Two handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite. Prudhomme, Apt. 7G.

56TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; newly renovated; centrally located. Circle 8998.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, hot, cold, running water, electric; references.

68TH ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms with private family.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; electricity; parquet floors; switchboard; refined residence.

70TH ST., (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive suites, private bath; one-two adults. Columbus 4237.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator; every convenience; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

70TH AND BROADWAY.—Two large, airy rooms, bath. Sherman Sq. Hotel, Apt. 90I.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite for gentleman; will divide; see to appreciate.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; also studio rooms; private baths; electricity.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished home for business people; all improvements; references exchanged.

71ST, 301 WEST.—Cool front rooms; adjoining baths; exclusive house; breakfast; references. Shaw.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Clean room, all conveniences; best location.

71ST, 148 WEST.—Large rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; good location.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; other rooms; electricity.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Exceptional rooms for particular people; must be clean; former prices.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room with private bath; other rooms electricity.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Spacious suite; newly decorated; bath; electricity; furnished, unfurnished.

78D, 273 WEST.—Single, double, private house; bath each floor; subway express.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath, electricity, with refined private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 153 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; electricity; private phone; board optional.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms, electricity; select residence; $4.50-$9.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; service; park; private house.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Parlors, large, small room, newly opened, private bath; Summer rates.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with running water.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Large attractive room, with bath; smaller room; near Park.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Artistic, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; $4, $6, $8.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large room; electricity; elevator; $10 weekly; telephone; breakfast privilege. Savage.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house; beautifully furnished rooms; private baths, electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms; private baths; electricity; $4 to $12.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room with bath; small room; excellent location.

77TH ST., 123 WEST.

Special Summer concessions for steady guests; beautiful residential neighborhood, near "L," subway; electricity; hot, cold water.

TELEPHONE 3850 SCHUYLER.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large room, bath, single and medium room; electricity; Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, with bath, private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room, reasonable; references; gentleman.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor; twin beds; private bath; single; electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool, airy front room; piano; kitchenette; electricity, phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms, $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, adjoining bath, front parlor; running water; electricity.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive parlor bedroom, private bath, electricity; single room; reference.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apart. 6 South.)—Large, cool, outside room, adjacent bath.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; near "L" and subway.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Physician or music school, elegant floor, private home. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Cool, single front room, closet, bath, electricity; $6. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large and small; excellent accommodations.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, adjoining bath; $3.50 and $4.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Single outside room, adjoining bath; one night; $3.50. Collins.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric light; telephone; $3.50 up. Slade.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 5, 2d floor.)—Attractive room, high-class house.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid large room, private bath; smaller room; breakfast; high class.

86TH, (533 WEST END AV.)

Attractive large rooms, connecting bath, electricity; subway, "L."

86TH, 341 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, running water; near Drive and subway; reasonable.

87TH, 203 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Beautifully furnished suite, bath, kitchenette; conveniences; Summer rates.

88TH, 316 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Cool, attractive, double and single rooms.

90TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, kitchenette, parlor, adjoining bedroom; others.

91ST, 232 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman comfortable, front room, adjoining bath; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large room, bath adjoining, exclusive, for two gentlemen; music room open to guest; reference.

93D, 270 WEST.—Two large front rooms, bath, kitchenette; will divide; telephone.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Large room and bath; private house.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Rozelle.)—Nicely furnished large, small room; board optional.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Front basement, kitchenette; also small rooms. Phone River. 3249.

98TH, 243 WEST, (6A.)—Attractive room with lavatory, all modern conveniences; homelike.

103D, 128 WEST.—Homelike, clean, airy; attractively furnished; running water; bath; $6.

103TH ST., 252 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; $4 and up.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large front room, with kitchenette; all conveniences; $8; telephone; references; private house.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Large, handsome room; kitchen privilege; elevator apartment; $5. Howley.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Broadway,) Apt. 5B.—Unusually large front room, twin beds; running water; convenient shower bath. Academy 3238.

108TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegant rooms; private bath. Dickson, phone 1500 Academy.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractive, well-furnished, private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3724.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Couple occupying apartment will rent attractive room, bath connecting; suitable one or two. Phone 8809 Cathedral.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Two beautiful, sunny rooms; single, double; twin beds; refined, attractive room reasonable. Apartment 61.

115TH ST., 606 West, Apt. 2 East.—Three attractively furnished, connecting rooms, adjoining bath; rent separately; kitchen privileges; piano.

116TH, (near Riverside and Columbia.)—Pleasantt room, with private layatory. Morningside 6487.

118TH, (408 Manhattan Av.)—Newly furnished outside room; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 51.

121ST ST., 528 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, near Columbia; one housekeeping suite. Seller.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—A few vacancies; high-class house; references.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Furnished front room; kitchen privileges; homelike; conveniences, telephone. Clayton.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room; private family; elevator apartment; reasonable; references. Mayer.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; shower; also room, kitchen; elevator. Scott.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Cheerful, large room, private bath, telephone, electricity; smaller rooms.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th St.)—Nicely furnished, light; adjoining bath; shower; telephone; elevator; gentleman only; reference; $5. Apartment 4R.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 485.—Bed and sitting room, bath, telephone; $50 monthly; gentleman or lady; private family; references. O. Roust.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Charming room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; cool. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two connecting and single rooms; kitchen privilege. Apply Thompson.

LADY, alone, having elegant apartment, would rent room to young lady or couple; accommodations the finest; near Riverside Drive and 80th. 4341 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 51.—Cool, airy, newly furnished room; every convenience; telephone; single and double, $3 up. Apt. 3N. Cooper.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN

can find superior accommodations with refined private family; Broadway-110th St. Phone Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Parlor and bedroom, piano, facing Drive, beautifully furnished; board or use of kitchen optional. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Two-room suite; delightful, southern front; reasonable. Apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Handsome room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; cooking. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Cor. 80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; private house; service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Large room, adjoining bath; small room; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Beautiful room, facing Drive; twin beds; private residence.

STUDIO.—Nicely furnished front room, second floor, private house; piano, Victrola, all conveniences. Telephone Schuyler 5204.

WEST END AV, 324, (75th.)—Elegant, large front room; electricity; Summer rate. Columbus 10015.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large, connecting rooms; private baths; kitchenette. Phone Academy 2897.

WEST END AV., 936, (106th.)—Large, light room; running water; phone. Burgett.

Long Island.

SOSSKA ST., 3,834, Woodhaven, Long Island, 17 minutes from Penn. Station; two rooms, all latest improvements; private family; breakfast if desired; use of screened porch.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

50TH ST., 23 EAST.—Near subway, private family apartment; no other roomers; fronting northern exposure; business woman. W 252 Times Downtown.

FATHER and daughter, aged 4, desire accommodations in private family; part care of child included; reasonable. A 161 Times.

Unfurnished.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, 3 rooms, immediately, from Madison to Lexington Avs., between 50th and 75th Sts.; from Central Park West to Broadway, between 65th and 66th Sts., $600-$700. O 669 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Large, small rooms; near park, 5th Av.; scrupulously clean.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside room; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 783.—A couple, with elegant home, exclusive neighborhood, will let room or entire floor; private bath; electricity; choicest table; first class.

MADISON AV., 218, (near 36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; also single room; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; French cooking; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private baths, electric light; Southern cooking.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 8396.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table board; subway express; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor suite, private bath, superior people; other rooms.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant suites; room, bath, electricity; good table; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 234 WEST, "The Hurlburt."—Large back parlor, southern exposure; private bath.

79TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike, large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room, private bath; Southern cooking; single room.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

83TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH ST., 17 WEST.—Wide, parked street; attractive large, medium, and hall rooms; convenient; excellent table; parlor, dining; Fall booking.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, private baths; also single rooms; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent home table; references.

102D, 305 WEST.—Two front rooms; private bath; large sleeping porch; connecting room; private Christian family; board optional.

10TH ST., 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Nice outside room, excellent board, or without. Janzen.

115TH ST., Corner Manhattan Av., (Columbia.)—Pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. 6279 Cathedral.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—A few vacancies in high-class house; excellent table and service; references exchanged.

149TH ST., 544 WEST. (Audubon.)—Bright rooms, good board, $9 up. 2737 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (Bet. 107th and 108th Sts.)—Beautiful room, newly decorated; running water; new furniture; elevator apartment; private family. Rebollar.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.

Attractive, cool quarters, twin mahogany beds; running water, two closets; couple or gentleman. 6800 Morningside. Apt. 3N.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Two large, outside, comfortably furnished rooms, private bath; Southerners' home; reasonable; gentleman. Farragut 3917.

WEST END AV., 815.—Private family; beautiful room, bath; unexcelled table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires room and board in private French and Spanish speaking family. A 141 Times.

JEWISH girl desires room, bath, and board with private family. O 670 Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

One or two gentlemen; private family, Kings Highway, Brighton line; detached, modern house; garage and porch; optional board. 1,761 East 19th St., Brooklyn. Coney Island 323W.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"THE WILLOWS," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; splendid accommodations; outdoor sports; furnished cottages; hour from Wall St. Phone Tottenville 1270.

HALCYON HALL, 21 Howard Av., Grimes Hill.—Palatial residence, $30-$35 weekly, two persons; tennis, gardens, garage; also bungalow.

Westchester County.

The "Hill Top" will receive about 40 guests, June 15 to Sept. 15; large piazzas, well-kept grounds, beautiful shade trees, flowers, shrubs; tennis court; Summer house; table abundantly supplied, vegetables from garden; single rooms, $15 per week; use of bath. Telephone Mamaroneck 267-R. Miss M. J. Naramore, Ossining-on-Hudson.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Small private family would like 3 or 4 gentlemen as boarders for the Summer; very attractive surroundings; garage and tennis; references essential; terms reasonable. Y 203 Times Annex.

Attractive suburban home has large, airy rooms to rent with board for Summer or permanently. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Large double and single rooms, spacious, handsome home, to refined people; excellent home cooking; extra large verandas; references, 65 W. 2d, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Phone 1142.

Hill Crest, large rooms, tennis, own garden, high elevation, five minutes from station, eight minutes Bronxville station. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Telephone 54.

Private family would accommodate gentleman paying guest; near Sound, depot, bathing beach; home comforts. 3121 New Rochelle.

Long Island.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 435.

Young, refined Christian couple have a few beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; large cottage. E. V. N., 1,347 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway. Telephone 5578 Far Rockaway.

THE LFAYETTE, 25 South Park Av., Near Ocean

Four o'Clock Saturday

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, married, formerly in office, seeks outer selling game. J 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position as office assistant; experienced; $15. Louis Moed, 210 East 112th.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position reliable firm. W 243 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR. — Burrough's; must be quick and accurate. McCall, 236 West 37th.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; salary and commission; opportunity for a real future with agency. Call, Tolins Co., 99 Nassau.

ASSISTANT TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK; YOUNG LADY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN TRUNK LINE BOARD; SALARY $10 TO START. APPLY O 130 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND BILL CLERK. 425 5TH AV., ROOM 202.

ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital for insane, for work in a sanitarium out of city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today at 3 P. M.

ARBOR WIRE INSERTERS.
Piece work; steady; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BILL ANALYZER.
Must be well educated and capable of making detailed cost analysis.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BILL CLERK, Elliott-Fisher operator, one with knowledge of stenography preferred, but not essential; state age, salary, and experience. D 95 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Experienced Underwood machine; one having general knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred. D 76 Times.

BILL CLERK wanted; experienced; state salary and reference. D 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS,
OPPORTUNITY.
Wartime conditions demand more
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.
Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.
You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
88 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.
We have several vacancies for competent girls, with excellent prospects for advancement and permanent employment. Apply Main Office, 3d Floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper, capable of taking full charge of set of double-entry books for wholesale woolen yarn concern; one familiar with billing on typewriter preferred; salary $20-$25, with good chance for advancement. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and reference. J. Rubinstein & Sons Co., 435 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or ledger clerk, in office of large insurance company; double entry preferred; salary to start, $14 weekly. Write, stating age, B. K., Post Office Box 1,425, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting in office of wholesale millinery house; excellent opportunity. Write, stating salary expected, Box 67, 1606 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, expert wanted, familiar with film exchange office work. Inquire between 5 and 6 P. M., Room 1614 Candler Building, Celebrated Film Co.

BOOKKEEPER, by large high-grade concern; liberal salary and good opening assured for one who is capable and adaptable; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; SALARY MODERATE TO BEGIN WITH; EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR CAPABLE YOUNG LADY. B. A., 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, real estate and insurance experience; only competent need apply; good salary. Call between 10 and 12 noon, D. Kempner & Sons, 17 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Not under 25 years; experienced only need apply; good salary; imports house. Apply European-American Fur Co., 312 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Double entry; knowledge of stenography; $15 to start. Call Wednesday, 9 A. M., International Audit Co., 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; one with experience in cloak and suit house preferred. D 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, lady, $12 to $15, for jewelry business. Chas. L. Trout & Co., 170 Broadway, N. Y., 2d floor.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable of taking charge; state experience. D 110 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress; good opportunity for maid in small high-class Summer hotel in Adirondacks. Apply, with references, H. L. Goldman, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

CHARGE CLERK, having some office experience; good figurer; excellent opportunity for capable young lady. G. E., 248 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER in large retail store; must be thoroughly experienced; good salary and position to right party; state references and experience. O 233 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young lady; good writer and figurer; state age, experience, and salary. O 246 Times Downtown.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. A 156 TIMES.

CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER. — Good salary. Morris, 267 West 125th St.

CLERK
wanted in office of textile corporation; excellent opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. D 346 Times Downtown.

CLERK.
Must be well educated, and capable of making detailed cost analysis.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CLERK—By large, high-grade concern; liberal salary and good opening assured for one who is capable and adaptable; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 98 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, UNEMPLOYED, TO WORK FOR US. CALL AT ONCE. JOHN E. RANSON, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

SALESWOMEN.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR
wanted in office of textile corporation; excellent opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. D 318 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.
Must be well educated; some experience necessary; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced, wanted for office work in silk house; state experience and salary desired. A 115 Times.

CORRESPONDENT on collection work, by a high-grade retail house; liberal salary and good opening assured for one who is capable and adaptable; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 97 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE stenographer and bookkeeper; must be over 30 years old, with experience and reference; $70 monthly salary; position permanent; advancement. A 157 Times.

DICTAPHONE STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and a worker; $55 monthly; permanent position. A 158 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, in law office; legal experience preferred but not essential; state experience and salary. W 225 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSWOMEN.
Experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAPERS, experienced on ladies' dresses; steady work, good pay. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.
Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation open to intelligent young women between 16 and 25 years of age; the training period is from six to ten weeks, during which students receive a monthly salary from $40 to $45, payable weekly; regular salary increase every two months on merit during first year, further increases in salary and position thereafter; semi-annual bonus; rapid advancement. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

FINISHERS on silk dresses; experienced; colored and white. I. Adler, 24 West 30th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white, to go to country with family of four adults; $40. Apply, morning, Sandberg, 250 West 91st St.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry of physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week, half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRL with a few years' experience, for clerical work and filing, operate small switchboard; excellent opportunity for advancement; references required; apply by letter only, giving full particulars; salary $12-$15. Boucher Cork and Machine Co., 216 West 18th St.

GIRLS for labeling, wrapping, and cartoning pills, tablets, toilet articles, and medicines; pleasant working conditions; 8 to 5:30. Saturday 12 noon; $8 to start; bonus paid. Apply 113 W., 18th St., 4th floor.

GIRLS, about 16 years, as assistants in mailing department of large mercantile house; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. J 232 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—One capable of taking care of correspondence for large concern; state experience and salary. B. R., 146 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL to take care of baby in mountains; furnish best references. Inquire Mrs. L. Ollan, 1,512 48th St., Brooklyn, between 10-12 A. M.

HOUSEWORK AND COMPANION.—Middle aged woman; good references; willing to go to Woodcliff, N. J. M 116 Times.

KITCHEN MAID.—Industrious and willing worker as kitchen maid in small, high-class Summer hotel in Adirondacks; good working condition and salary. Apply H. L. Goldman, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

MILLINERS, TRIMMERS,
INFANTS' HEADWEAR,
CHILDREN'S MILLINERY;
BEST WAGES; PERMANENT.
ZENO, 387 4TH AV.

MODELS,
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, FOR DRESSES; SIZE 16. SIMON COSTUME AND DRESS, 44 EAST 32D.

MODEL WANTED, SIZE 16, TALL, FOR DRESSES; LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY. ROBERT & DAVIS, 31 EAST 32D.

MONOTYPE KEYBOARD OPERATOR.—Steady work. Stanley Art, 727 7th Av., near 48th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR
WANTED AT ONCE.
MUST BE FIRST CLASS.
GOOD SALARY AND EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS.
Address Employment Dept.,
P. O. Box 456, Newark, N. J.

OFFICE assistant in real estate office; one familiar with follow-up system preferred and possessing initiative and be good penman; state experience and salary desired. J 20 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and switchboard operator; advancement for right party; salary to start, $10. Call Welsbecker, 2,833 B'way.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, (2,) careful, for general office work. Otter Manufacturing Co., Inc., 243 West 17th St.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
SALESLADIES
FOR THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT;
GOOD SALARY AND PREMIUMS; STEADY POSITION TO EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADIES.

OPERATOR wanted for dictaphone work; must have knowledge of shorthand; excellent opportunity to connect with old-established concern in the iron and steel line; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and good future; state age, education, and experience; give references. O 259 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Burroughs listing operator; good salary. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

OPERATOR on Underwood billing machine; state experience and salary. W 237 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Young couple residing in hotel require thoroughly experienced nurse for baby; no other children; must understand Spanish. O 260 Times Downtown.

NURSE wanted, take care of two young children; seashore during Summer. 255 West 110th, Apt. 55.

PARLORMAID wanted, first-class hotel. Hotel Wolcott, 4 West 31st St.

REPORTER.—Young woman to call on architects and builders in Greater New York; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $12 to start; complete qualifications in your letter to receive attention. Publisher, D 93 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Well educated women, over 30, capable of earning $30 per week, for out of town position with large educational society; tact and reliability more necessary than experience; salary and extras to right party. Call Mr. Cloyes, 110 West 34th St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Young woman of neat and attractive personality, able to meet and converse with professional men on publicity and service selling campaign; good salary and small commission. D 87 Times.

SALESLADY wanted for phonograph store. 1,553 3d Av., (87th St.)

SALESWOMEN.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR JEWELRY DEPARTMENT. MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH ALL LINES OF SOLID AND PLATED JEWELRY AND KNOW STERLING SILVERWARE, FLATWARE, AND NOVELTIES. PERMANENT POSITION, WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.
Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

SOLICITORS, experienced, for subscription work; popular weekly; good proposition; commission and salary. Apply Room 517, 38 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER, who is thoroughly familiar with Spanish and can correct translations; knowledge of Portuguese and French will help. B. C., 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER FOR PERMANENT POSITION; MUST BE RAPID AND EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER AND OPERATOR, NEAT, ACCURATE, AND CAPABLE; SALARY TO START $100 PER MONTH; APPLICANTS SHOULD STATE NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, &C. APPLY BOX O 97 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, or capable typist, possessing general knowledge of bookkeeping, to act in a confidential capacity, preparing natural and statistical reports and assist on general books of reliable corporation; must be trustworthy and come well recommended; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—We want a thoroughly capable stenographer, accurate, rapid, dependable, and efficient; preferably one with some knowledge of filing; position is with a bond house in unusually attractive environment; good salary to start and excellent opportunity for competent worker. State age, nationality, experience, and salary to O 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS, (2,) IN COLLECTION DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE CAPABLE OF USING DICTAPHONE AND WRITING ABOUT 75 LETTERS PER DAY; STATE AGE, EPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED TO START. O 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for magazine publishing company; must possess good vocabulary and be rapid and accurate typist; subject matter exceptionally interesting; salary $20 a week; state education, experience, and telephone number. D 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Must be fully experienced in life, automobile, and accident and health insurance, possessing executive ability; $16. S. A., 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Remington operator, wanted in real estate office; experience preferred, but not essential; must have initiative and be of neat appearance. J 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT wanted; young woman, able to handle and distribute complaint mail; part of subscription department of a daily newspaper; salary to start, $15; good chance for advancement; no inexperienced need apply. X 332 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Publishing experience preferred, but not essential; preference given high school girls; permanent position, short hours; chance for advancement; salary $15. E. F., 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted in high-class wholesale establishment. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references; salary $15 per week. O 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILLING CLERK. —EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE; UNDERWOOD MACHINE. GRIFFON CUTLERY WORKS, 74 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by publishing house; experienced young woman or one desiring to learn the business; salary $15 weekly. J 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by concern in Madison Square section; give age, education, experience, reference, and salary desired. D 53 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good literary style; permanent; good opportunity for advancement; must have healthy appearance; state salary; apply by letter only. Physical Culture Magazine, 119 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHIC-SECRETARIAL, $20, to interview clients; attractive personality, dignity, refinement, and neatness essential; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, private agency, 71 East 3rd.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, not less than 25 years of age; salary $25; applicants should state nationality, experience, &c. M 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS or good typists, capable; I can better your position and increase your salary; no charge. Call on Edna Kelly, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERIENCED OLIVER OPERATOR; PERMANENT POSITION. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 115 5TH AV., 5TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER. — Speed not essential; must be neat and accurate; one just finished school; permanent position; chance for advancement. P. S., 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Must be rapid, accurate, and competent to handle details; salary $25. W 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST BY LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 90 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, real estate office; good position for bright, intelligent girl. Nassoit & Lanning, Broadway, corner 99th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady in mercantile office; salary $18 per week to start; state experience. J 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Prominent law office; requirements: high school graduate, year or more experience, preferably legal; Christian firm. J 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for manufacturer's office. Address Fox, 240 East 136th St.

STENOGRAPHERS to operate noiseless typewriters; none other need apply. Call Mr. A. E. Vaughan, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, well experienced; must be efficient operator and accurate; call 9-12. Manhattan Shirt Co., 244 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; by automobile tire concern, West 54th St.; $18; apply by letter. O 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; large publishing house; moderate salary start, with advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15, $18; give phone number and religion. O 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position. City Real Estate Improvement Corp'n, 347 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good typist, Remington, machine; state age, nationality, experience, salary. W 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—State experience and salary. W 236 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK.—Experienced and refined; state particulars fully; character references required. Export, D 328 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Touch typewriting, day and evening; liberal salary; immediate employment; Alpha School, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER or college student for vacation, salary $225 for 75 days, commission also; splendid experience. X 394 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted, small monitor switchboard; salary $12. Apply New York School Filing, Singer Building.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced plug board S. B. Davega Co., 831 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in garage; state age, experience, and salary. D 83 Times.

TYPISTS FOR COPYING LISTS FROM CARD SYSTEMS AND SIMILAR RECORDS; $1.80 PER THOUSAND; STATE EXPERIENCE. P. O. BOX 1395, MANHATTAN.

TYPIST wanted by concern in Madison Square section; give age, education, experience, reference, and salary desired. D 54 Times.

TYPIST.—Must have good education and thoroughly competent; experience not necessary; Protestant. Apply Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—One who has billing experience and knowledge of stenography preferred; state age, salary, and experience. D 94 Times.

TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER, accurate at figures; $15 to start. P. O. Box 43W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL to take care of child and assist mother at seaside resort near New York; state age, experience, and wages expected. D 86 Times.

YOUNG GIRL for clerical work; one who is correct at figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 121 Times.

YOUNG LADIES TO WORK IN IMPORTING HOUSE; THOSE WITH RETAIL STORE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; TAKE CARE OF STOCK AND WAIT ON TRADE. APPLY STATING EXPERIENCE AND FULL PARTICULARS; GOOD SALARY RIGHT PEOPLE. A 165 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY
with clerical experience; we have several openings for bright and industrious girls; excellent prospects for advancement. Apply Main Office, 3d Floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

YOUNG LADIES.—A good opportunity for young ladies wishing light work in wire shop of electrical company; no machinery; good hours; overtime paid; special benefits for long service; good conditions; rate to start $10 to $12 per week; age 18 to 25. V 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, a responsible office position; must be quick and accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; give reference and experience; Brooklyn position. O 231 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.— Wanted, an old-fashioned working housekeeper, some one who will appreciate a comfortable home with young couple and child 8 years old. This is an opportunity for a real home to some woman of refinement who can be generally useful. Phone Apartment 45, St. Nicholas 2836.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 870 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

$12
this week, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
DON'T BE A SLACKER!!!
What do we mean? Why, any one who can work in an office and isn't, or any one sitting in an "easy" job, and doesn't attempt to get a position where her full capabilities will have to be extended every minute of the day. Women have simply got to help make the wheels go round while the men are away to war, and we are ready every minute of the day to help you get up in the class of "producers."
We need several BOOKKEEPERS, for openings with very desirable firms, salaries $18 to $30; COST CLERK, with good experience, $16; DICTAPHONE OPR., $15-$20; many STENOGRAPHERS, good positions, $18-$25; CLERK, high school graduate, good at figures, downtown brokerage office, $15; inexperienced STENOGRAPHER, $15; also many typists, bookkeepers, and clerks at salaries ranging from $8 to $15, according to experience and personality.
Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BE PLACED IN A POSITION ABOVE THE AVERAGE. IF YOU FEEL YOU CAN FILL ANY OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS LISTED BELOW, CALL IMMEDIATELY:
ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, qualified to handle Portuguese translations; $1,800.
SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, (architect;) $1,200.
SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, (Newark;) $1,300.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (location Brooklyn;) $1,300.
BOOKKEEPER, (manufacturing;) $1,500.
BOOKKEEPER, (publishing;) $1,200.
CLEARING HOUSE CLERK, (Wall Street experience;) $1,300.
SEE MRS. DAVIS, ROOM 708.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, (banking;) $20-$22.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (location Brooklyn;) $20.
STENOGRAPHER, (statistical experience;) $20.
STENOGRAPHER, (engineering;) $20.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) publishing; $18-$20.
BOOKKEEPER, (accounting experience;) $20.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, (publishing;) $18-$20.
OVER 100 EXCELLENT OPENINGS FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, TYPISTS, COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, FILE CLERKS, GENERAL CLERICAL GIRLS.
SEE MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
STENOGRAPHERS, export, $25-$30; commercial, mfg., brokerage, banking, machinery, $22-$20-$18-$15; beginners, $12-$10.
BOOKKEEPERS-STENOGRAPHER, $30.
BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, $25-$22-$20-$18-$15.
LEDGER CLERKS, $18.
TYPISTS, BILLING CLERKS, COPYISTS, $15-$12.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $12.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, $12-$10.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $80 monthly.
FILE CLERKS, $12.
COMPTOMETERS, $15.
BURROUGHS ADDER, $18.
ADDRESSOGRAPHER, $18.
Permanent positions.
No Registration Fee.

4 Bookkeeper-Accountants, $20, $25, $35.
7 Elliott-Fisher Operators, $15-$25.
5 Dictaphone Operators and Typists, $15-$18.
2 Experienced File Clerks, $12-$15.
5 File Clerks, $8-$10.
3 Good Stenographers, $15-$22.
CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, 25 BEAVER ST.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typists, clerks, get placed immediately at excellent salaries; free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—5 clerks, $20-$22, knowledge bookkeeping; stenographers, typists. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; French-English, $25; bookkeeper, $25; clerks, $10-$15. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway

STENOGRAPHER for export house; experienced; if knowledge Spanish better; $16-$18; other openings. Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

Hodges-Brown Employment Exchange,
1,437 Broadway. 99 Nassau St.
EFFICIENT OFFICE WORKERS.
No Registration Fee.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, Elliott-Fischer comptometer operator; clerks. Investigate, Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, $25; legal, $22; commercial, $12-$20. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHER, Erie, Penn., $25 per week. Atlas Emp. Agency, 132 Nassau St., Room 513.

F. X. GOGGIN Agency, 200 Broadway.—Register free; stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, others.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, commence as stenographer and report typist, office C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable opportunity for well educated young man, with requisite natural ability, to learn the profession. J 242 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, having had not less than three years' public accounting experience with recognized accounting firm; permanent position; no out-of-town work; good salary to right man. For interview call Rector 293.

ACCOUNTANT senior assistant, required for out-of-town work; must be capable of working out supervision; give age, salary required, and accounting references. A 163 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.
First-class accountant for shipyard near New York; young man preferred. Accountant, A. S., 200 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN with ideas wanted for printing house. D 101 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A CHANCE TO BE A
REAL ASSISTANT MANAGER.
Not just merely a chance to acquire a long-handled title, but a real opportunity, with real possibilities, with real money to start. And the opening calls for a real "he" man, because it is a real "he" proposition.
The position (not a "job") is that of Assistant Manager, in name and action, on a leading engineering publication.
The man to fill it should have an all-round knowledge of the methods of handling and developing business on a trade publication This is most essential; He must understand something of sales promotion, (preferably with mining or other engineering machinery.) He must have spirit, enthusiasm, and imagination, and be capable of transmitting all these to his advertising representatives. He should be able to develop the business aims of the paper, to dig out promotion data relative to various kinds of equipment, have a business foresight which will enable him to develop new selling lines for his advertisers, and thus be a constructive business builder for the industries and his publication.
This man is likely already employed—doing his bit and doing it successfully. He will want this position because he will see in it bigger possibilities—bigger opportunities.
If you are this man, get your story down on paper and tell why. Inquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence. Box D 108 Times.

A CHANCE TO BE A REAL ADVERTISING MAN ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
One of the largest technical publishing companies with headquarters in New York wants a man who can be made Pacific Coast representative.
His work will be to solicit and assist in the development of the advertising of Pacific Coast manufacturers of machinery and supplies.
The position carries a straight salary, expenses and a bonus. It offers a brilliant opportunity for the right man to make himself of high value to a company that appreciates worth.
The prime requisite is ability to see the manufacturers' opportunity for profitable advertising; then to present it convincingly and to co-operate with copy and plans in carrying it out.
A keen advertising man and salesman (with mining or other engineering training preferred.) We will train the right man, and keep him East for a few months to absorb the atmosphere and spirit of the company and the publications he will represent.
This is a real opportunity for a hustler. Show us in your letter. D 107 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER.
A leading agency wants at once a copy man with imagination. Must be a fluent writer and willing to learn and use methods which have proven successful. The salary to start will not be large, but the opportunity is one of the big ones in the agency field. Please give full particulars first; letter in confidence. D 305 Times Downtown.

A REAL ADVERTISING SALESMAN WANTED.
Large engineering paper has an opening for a clean-cut, forceful, and successful salesman, (preferably with engineering experience, although this is not absolutely necessary;) the main requisites in the man we can use are ambition, brains, personality, a record of success as a salesman, and a realization of the fact that success comes only through hard work; salary and bonus basis. Write, giving full details as to education, experience, age, and draft classification. D 106 Times.

ASSISTANT TO DOCTOR for examining patients at large powder plant; college graduate not essential. Apply Mr. Shimp, Hercules Powder Co., 240 West 23d St., U. S. Employment Service, Desk 6.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.—An old established concern dealing in oils and chemicals desires the services of an assistant sales manager; excellent opportunity for right man; state age and salary desired. O 253 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in receiving and shipping departments; young man; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. Y. M., 317 Times Harlem.

BANK CLERKS and bookkeepers for senior position, large downtown bank; salaries above the average; excellent opportunity for advancement; write for interview, stating age and experience. O 241 Times Downtown.

BELLBOYS.
Boys between 16 and 20 for hallboys. Call package room, Hotel Martinique, 32d St. and Broadway.

BENCH MECHANICS.—Electrical work and automobile repairmen. E. S. Murphy, 239 West 56th St.

BILL OR PROFIT CLERK who has had wholesale grocery experience; state age, nationality, and salary desired. W 224 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, experienced Underwood machine; one having general knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred. D 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS, &c.—Large corporation has vacancies in their clerical staff for young men; splendid opportunity for bookkeepers, entry clerks, and other experienced clerical workers; in reply state nationality, salary desired, previous experience, and draft status; capable women also desired. J 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Wanted, in long established law office, a competent bookkeeper and cashier; must have full knowledge of double entry and controlling accounts; state experience, age, salary expected. W 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Man above draft age in office of a manufacturing concern; must have knowledge of modern bookkeeping methods; state age, salary desired, and past experience. O 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant cashier, by Stock Exchange firm; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and also experience in cashier's department required; state experience and salary expected. M. E., O 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—In large insurance corporation; must be well educated, over 19 years of age, draft exempt; give age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. W 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, draft exempt, in office of Christian wholesale house; state salary and references. Box 247 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Downtown trust company wants bookkeeper for collection ledger. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary. D 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have factory cost experience; middle age man preferred; excellent salary. Mint Products Co., Inc., 299 Mad. Av., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, beginner; hours 8:45 to 5:30; wages $50 per month to start. Apply after 10 A. M., Meridian Club, 90 West St.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who has worked for an accountant; temporary work; state salary per day and references. O 671 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPERS.—In bank, two young men with bookkeeping experience; state age and salary expected. C 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, with several years' experience, for railroad office; good opportunity. D 325 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS, (15-17;) important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $45 a month; application confidential. J 246 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 16 years, as assistants in sales department of large mercantile establishment; excellent opportunity for ambitious boys; state salary expected. J 231 Times Downtown.

BOYS in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; only bright and willing need apply; state age and salary. D 100 Times.

BOY in large manufacturing rubber house; American boy; $8 to start; good opportunity for quick advancement. Box 55, N. Y. P. O.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT to take full charge of office; state age, experience, salary; draft exempt. Accountant, 148 Times.

BOY, 16-18, wanted for position in publishing house; liberal salary and excellent opportunity for advancement. Address W. B., Box 17, 125 East 24th St.

BOY wanted, good at figures, to make himself generally useful in office of growing concern; salary to begin, $30 per month. J 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; call or write. Weaver Ebling Automobile Co., 2,230 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for Wall Street office. Room 1305, 43 Exchange Place.

BOY wanted, about 16 or 17, in office of an American fire insurance company; state salary. O 250 Times Downtown.

BOY,
bright, as stock clerk in wholesale dry goods. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27 West 23d.

BOY.—Bright young boy, 16 to 18, to make himself useful about place; chance for advancement. Apply, A. M., 151 East 125th St.

BOY wanted in office of fire insurance company. Answer, stating salary, O 254 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16 years old, wanted for office work in large silk house; good opportunity. A 146 Times.

BOY, bright, wholesale ribbon house; good opportunity to learn business. Werthelmer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

BOY wanted to be useful in shipping department; good chance for advancement to right party. A. N. Leventhal & Co., 8 West 30th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS—BOYS—BOYS,
must be 18 years or over, to work nights in shop; steady position; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

BUYER FOR CLOAKS.
THE ELLIS MILLS STORE,
READING, PENN.,
requires the services of a buyer and manager for women's ready-to-wear department. A splendid opportunity for a man of experience and ability; must be a keen judge of merchandise

Take or send want advertisements for publication in The New York Times to an office of The Times to eliminate possibility of errors by telephone.

Times Building, Times Square
Times Annex, West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 2 Rector St.
Harlem, 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
Brooklyn, 397 Fulton St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN to sell securities; one good salesman with strong personality and of unquestionable integrity, who has been accustomed to deal with men of large affairs, for permanent connection with a financial house of standing. Introduction to prominent men will be furnished to man meeting our requirements; commission basis. M 81 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, for wholesale hardware; salary and commission. Manick Hardware Co., 160 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN for printing; liberal terms; salary and commission. D 102 Times.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.

STEADY POSITIONS OPEN IN A 48-HOUR SHOP, WITH GOOD WAGES; OVERTIME AND PREMIUM; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; IN A MODERN SHOP WITH UP-TO-DATE MACHINES AND TOOLS.

EXPERIENCED SCREW MACHINE HANDS NEEDED FOR

JONES & LAMSON,
PRATT & WHITNEY,
ACME, BROWN & SHARPE,
AND GARVIN MACHINES,
ON WORK REQUIRING MICROMETER MEASUREMENTS.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 56th ST., 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

SHIPPING and receiving clerk, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge of large department handling both domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. C. R., 326 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK, FIRST CLASS, WITH INITIATIVE; STEADY POSITION IN PIANO FACTORY; WAGES $20; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND EXPERIENCE. S. A., 283 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.—A high-grade, 100 per cent. efficiency, knowing rail and water routings, for complicated manufacturing work; state experience and salary wanted. D 859 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN.

To those shoe salesmen whose business has been so reduced that they are looking for a new field we may have something interesting to offer on a salary basis; address by letter only, stating last three years' experience, giving firms represented, volume and territory; applicants must be above draft age and Americans. Sales Department, McElwain, Morse & Rogers, Duane St., N. Y. City.

SOLICITORS, experienced, for subscription work; popular weekly; good proposition; commission and salary. Apply Room 517, 38 Park Row.

SOLICITOR wanted, live-wire, subscription, for leading financial weekly; salary and commission. X 900 Times.

STATIONMEN
AND
TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class stenographer wanted to act as private secretary to an executive of large manufacturing concern; right salary to the right party. Evans Engineering Corp., 90 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER (Spanish-English) in large export house; good salary for right party; excellent chance for advancement. Address, stating full particulars, Excellent, D 866 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for work in the evenings between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock; must have experience in construction or engineering industry. E. C., 287 Times Downtown.

STOCK SELECTORS.

Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting stock in warehouse; steady. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

STOCK BROKER'S CORRESPONDENT wanted, high class; must be able to write intelligently and ethically on both listed and unlisted stocks; sober and willing to work; excellent opportunity for man with good record who can produce business; write full particulars, naming lowest salary to start. Room 436 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

STOCKROOM MAN to take charge of paper stockroom; executive ability necessary. Wood, 218 William St., 1st floor.

TIMEKEEPER, AUDITORS, TIME CLERKS

Wanted, by large manufacturing concern, one first class, thoroughly experienced, all round head timekeeper; also auditors and time clerks; must be experienced; location near Atlantic City; salaries top notch for right men; only men who will stick on jobs need apply. Call Evans Engineering Corporation, 30 Church St.

TOOL DESIGNERS
EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES AND SPECIAL TOOLS FOR THE INTERCHANGEABLE MANUFACTURE OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AWAIT COMPETENT MEN WHO DESIRE CONNECTION WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN, BUT WE DO NOT SOLICIT APPLICATIONS FROM FLOATERS. IN ANSWERING PLEASE OUTLINE YOUR EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, COMPENSATION EXPECTED AND WHEN AVAILABLE. E. C., 121 TIMES.

TOOL DESIGNERS WANTED, FIRST-CLASS ONLY. APPLY COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

TOOLMAKERS and gagemakers wanted for out-of-town work; time and half time paid for all over eight hours per day; 75 cents per hour for the best men; attractive town, good boarding facilities; attractive shop; results required. Call Room 822, 149 Broadway.

TOOL and DIE MAKERS, experienced men only, for blanking, forming, and piercing dies; modern shop; small work; good pay; steady work. Apply all day, Simon Zinn, Inc., 28th st. and 11th Av.

TUTOR-COMPANION WANTED for young man entering college next September; only young man athletically inclined; good tennis and ball player; to live at advertiser's country place and spend part Summer in camp; state fully qualifications and name references. Address O 358 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TYPIST, stenographer desirable but not essential, for manufacturing plant thirty miles from New York; war industry; room furnished; state age, draft rating, experience, and salary expected. W 247 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Advertising department daily newspaper requires the services of a typist who is accurate, thoroughly competent; hours from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M.; must come well recommended; state age, telephone, number, and salary desired. Z 319 Times Annex.

VALET wanted; tall, strong, single, masseur. M 120 Times.

WINDOW DRESSER for high-class men's furnishings; permanent position. Apply Jesselsohn & Fraenkel, 1,045 Westchester Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Large corporation requires services young man, 18-25 years, who is high school graduate and anxious to become successful salesman; no experience necessary; we furnish the education and opportunity for promotion; position to start will require selling consumer a well-known grocery product, in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, and have pleasing personality; salary to begin $12 per week and traveling expenses. D 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN
of good education and character, neat, youthful appearance, between 22 and 26, wanted in circulation department of large firm to train for manager's position; state age, education, experience, draft standing, and salary to start. D 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, for office work, knowing English and Spanish, willing to travel in Spanish-America; must furnish cash bond $500; we will teach you our business and give you an opportunity to make good; apply by letter, stating age, experience, reference and salary expected. Write X. Y. Z., 8 Greenwich Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Opening in suburban real estate and insurance business for energetic young man, 18 to 20, having character, ability; prefer one residing on Harlem Division below White Plains; give particulars of education, business experience, &c. Box V 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN FOR EXPORTER'S OFFICE: EXPERIENCED IN BUYING DEPARTMENT ESSENTIAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, POSITION IN DRAFT; SALARY $20. O 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 20 to 35, draft exempt, honest, strong, willing, to be useful in shipping department; advancement; state salary to start. H. A. C., P. O. Box 1478, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, not over 30, by large manufacturer, knowledge of stenography and familiar with bookkeeping and general office duties; references; salary expected. D 864 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or 19, wanted for general office work and few errands; good wages to right man; those graduating from high school now should apply at once; state full particulars. W 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, for position of map clerk; good opportunity for one with proper ability; state experience, age and salary asked. D 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for card record work; prefer one with knowledge of automobile parts; $75 month to start. Automobile Sundries Co., 18 Broadway.

...G MAN, draft exempt, office and sales experience, knowledge wholesale toys and housefurnishings preferred; excellent opportunity for live wire. Address Hustler, O 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for clerical position with tool steel concern; knowledge of this line essential; write fully regarding age, experience, &c. O 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, as shipping clerk; short hours, easy work. Call 231 Fulton St., city.

YOUNG MEN.

The New York Telephone Company requires the services of several young men, aged 18 to 21, to operate telephone switchboards at office buildings and railway terminals throughout the city; experience not necessary; hours from 4:45 to midnight; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $10. Apply by letter only, Public Telephone Department, Room 202, 24 Walker St., New York City.

YOUNG MEN,
must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

YOUTH, (16,) learn knit goods line, starting stock clerk, advancing upward. D 302 Times Downtown.

$10 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START.

Young men, 17 to 20, desired for electrical wiring and testing work; permanent positions; advancement according to ability; good chance for learn an interesting trade; grammar school graduates preferred. C 893 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulitman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situation; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

WE HAVE LISTED SEVERAL HUNDRED POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AND ESSENTIAL WORK AT SALARIES FROM $10 TO $5,000 YEARLY.
ACCOUNTANT; familiar with factory production accounting; $3,000-3,600.
BOOKKEEPER; experienced in Clothing manufacturing and cost accounts; $2,200.
BOOKKEEPER; must take full charge of double entry set books; $1,500-2,000.
COST ACCOUNTANT for manufacturing concern, 20 miles out of town doing Government work; $2,100-2,800.
SALESMAN to call services of Industrial Engineering concern, $3,000 and commission.
RENTING AGENT acquainted with downtown Real Estate; $2,000-3,000.
INVESTIGATORS; Factory work for Government; $2,000 and traveling expenses.
AGENT (Textile) Mechanical Engineer. Must know cotton and worsted; $5,000.
WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT. Railroad Experience; $6,000.
INSPECTORS (3) for factory in Hoboken. Able to read blue prints and micrometer; 50 cents hour.
CLERKS (6) to take inventory of a large manufacturing plant 20 miles outside of city. Good commuting facilities; $25 week.
CLEARING HOUSE CLERKS (3) for large brokerage house; $1,800.
SECRETARY & STENOGRAPHER for Banking and Commercial brokers; $1,800.
STENOGRAPHERS (5) with building construction experience; $1,800.
STENOGRAPHERS (3) for Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn. Must be very fast; $1,800-1,500.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS (2) for Shipping House; $1,800.
BOOKKEEPERS (8) on customers' accounts; $1,200-1,800.
BOOKKEEPER for milk farm in Jersey. Commute charge of office; $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER for wholesale dry goods house; $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of account, steamship office; $1,800.
TWENTY OTHER POSITIONS OPEN. OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 2.

MEN out of money or work can secure meals, beds, employment, and other positions on credit; no interest charged; willingness to work or reference required. Y. M. C. A., 8 East 3d St., city.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway, register free stenographers, bookkeepers, draftsmen, tracers, purchasing agents, clerks, boys; many others.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $30, downtown, good opportunity; several positions open, double entry bookkeepers, $30-$25; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

BUTLER, auto accessories, $2,000; accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, $10-$5,000. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Can place at once from 75 to 100 men, both on double entry and sales ledger work, $25; draft exempt Americans preferred; we are losing business every day through lack of applicants.

Freight Rate Clerk, $25.
Export Shipping Clerks, (4,) $25.
Export Shipping Clerks, (3,) $20.
Bank Ledger Clerks, (10,) $1,000-$1,300.
Asst. Receiving Tellers, (6,) $1,200.
Cost Clerks, (5,) $25.
Cost Clerks, (3,) $22.
Purchasing Dept. Asst., familiar with buying office, mechanical, and electrical supplies, $25.
Traffic Clerks, Bayonne, (4,) $22-$25.
Entry Clerk, experienced in Notions, $25.

The above are but a few odd positions for which we have no suitable applicants listed. Most of our calls for clerical helpers are filled direct from our files of registered applicants.

STENOGRAPHERS. — We have filled a number of positions during the past week for stenographers of all grades, but still have a large list of openings for beginners at $12-$15 per week; to those having considerable experience at $1,200 to $1,300 yearly.

Hours 9 to 1.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.
BUICK 1917 Little Six touring; also limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.
BUICK Little Six Cabriolet; little used; perfect throughout. B 257 Times Annex.
BUICK 1917 touring, with extra Winter top; perfect condition. Phone Farragut 4088.
BUICK 1917 Runabout in excellent condition for sale. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.
CADILLAC, late 1916, touring; elegant condition; any demonstration; bargain, $1,250. Seen 1,264 Bedford Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.
CADILLAC 1916 touring; seven-passenger; price reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.
CADILLAC 7-passenger touring; little used; perfect throughout; new oversize tires. B 256 Times Annex.
CADILLAC limousine 1916; like new; for sale; owner, 151 Willow St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall subway.
CADILLAC 1917 roadster; also touring and sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.
CADILLAC.—Sedan body; suitable for livery man; motor in good condition; demonstration. Garage, 168 East 75th St.
CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN; BARGAIN. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1433.
CADILLACS, 1917-1916-1915
Touring, Victoria, Sedan. 10 West 60th.
CADILLAC 1916 touring; fine condition; $1,150. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.
CADILLAC, 1917, Touring; fully equipped. Like new. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.
CASE 1917 seven-passenger, good condition; $700. A 155 Times.
CHANDLER used cars, models 17 and 18, touring; newly painted and overhauled; full equipment including new slip covers; fully guaranteed; will consider trade-ins as part payment. Chandler Agency, 197-207 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
CHANDLER, 1917, Special Speedster; beautiful throughout. 1,818 Webster Av., near 175th, Bronx.
CHANDLER 1917 Sedan; 1917 touring. J. H. Priestman, 603 Morristown, N. J.
DODGE 1918 5-passenger, starter, lights AUTO SALES GUARANTEE CO., 1,666 Broadway. Phone Circle 8813. Open evenings and Sundays. Time payments.
DODGE 1916 Runabout; like new; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.
DODGE 1917 Touring; mechanically perfect; like new; investigate. 1,930 Broadway.
FIAT 1918 55 H. P. special 4-passenger speedster touring; like new; 4,550 miles; cost $6,200; sacrifice; no dealers. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.
HUDSON Super Six limousine landaulet, driven very carefully by owner; looks like new; slip covers and many extras; must sell immediately W. F. Kinney, 61 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2172.
HUDSON 1917 seven-passenger Super Six; practically new; run less than 5,000 miles. 305 West 59th Columbus 1433.
HUDSON limousine 1917, used with extreme care, many extras; pleased to show. Mrs. Haines, Hotel Ansonia, Room 146.
HUDSON 1917 touring; fine condition; $1,150. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.
Hudson, 1917, Sport model. Like new. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.
HUPMOBILES.—Sedans, roadsters, 5 and 7 passenger touring cars; overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St., 4th floor. Phone 1616 Circle.
HUPMOBILE.—Late 1917 sedan; like new. Sanders, 1,340 Bristow St. Intervale 1827.
LANCIA touring; $750; perfect condition; fully equipped; a "classy" car. 1,930 Broadway.
LANCIA Limousine, late model, excellent condition. WALLACE, 236 West 59th St.
LEXINGTON, 1918, five-passenger, sport model; 400 miles; sacrifice C. X., 39 Times.
LOCOMOBILE.—Must sell immediately; man will take $1,700; 1915 model 7-passenger touring; in first-class condition; newly repainted; equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, extra tires, &c.; demonstration by appointment. 2 Columbus Circle, Room 35. Phone Circle 5614.
LOZIER late 1915, 7-passenger touring, self-starter, generator, and air pump; good tires; $500. J. Donati, 100 East 123d St. Harlem 8584.
McFARLAN LIMOUSINE, 1917, for sale; aluminium hood, nickel-plated wire wheels and radiator; cost $8,000; in first-class condition; will consider a reasonable offer. Write M. P., Box 341 Times Downtown.
MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; makes fine taxicab; car in good shape. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway, New York City.
MERCER, 22-72 horse power, seven-passenger touring, sport model; wire wheels; in excellent condition; any inspection or demonstration; no dealers. Telephone Broad 7061. Mr. Wentz.
MERCER, 1915 4-PASS. TOURING.
Looks and runs like brand-new car; make cash offer. 1,930 Broadway.
MERCER touring sport car; wire wheels; perfect condition; newly painted. 1,930 Broadway.
OLDSMOBILE touring car, 1916, in perfect condition, $825; private sale. Mr. Hans Hauri, 244 West 69th. Columbus 6788.
OLDSMOBILE 1917, 8-cylinder, 5-passenger, Judge, Columbus 7261.
OLDSMOBILE 1917, at bargain price; touring, like new; two tops. 1,930 Broadway.
ONE FORD, two tons, motor haul combination truck, complete, without body; one Ford, motor haul, tractor unit, complete; both trucks have been run less than 1,000 miles and are like new. Call, by appointment, 8340 Gramercy.
OWEN MAGNETIC, late 1917 touring; run 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; cost new $4,250; price $2,200. Mr. Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Circle 5692.
PACKARD limousine for sale, in fine mechanical condition; just overhauled; new cylinders, pistons, and rings; 1915 model 38, 7-passenger; body interior upholstered in blue broadcloth; paint in good condition; electric lights and starter; 2 new rear tires; front tires Kelly-Springfield, good shape; 2 extra tires and rims; tools and other equipment; this job is right for any one interested; price reasonable; investigate. Keegan & Gobelt, Undertakers, 576 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
PACKARD 2-35, 7-passenger, 1917, touring car; like new; must be seen to be appreciated; best offer takes it; car can be seen at the 30th St. Garage, 258-258 West 38th.
PACKARD 1918 touring; 1917 Fleetwood 5-passenger; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.
PIERCE-ARROW 117 "B-4" Touring; absolutely in first-class condition. Clark-Kendrick, 143 West 51st. Circle 1786.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1913, 38 H. P., limousine and touring body, in good condition; no dealer. Apply 226 East 65th.
PREMIER 1918 foursome, wire wheels; like new; sacrifice. Columbus 4900. A 154 Times.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1918, Chummy, 4-pass. AUTO SALES GUARANTEE CO., 1,666 Broadway. Phone Circle 8813. Open evenings and Sundays. Time payments.
S. G. V. 5-passenger touring; starter; lights; wire wheels; excellent; $850. Kline, 426 West 54th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO CREDITORS OF D. & C. COMPANY, INC.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of U. S. District Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against D. & C. Company, Inc., to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 105 Hudson Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before July 1st next.
Dated, New York, the 14th day of May, 1918.
CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Temporary Receiver.
PHILIP CARPENTER, Esq., Attorney for Temporary Receiver, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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GOING TO NEW YORK
LOADED JULY 1, WITH 5-TON PEERLESS VAN TRUCK.
Good opportunity for any one to move your furniture or merchandise from New York or way cities to Worcester or Boston at half rates.
NEW ENGLAND MOVING CO., 200A HARDING ST., WORCESTER, MASS. Tel. Park 1266W.

I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts incurred by my wife, Mrs. Keller, of 88 Essex St., New York City.
B. KELLER.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SINGER SIX, 7-passenger, 1917 touring; $2,250. Owner, J 238 Times Downtown.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
A Knight motored car in a handsome body; efficient, economical; now ready; 1917 light 4 touring, 1917 "8" passenger, Cloverleaf; 1916 "8" limousine, and 1915 "4" limousine; newly painted, overhauled, and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER, Series 18 coupe; 6 cylinder, 4 passenger; like new. Circle 1254.

STUTZ 1917 roadster, also touring; 1916 Bulldog; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ Runabout; runs and looks like new; a speed marvel. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 bearcat; good condition; $950. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS.—Must sell immediately first cash buyer; almost new 1918 Willys six; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; slip covers, new paint, fully equipped, lots of extras. See this classy car, Welch, 840 East 222d; phone 1560 Tremont.

WINTON SIX, 7-passenger touring car; electric lights, self starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON.—Wanted, best 5-passenger car for $500 to $600; must be first-class condition; no dealers. C 81 Times.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA. Four pass.
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1917 HUDSON LANDAU LIMOUSINE.
1917 PULLMAN SEDAN. Small 5 passenger.
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1916 CHALMERS "6" RUNABOUT.
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1916 LEXINGTON TOURING. 7 Passenger.
1915 CHALMERS TOURING.
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BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade.
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BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
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1917 CADILLAC limousine.
FIAT (30) sedan, foreign, latest importation.
1917 Hudson sedan.
1917 BUICK Little "6" sedan.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1916 MERCER sport model, 22-72.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, 4-passenger.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 224 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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Rebuilt and Refinished
USED CARS.
90-day Guarantee.
Model 17 B-7 pass. Touring Demonstrator.
" " " " "
" 17 7 pass. Touring.
" 17 7 " Sedan.
" 17 B-4 " Coupe.
" 17 B-2 " Runabout, Wire Wheels.
" 17 4 pass. Chummy Runabout.
" 17 7 " Limousine.
" 16 7 " Touring.
OTHER MAKES.
Maxwell 1916 Town Car.
D. E. Worm Drive 1-ton delivery truck.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP., 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

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PREMIER SHOWPLACE OF SLIGHTLY USED AUTOMOBILES,
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1917 CADILLAC 7-PASS., PERFECT ORDER.
1917 STUTZ ROADSTER "SPECIAL."
1917 HUDSON, 4-PASS., SPORT MODEL.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN, BUILT TO ORDER.
1916 WHITE, 4 PASS.; "ARISTOCRATIC."
1916 MERCER TOUR., "DE LUXE."
1916 FRANKLIN SUBURBAN LIM.
1916 OWEN MAGNETIC TOURING, "ATTRACTIVE."
1916 WHITE SEDAN; NOT A STOCK CAR. TIME PAYMENTS. OPEN EVENINGS.

USED CARS AND BODIES,
(Two floors.)
ALL STYLES AND PRICES,
—CLOSED CARS—
Will be in great demand this Fall and prices will be higher!
SPLENDID CLOSED CAR BARGAINS
Now on our floors.
TIRES — TIRES — TIRES.
The largest stock of
FIRST GRADE BLEMISHED and "SECONDS" in the country.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

1917 PACKARD 7-passenger touring.
1915 PACKARD Sedan.
1915 PACKARD "8-38" touring.
1916 STUTZ Speedster.
1914 SIMPLEX Holbrook laudaulet.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th
Sell cheap all or any part 75 lockers, 15"x 15"x72". O 637 Times Harlem.

Motor Trucks.

BACO-FORD, one and one-half tons; internal gear drive; three to five ton tractors; 2 or 4 speeds; immediate deliveries. Brooklyn Automobile Co., 20 New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOTOR TRUCKS to rent by day, week, or month; all sizes; attractive rates on contract. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway; telephone Bryant 3685.
TRUCK D. E. Worm Drive, 1 Ton, closed body; in fine condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway, New York City.
NEW 5-ton trucks for rent; New York-Philadelphia trips daily. Atterbury Arrow Co., 318 West 48th St. Bryant 4484.
TRUCKS.—PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, FORD. 20TH CENTURY AUTO CO., 1,700 Broadway.
WANTED—3½-5 ton motor trucks, dump, rack bodies; steady employment; good pay. Room 81, 20 West 34th St.
TRUCKING, HAULING.—Closed trucks also. Middle States Transportation Co. 1858 Waverly, Newark.
5-TON dump truck Woods hoist, 6 months old; good condition; an easy buy. 41 Camden St., Newark, N. J.
TRUCKS, 1, 3½, 5 ton, hour, day, or contract. Circle 8593-228. 1,777 Broadway.
MACK 3½-ton, closed, hour, day. Circle 8593, Room 228, 1,777 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Do you wish to dispose of your car for cash? If so, give us particulars, price, and we do the rest. Car Owners' Purchasing Club, Inc., 706 Times Building. Bryant 2577-4748.
WANTED, 1917 or 1918 Packard, Pierce-Arrow, or Locomobile touring car; no dealers. Write, giving description and price wanted. H. C. Meyer, 302 Broadway.
Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. B. Box 108, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
A second-hand Auto Car body; pannelled or screened; must be in good condition. Phone Chelsea 9361.
Hudson Cabriolet 6-40 wanted, or super-six; in answering, state mileage and condition of car. O 264 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.
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Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On route Bayside, L. I., to 45th St. entrance Astor Hotel, platinum brooch containing 65 small diamonds; very liberal reward. Phone Bayside 2593M.

LOST.—Bracelet of five pink sapphires on Wednesday evening, June 19, at or near Shelburne Hotel, Ocean Parkway, Coney Island; reward. D 51 Times.

LOST.—Field glasses, black leather case, with name Ulrich, Rutherford, N. J.; intended for Government use. Return Theits & Theits, 6 Wall St., New York City.

LOST.—On Madison Av. car, Monday evening, Corona typewriter; communicate 78 Battle Av., White Plains; liberal reward. 279 White Plains.

LOST.—Open-faced black enamel watch, marked "Gorham;" liberal reward. Eager & Babcock, 14 East 60th St.

LOST.—Saturday, between New York and Ossining, Goodrich tire, 34x4, mounted on rim; reward. Chas. Backer, 1,789 Broadway.

LOST on surface car, purse containing watch, money, and cruciffix; reward. Phone Melrose 3052. Mrs. Miller, 94 West 162d.

LOST.—Brown fur scarf in Grand Central Station at 8 A. M. June 25; reward. Write X 350 Times Annex.

LOST.—On motor parkway, Sunday, June 23, ermine scarf; suitable reward for its return. D 333 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Amethyst ring, engraved "C. E. B." from "H. E. J."; liberal reward. C. Beaumont, 155 East 92d.

LOST.—On 5th Av. bus, box containing dress and 2 or 3 other articles; suitable reward. D 84 Times.

LOST.—Purse containing money, commutation ticket, ring; reward. Nicol, 9120 Murray Hill.

LOST.—5th Av., small black purse, containing money, silver watch; reward. Schuyler 1238.

LOST.—Pearl crown pin, subway, between Simpson St., 42d; reward. 8890 Cortlandt.

LOST.—Opera glass Friday evening, Lyceum Theatre; reward. Phipps, 8 West 65th.

LOST.—Skunk scarf, bus, 6:30 P. M., Monday. George Bernard Co., 673 5th Av.

LOST.—Wrist watch, Biltmore Hotel washroom; reward. Apply Cashier.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond and onyx bar pin, shape of figure "8," lost June 10, vicinity 9th St. and Broadway. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Dog, white Eskimo, female, name Peggy, at Ardsley, N. Y., four weeks ago; liberal reward. Telephone Dobbs Ferry 319N, or Murray Hill 5798.

LOST.—Dog, Japanese spaniel, June 24, noon, vicinity 50th and 5th Av., straw and white markings; liberal reward, no questions. 4 West 50th St.

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Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH; touring, limousine and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, 1917, Twin-sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Tel. 80-0 Columbus.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES; BEAUTIFUL LANDAULETS AND TOURING; HOUR, MONTH. WILMARTH, 803a COLUMBUS.

PACKARD.—A beautiful 7-passenger twin six, for hire; very reasonable rates by the hour, trip, day or month. Call Circle 3090.

PACKARD Twin Sixes for hire, hour or season. Muldoon. Columbus 2181-7261.

Automobile Supplies.

SAXON AND ALL OTHER CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS.
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TOPS—ONE MAN—TOPS—CHEAP. Top dust covers. CENTURY, 1,700 Broadway.

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ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
Parkersburg, West Virginia, is not included in the congested manufacturing zone defined by the National Government. Its shipping facilities by rail and water, abundance of fuel and electric power, excellent labor and housing conditions make it an ideal location for manufacturers employing from 100 to 1,000 people. Manufacturers interested in a central location, near the coal fields, and only twelve hours' ride from Washington, are invited to locate at Parkersburg.
BOARD OF COMMERCE,
PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

Partner Wanted.—Lady will sell one-half interest in two elegantly furnished apartments, Riverside Drive, 5th Av. and 59th St.; 11th and 12th floors; have 9-year leases; magnificent views Hudson. Central Park, for $1,500; share net profits $200 month; security; chance of lifetime; room free in one apartment; immediate; private phone 672 Morningside, Apartment 12B.

For Sale.—Part interest in a well-located commercial stationery and printing business; prosperous and growing; $2,000 required with services of active, intelligent man or woman, who may have control of investment; full investigation permitted. Boulevard Co., 415 4th Av., New York.

Business man of ability and integrity can enter a going, profitable business as sole owner or partner, with control; state your experience and amount of capital; correspondence confidential. J 250 Times Downtown.

Opportunity for man with capital, with or without services, to invest in clothing instalment business; concern has branches; business 25 years; will sell one or more stores; will sell ladies' specialty store cheap. X 212 Times Annex.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

A few thousand dollars will buy, on account of other interest, well-equipped factory in New Jersey, with celluloid stock on hand, ready to start work; no agents. X 310 Times Annex.

A1 opportunity for live wire with $5,000 in mechanical firm catering to shipyards, contractors, &c.; very payable proposition; will stand strict investigation. J 240 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—A man of business experience who could take charge of office and finance a manufacturing proposition of great merit and good profit; will require about $15,000. Investigation, D 78 Times.

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Also makers of the improved line of 'Ever-Ready' Shaving Brushes.

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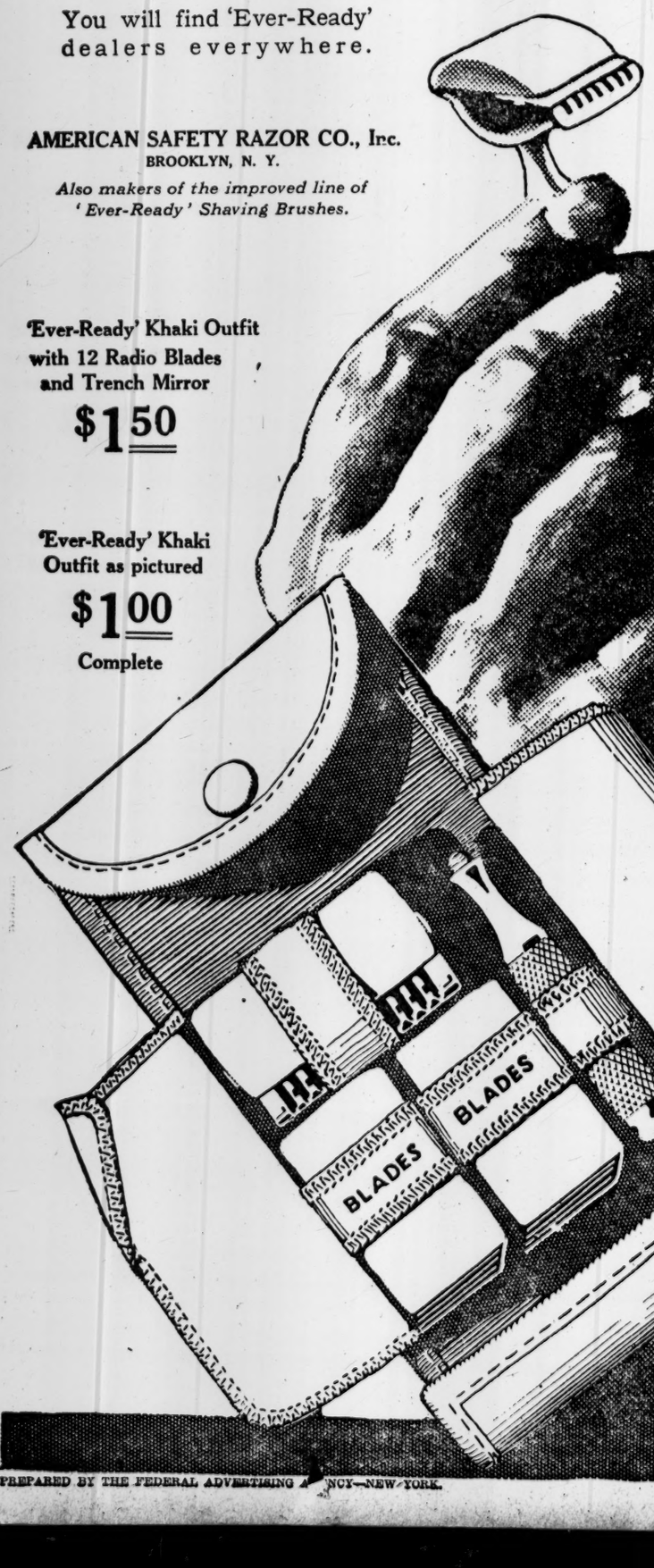

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